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E. H. Heffner

T. MACCI PLAVTI

RVDENS

SONNENSCHEIN

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RVDENS

EDITED

WITH CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

BY

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DEDICATED

TO MY FRIEND

OSKAR SEYFFERT

OF BERLIN

PREFACE.

LONG delayed by the pressure of other work, this volume, which has been at once the delight and the despair of my leisure hours during the past five years, now passes from my hands and is submitted to the judgment of fellow-students of Plautus. The delay in publication I cannot regret, as I have been thereby enabled to make use of the admirable *Apographon* of the Ambrosian palimpsest by the late Professor Studemund of Breslau, which was published only last year. On a number of passages this collation throws new light, and if this, the first English edition of the Rudens, is found to be in some respects an advance on previous editions, it will be largely due to the fact that the editor has had the advantage of a more complete basis of MS. evidence than was accessible to his predecessors. Apart from new readings, the mere fact of having before one a reproduction, page by page and line by line, of all that can be deciphered in the oldest MS. is of the greatest assistance in the task of restoring the text.

I have also enjoyed the exceptional privilege of being permitted to publish for the first time a number of emendations by Professor Seyffert of Berlin and by the late Professor Brix of Liegnitz. Those by the former scholar have been

communicated to me privately in the course of a long correspondence on the subject of the Rudens; those by the latter are taken from a MS. kindly entrusted to me by Dr. Max Niemeyer of Potsdam. My obligations to Professor Seyffert do not end here; he has not only permitted me to consult him on difficult points of textual criticism and interpretation, but has also generously undertaken the labour of revising the whole of my work; numerous improvements and additions in text and commentary are due to his hand.

To Professor Nettleship of Oxford and Professor Palmer of Dublin I am also indebted for various emendations communicated in the course of my work: to Professor G. G. Ramsay of Glasgow for kindly lending me a collation of *B* by the late Professor W. Ramsay.

My chief obligations to books are to the commentaries on the Rudens by Ussing and the older scholars Lambinus, Taubmann and Gronovius; and to the editions of other plays by Brix and Lorenz. My obligations to Schoell's critical apparatus are acknowledged in the *Introduction*. I have also derived much help from Langen's *Beiträge* and *Plautinische Studien*, and from the *Lexicon der lateinischen Wortformen* by Georges, only just completed. Fleckeisen's edition of Plautus, published forty years ago and since reissued from stereotyped plates, is now antiquated, through more recent labours of Fleckeisen himself and others; but his influence as a Plautine critic has been felt by every subsequent editor.

The principles on which my text has been constructed are in the main those of my editions of the Captivi (1880) and Mostellaria (1884). The terms conservative and radical, as applied to textual criticism, seem to me misleading. The business of the critic is simply to be scientific: he must make

it his aim to remove the frequent blunders with which the text is marred in the MSS., but at the same time he must recognize the limitations under which he works: in passages where the MSS. present deep seated and far reaching corruptions the attempt to restore the original text is sometimes purely illusory. Here, as elsewhere, it is the part of wisdom to face the hard truth. *Sunt certi denique fines quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.* I cannot hope that I have myself always attained to this ideal; but I have borne it steadfastly in mind. Moreover it is surely as great a triumph of criticism to demonstrate on sufficient evidence that a suspected reading of the MSS. is sound, as to restore a corrupt passage by emendation. Every year makes it more evident that slashing criticism produces results which are shifting as the sands: 'the true is one, the false are many.' The first harvest of certain emendations was made long ago. Yet there still remain a large number of passages in which emendation, based upon a more accurate knowledge of the MSS. and of the laws of Plautine language and prosody than was accessible to scholars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, may reach a high degree of probability or even certainty.

The *Critical Apparatus* I have designedly made short and comparatively simple. But I hope that nothing of importance has escaped me. My apparatus holds a midway position between that of Schoell, who records everything, even the variant of a capital for a small letter, and that of Ussing, who does not take account of the Palatine MS. *D.*

In the commentary I have not hesitated to give full explanations of all difficulties which struck me. It is my hope that the notes will serve the purpose of a general introduction

to the peculiarities of Plautine idiom. Quotations from other plays where necessary to the understanding of the text are given in full; but the large number of my references has compelled me to content myself with giving in the majority of cases only the number of the line; otherwise my notes could not have been kept within moderate compass. References are made to the editions of the Captivi and Mostellaria by myself, the Miles by Tyrrell, the Amphitruo by Palmer, and in other plays to the editions of Ritschl and his *collaborateurs* Loewe, Goetz and Schoell, so far as hitherto published: the *Casina* of Schoell (1890) had not come to hand at the time when I wrote my commentary. As a rule I have quoted by *lines*, except when quotation by Act and Scene seemed likely to facilitate reference to some text or note in a generally used edition.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Horace Hart and the staff of the Clarendon Press for their ready helpfulness and support in matters typographical.

E. A. S.

BIRMINGHAM, *November*, 1890.

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INTRODUCTION.

The RUDENS was probably first acted in the year B.C. 192[1]. The scene is laid on the coast in the neighbourhood of Cyrene.

The plot[2] is based upon the recovery by a fisherman, called Gripus, of a *vidulus*, or wicker basket used as a packing case, which has been lost at sea and which contains among other articles the *crepundia* or 'tokens' of the heroine Palaestra, who has fallen into the hands of a slave-dealer, Labrax. Labrax is attempting to carry her off by sea to Sicily; but the ship is wrecked upon the African coast, in the neighbourhood of Cyrene. Those on board escape drowning, but their property goes to the bottom. The play derives its name 'The Rope,' from an amusing scene (IV. 3) in which Gripus, carrying the *vidulus* which he has fished up, and trailing behind him a rope which is attached to it, is accosted by Trachalio—the slave of Plesidippus[3], an Athenian youth and the lover of Palaestra. Trachalio, who is acting in the interest of the heroine, seizes the other end of the rope and demands that Gripus shall restore the booty to its rightful owner. The *crepundia* thus return into the possession of Palaestra, and by means of them the customary *ἀναγνώρισις* is effected: Palaestra is discovered to be the long lost daughter of Daemones, an Athenian exile, living in poverty on the coast of Cyrene, and the master of Gripus.

We are not informed definitely of the name of the Greek original on which the Rudens is founded. But a strong case has been made out[4] in favour of the supposition that it was a play of Diphilus[5] of similar content to that imitated by Plautus in the Vidularia, or 'Story

[1] Teuffel, Rheinisches Museum, VIII, p. 37. Petersen, Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft, 1836, no. 77, assigned the earlier date B.C. 209.

[2] Analysed at the beginnings of scenes in the Commentary.

[3] How Plesidippus comes to be at Cyrene is not explained.

[4] By Studemund, Ueber zwei Parallel-Comoedien des Diphilus (Verhandlungen der 36ten Philologenversammlung, p. 33 ff.).

[5] Prol. 32 *huic esse nomen urbi Diphilus Cyrenas uoluit.*

of the Wicker Basket,' (sc. *fabula*)[1]. Of the latter play, only fragments are preserved in the Ambrosian palimpsest (*A*); but from them we are enabled to gather that the action takes place on the sea coast, probably in the neighbourhood of a temple of Venus[2], and near the house of an old man called Dinia, whose *rôle* corresponds to that of Daemones in the Rudens. Nicodemus, who like Palaestra is of good family, has been wrecked at sea and lost a *vidulus* containing his signet ring. As in the Rudens, father and child have been separated so long that they do not recognize one another at first sight. The fisherman Gorgo, who has given shelter to Nicodemus, fishes up the *vidulus*. The slave Cacistus, who has watched what has happened from the myrtle bushes near the temple, demands the booty for himself. But Gorgo, who plays the part of the honourable slave and desires merely to restore the *vidulus* to its owner, conveys it to his hut and recommends Cacistus to find a *patronus* (cf. Rud. 1380). Just as Daemones in the Rudens is involuntarily reminded of his lost daughter when he sees Palaestra, so in the Vidularia the sound of Nicodemus' voice revives in Dinia the memory of his son. Dinia is appointed *sequester* (cf. Rud. 1004), the *vidulus* is opened, and by means of the signet ring the recognition of Nicodemus as the son of Dinia is brought about. The Greek original of the Vidularia bore the title Σχεδία, according to the Prologue preserved in *A*. Plautus called his adaptation 'The Wicker Basket,' a title which would have been equally well suited to the Rudens. It would seem that having already employed this title for the Vidularia (which must therefore have been an earlier play) he was debarred from using it for the Rudens, and was driven to adopt the less suitable name of 'The Rope.' Schoell (Rheinisches Museum, XLIII, p. 298) conjectures that the original of the Rudens was called Πήρα, 'the wallet.'

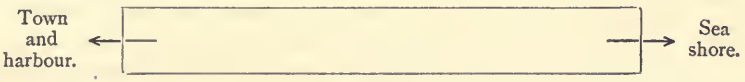
The SCENIC ARRANGEMENTS of the Rudens are as follows:—The stage—longer and deeper than that in Greek theatres[3]—represents in the background a temple and a cottage, situated on the coast near Cyrene. The neighbouring parts of the stage are supposed to be

[1] Diphilus is said to have produced no less than 100 plays, Menander 108, Philemon 97. It is therefore not surprising that very similar plots reappear. Shipwreck and piracy were favourite items in the New Comedy, and the *dénouement* was often mechanically brought about by means of γνωρίσματα (M. Haupt, Opusc. III, p. 18).

[2] *Nescio qui seruos e myrteta prosilit* Frg. XV, Stud.[2], Priscian IV. 12.

[3] Lorenz, Introduction to Miles[2], p. 8, and Brix, Introduction to Trinummus[4], ed. Niemeyer, p. 30, agree that the Roman stage was very long. This great length made it possible to represent in one view the coast as well as the two buildings mentioned above.

overgrown with bullrushes and other plants: cf. line 523 where Labrax congratulates the bullrush (*O scirpe, scirpe, laudo fortunas tuas, Qui semper seruas gloriam ariludinis*), and 630 where silphium and asafoetida (*sirpe et lasserpicium*) are mentioned as cultivated on the land of Daemones. Before the temple stands an altar: cf. on Act III. Sc. 3[1]. The sea is supposed to be visible to the actors: cf. lines 148–155. The side doors leading on to the stage to right and left served for the entrance and exit of persons not coming from or going into the temple or cottage. According to the ordinary usage of the Roman stage, the door to the left of the spectators served for the entrance of persons from foreign parts (*peregre*), that to the right of the spectators for the entrance of inhabitants of the place[2]. This standing custom helped to make the action of the piece intelligible to the spectators, serving to some extent the purpose of the 'programme,' in the modern theatre. In most of the comedies of Plautus and Terence, the scene is laid in a city; hence the entrance to the left was identified with the approach to or from the harbour (*portus*), where those coming from foreign parts landed; and the entrance to the right with the approach to or from the town (*forum*) or country. In the Rudens, however, the scene is laid in the country, and it seems probable that the door to the left of the spectators was used by those coming from Cyrene or its harbour (i. e. *peregre* in relation to the inhabitants of the coast), and that to the right by those coming from the sea shore[3].



The town and harbour are throughout the play treated as almost convertible terms (cf. on III. 6, and lines 856, 1200); and the sea shore was in the immediate neighbourhood of the cottage and temple.

[1] Langen, Plautinische Studien, pp. 212 f., supposes the altar to stand before the cottage; but his argument from *hic* 688 involves the supposition that Trachalio had not moved from his position before the cottage in III. 2; for the explanation of lines 706 f. (*huc*) see commentary. Probably the temple and cottage were not far from each other.

[2] This is proved by Amphitruo 333: Sosia arrives from the harbour; Mercury, *who is facing the spectators*, says *Hinc enim mihi dextrā uox auris, ut uidetur, uerberat*; i. e. Sosia was on his right and on the left of the spectators: cf. too Men. 555 f.

[3] The arrangement in the Rudens would thus be similar to that prevailing in the theatre of Dionysus at Athens. Any other theory than that mentioned above gives rise to difficulties, and obliterates the significance of the two side doors.

The entrances and exits of the characters are shown in the following table:—

		Entrances.	Exits.
Act I.	Sc. 1	Scep. from cottage, 83.	
,,	,, 2	Ples. and friends from harbour [left], 89.	Ples. and friends to shore [right], 159.
		Daem. from cottage, 96.	Daem. and Scep. into cottage, 184.
,,	,, 3	Pal. from shore [right], 185.	
,,	,, 4	Amp. from shore [right], 220.	
,,	,, 5	Ptolemocr. from temple.	Ptol., Pal., Amp. into temple, 288.
Act II.	Sc. 1	Piscatores from town [left], 290.	
,,	,, 2	Trach. from town [left], 306.	Piscatores to shore [right], 324.
,,	,, 3	Amp. from temple, 331.	Trach. into temple, 404.
,,	,, 4	Scep. from cottage, 414.	Scep. into cottage, 444.
			Amp. into temple, 457.
,,	,, 5	Scep. from cottage, 458.	Scep. into temple, 484.
,,	,, 6	Labr. and Charm. from shore [right], 485.	
,,	,, 7	Scep. from temple, 559.	Labr. into temple, 571.
			Scep. into cottage, 583.
			Charm. into temple, 592.
Act III.	Sc. 1	Daem. from cottage, 593.	
,,	,, 2	Trach. from temple, 615.	Daem. into temple, 658.
,,	,, 3	Pal. and Amp. from temple, 664.	
,,	,, 4	Daem. and Labr. from temple, 706.	Trach. to shore [right], 775.
,,	,, 5		Daem. into cottage, 820.
,,	,, 6	Ples. and Trach. from shore [right], 839.	Trach. to shore [right], 858.
		Charm. from temple, 867.	Pal. and Amp. into cottage, 882.
			Ples. and Labr. to town [left], 885.
			Charm. to town [left], 891.
Act IV.	Sc. 1	Daem. from cottage, 892.	Daem. into cottage, 905.
,,	,, 2	Grip. from shore [right], 906.	
,,	,, 3	Trach. from shore [right], 938.	
,,	,, 4	Daem., Pal. and Amp. from cottage, 1045.	Daem., Pal., Amp., and Trach. into cottage, 1183.
			Gripus into cottage, 1190.
,,	,, 5	Daem. from cottage, 1191.	
,,	,, 6	Trach. from cottage, 1210.	Trach. to town [left], 1224.
,,	,, 7	Grip. from cottage, 1227.	Grip. into cottage, 1257.
			Daem. into cottage, 1264.
,,	,, 8	Ples. and Trach. from town [left], 1265.	Ples. and Trach. into cottage, 1280.
Act V.	Sc. 1	Labr. from town [left], 1281.	
,,	,, 2	Grip. from cottage, 1288.	
,,	,, 3	Daem. from cottage, 1357.	

Curtain.

The MANUSCRIPTS containing the Rudens, or parts of it, are:—

1. The Ambrosian (*A*), a palimpsest of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, which contains beneath a coarsely executed Latin MS. of parts of the Old Testament (Books of Kings), a MS. of parts of Plautus, Seneca and Ulfilas, of the 4th or even the 3rd century[1]. It was discovered by Cardinal Mai, who in 1815 published an imperfect collation in his *M. Accii Plauti Fragmenta Inedita*, at the same time seriously injuring the MS. by the use of improper chemicals. Mould and damp have also done their work, and the original writing is extremely hard to decipher; in some pages scarcely more than the frame of the borders remains[2]. The palimpsest has been subsequently collated with far greater care by Ritschl, Schwarzmann and Geppert, and in recent years by Loewe and Studemund. The results of the labours of the latter, extending over a period of twenty-five years, are now accessible to the world in his *Titi Macci Plauti Fabularum Reliquiae Ambrosianae* (Berlin, Weidmann, 1889), edited after his death by his friend Seyffert; this work may be regarded as the most authoritative of existing collations. Only parts of the original codex are extant—those which the scribe of the 7th or 8th century with cruel kindness preserved for the reception of his copy of the Books of Kings, defacing as far as he could one of the most valuable and ancient codices of any Latin author. The parts of the Rudens which are contained in *A* are indicated in the Critical Apparatus.

2. The 'Codex Vetus (*B*),' a MS. of the 11th century, now in the Vatican Library at Rome, and first collated in the 16th century by the great German scholar Joachim Camerarius. It contains all the extant comedies (not the Vidularia) and is the main source from which our existing texts are derived. The original reading of *B* has been in many places corrected by other hands of various ages, the most important being the so-called 'manus secunda' (B^2). In recent times it has been collated afresh by Ritschl, Ramsay, Ussing, Loewe and Schoell.

3. The 'Codex Decurtatus' (*C*), a MS. of the 12th century, now at Heidelberg.

4. The 'Codex Ursinianus' (*D*), a MS. of the 11th Century[3], now in the Vatican. The value of this MS. depends partly on the fact

[1] Seyffert in Studemund's Apographon, p. xxii. The date of the MS. of the Books of Kings is of the 7th or 8th century.

[2] *Nunc perlucet ea quam cribrum crebrius* (Rud. 102).

[3] Schoell, Preface to Rudens, p. xv.

that it contains a good many names of speakers in the text; these are to a large extent omitted in *C*, and altogether omitted in *B*. *D* has been corrected either by another hand or by the original scribe himself at a subsequent time (D^2); it also contains corrections by a scholar of the 14th or 15th century (D^3)[1].

The three MSS. *B C D* are very similar and are obviously derived from a common archetype. They are often spoken of together as the 'Palatine MSS.'; and the readings common to them are indicated in the critical apparatus by the symbol M^2.

5. The 'Codex Lipsiensis' (*F*), a MS. of the 15th century of no authority (see Ritschl, Prolegomena to Trinummus).

In the text I have abandoned the traditional Division into Acts, an arrangement due to the editors of the time of the Renaissance: the Plautine division is simply into a number of *Scenes*. The division into five Acts serves no useful purpose, and there is an additional reason for giving it up in this play, as those responsible for it have obviously blundered at the 5th Act: so too in the Captivi. At the same time the traditional numeration by Acts and Scenes is retained at the heads of pages in the text for the sake of convenience of reference.

I have restored the Headings of Scenes in the antique form[3]. In the Bembine MS. of Terence every heading consists of two lines, containing:—

(i) The names of the characters taking part in the scene; these are written in 'atramentum,' and before each of them stands a Greek letter, painted in 'minium,' and used as a substitute for the name at changes of speakers in the text.

(ii) The *rôles* of the characters, painted in 'minium' under the names.

The Ambrosian MS. of Plautus had originally the same arrangement; the headings for the most part consist of two lines, but the second is blank, the minium having entirely disappeared in the process of washing to which the parchment was subjected in the 7th or

[1] Schoell, Preface to Rudens, p. xv.

[2] I have used this symbol, as in my edition of the Mostellaria, not only for the sake of brevity, but also to indicate clearly the reading of the archetype to which the readings of *B*, *C*, and *D* point, insignificant differences being neglected. Where the differences between the three MSS. are of importance their readings are cited separately.

[3] See Seyffert in the Prooemium to Studemund's Apographon, p. xxix, and in his Jahresbericht über Plautus, 1883–85, pp. 9 f., where he reviews Spengel's Scenentitel und Scenenabteilungen in der lateinischen Komödie (1883).

8th century. [In Rudens, II. 7, the *rôles* SERUUS LENO PARASITUS stand in the first line, and the second line is blank.] The Greek letters in the first line and in the text have also disappeared from the same cause. The Palatine MSS. still retain numerous traces of a similar arrangement in their archetype.

The numeration of lines in the present text is identical with that of Fleckeisen and Schoell: where a single line of Fleckeisen is subdivided into two or more, the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* are employed.

In the Critical Apparatus I have in the main followed Schoell's collation of *B C D*, as published in his edition of the Rudens (1887). The collation of Ramsay I have compared throughout with those of Schoell and Ussing. But I have systematically ignored such details, contained in any of these collations, as are of no significance to the text: for example (i) misdivisions of words, when unaccompanied by real differences of reading; (ii) the blunders of *F*; (iii) the spellings in *B* of the words *ad*, *id*, *quid*, *quidquid*, *quod* as *at*, *it*, *quit*, *quitquit* (or *quit quit*), *quot*; (iv) the separation of *est*, e.g. *seruus est* for *seruost* (*seruust*); (v) the frequent omissions of the names of speakers. Where however a doubt as to the speaker arises, the name is printed in italics in the text, and the Critical Apparatus gives information as to the name of the speaker in *D* (or *C*) and the presence or absence of a space for its insertion in *B*, wherever such information seemed to be of help in restoring the right distribution of speeches.

The Metres employed in the Rudens are as follows:—

Arg. and 1–184 .	iamb. senarii.	213–215 . . .	cret. tetrametri.
185, 186, 189[a] .	versus Reiziani (cf. on I. 3).	216[b].	iamb. dimeter cat.
		217	troch. octonarius.
187[a], 187[b]. . .	iamb. dimetri.	218[a].	anapaest. dimeter cat.
188, 189[b], 189[c] .	iamb. dimetri cat.		
190–193 . . .	bacch. tetrametri.	218[b].	anapaest. tripodia cat.
194[a]–195[a]. . .	iamb. dimetri.		
195[b]	iamb. tripodia cat.	219	iamb. septenarius.
196	bacch. tetrameter.	220–224, 227 . .	anapaest. tetrametri.
197	iamb. dimeter cat.	225, 226, 228 . .	anapaest. tetrametri cat.
198	iamb. septenarius.		
199	cret. tetrameter.	229[a].	cret. dimeter.
200[a], 201[a]. . .	cret. trimetri.	229[b].	iamb. dimeter cat.
200[b], 201[b]. . .	troch. tripodiae cat.	230	iamb. tripodia.
202	cret. tetrameter.	231[a]–232[b]. . .	troch. tripodiae cat.
203, 209, 212, 216[a]	cret. dim. + – ∪ ∪ ⏑	233–253[a] . . .	cret. tetrametri.
204, 205[a] (?) . .	bacch. tetrametri.	253[b], 253[c]. . .	iamb. tripodiae cat.
205[b].	iambic (?).	254	iamb. senarius.
206[a], 206[b] . .	iamb. dimetri.	255	iamb. octonarius.
207, 208, 210. .	cret. tetrametri.	256, 257 . . .	troch. septenarii.
211[a], 211[b]. . .	troch. tripodiae cat.	258–262 . . .	bacch. tetrametri.

263 . . . . . bacch. dimeter.
264 . . . . . cret. tetrameter.
265 . . . . . iamb. dimeter cat.
266–277 . . . cret. tetrametri.
278–282 . . . bacch. tetrametri.
283 . . . . . iamb. octonarius.
284, 285^{a} . . . iamb. dimetri cat.
285^{b}. . . . . iamb. tripodia cat.
286, 288 . . . bacch. tetrametri.
287, 289 . . . iamb. dimetri cat.
290–413 . . . iamb. septenarii.
414–449 . . . troch. septenarii.
450–558 . . . iamb. senarii.
559–592 . . . troch. septenarii.
593–614 . . . iamb. senarii.
615–663 . . . troch. septenarii.
664–666 . . . cret. tetrametri.
667, 668 . . . bacch. tetrametri.
669–673 . . . cret. tetrametri.
674 . . . . . bacch. tetrameter.
675^{a}. . . . . bacch. dimeter.
675^{b}. . . . . versus Reizianus.
676 . . . . . iamb. septenarius.
677^{a}. . . . . troch. dimeter cat.
677^{b}–681^{a}. . . cret. tetrametri.
681^{b}. . . . . troch. dipodia.
682–705 . . . iamb. septenarii.
706–779 . . . troch. septenarii.
780–905 . . . iamb. senarii.
906–911 . . . bacch. tetrametri.
912, 913+914 . anapaest. tetrametri.
915–918 . . . bacch. tetrametri.
919 . . . . . anapaest. dimeter.
920 . . . . . iamb. octonarius.
921, 922 . . . anapaest. tetrametri.
923 . . . . . troch. octonarius.
924^{a}–925^{a}. . . troch. tripodiae cat.
925^{b}, 925^{c}. . . iamb. tripodiae.
926–932, 934 . . anapaest. tetrametri.
933, 935–937 . . anapaest. tetram. cat.
938^{a}–944^{b}. . . iamb. dimetri.
945, 946 . . . iamb. septenarii.
947^{a}, 947^{b}, 948^{a}. iamb. dimetri cat.
948^{b}. . . . . anapaest. dimeter cat. (?)
949, 950 . . . cret. tetrametri.
951 . . . . . cret. dim. + troch. trip. cat.
952, 954 . . . iamb. monometri.
953, 955 . . . anapaest. dimetri cat.
956^{a}–962^{b}. . . anapaest. dimetri.
963–1190 . . . troch. septenarii.
1191–1204. . . iamb. senarii.
1205–1226. . . troch. septenarii.
1227–1264. . . iamb. senarii.
1265–1280. . . troch. septenarii.
1281–1337. . . iamb. septenarii.
1338–1356. . . iamb. senarii.
1357–1423. . . troch. septenarii.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A = Codex Ambrosianus (A^s = Studemund's Apographon of A: where A stands alone it is to be understood that collators agree).

acc. to = according to.

Acid. = Acidalius.

Archiv = Wölfflin's Archiv für lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik (1884–1890).

B = Codex Vetus (the figures 1, 2, 3 above the line denote the first, second and third hands respectively).

Bent. = Bentley (many of the readings quoted are derived from MS. notes in the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, published by the present editor in an edition of the *Captivi*, 1880, and a volume of the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*, 1883).

Bo. = Bothe.

Bücheler Lat. Decl. = Bücheler's Grundriss der lateinischen Declination, 2nd ed. by Windekilde, 1879).

C = Codex Decurtatus (1, 2, 3 as in case of B).

Cam. = Camerarius.

cod. uet. Lamb. = codices veteres Lambini (cf. Critical Appendix on l. 295).

D = Codex Ursinianus (1, 2, 3 as in case of B).

F = Codex Lipsiensis.

Fleck. = Fleckeisen.

Fragm. Com. = Ribbeck's Fragmenta Comicorum (1873).

Fragm. Trag. = Ribbeck's Fragmenta Tragicorum (1871).

Gepp. = Geppert.

Georges Lat. Wortf. = Georges' Lexicon der lateinischen Wortformen (1889–90).

Gronov. = Gronovius.

Grut. = Gruter.

Gul. = Gulielmius.

Herm. = Hermann.

Hermath. = Hermathena.

Intr. to Capt. = Introduction to Captivi (by E. A. Sonnenschein, 1880).

Intr. to Most. = Introduction to Mostellaria (by E. A. Sonnenschein, 1884).

Jahrb. = Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher.

Lamb. = Lambinus.

Lang. = Langen (Beitr. = Beiträge zur Kritik und Erklärung des Plautus, 1880: Plaut. Stud. = Plautinische Studien, 1886).

Loewe (Prodr. = Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum Latinorum, 1876).

Lor. = Lorenz.

M = BCD.

Madv. = Madvig (the §§ refer to Madvig's Latin Grammar, Engl. Trans.; Opusc. = Opuscula).

Müll. = C. F. W. Müller (Plaut. Pros. = Plautinische Prosodie, 1869).

Nettleship (Contr. to Lat. Lex. = Contributions to Latin Lexicography, 1889).

Non. = Nonius.

om. = omitted by.

Par. = Pareus (Lex. = Lexicon Plautinum, 1634).
Philol. = Philologus.
Phil. Woch. = Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift.
Pyl. = Pylades.

Rams. = Ramsay.
Ribb. (or R. after quotations from fragments of dramatists) = Ribbeck.
Ritschl (Neue Pl. Exc. = Neue Plautinische Excurse; Opusc. = Opuscula).
Rhein. Mus. = Rheinisches Museum.

Seyff. = Seyffert (Stud. Plaut. = Studia Plautina; Jahresb. = Jahresbericht über Plautus: see too Phil. Woch.).
Speng. = Spengel (Reformv. = Reformvorschläge zur Metrik der lyrischen Versarten bei Plautus, 1882).
Stud. = Studemund (Studem. Stud. = Studemund's Studien auf dem Gebiete des archaischen Lateins, 1873–1890).

transp. = transposed by.
Turneb. = Turnebus.

Uss. = Ussing.

Vahl. = Vahlen.
vulg. = common reading.

Wagn. = Wagner.

Z = Editio Princeps (1472).

.... = a lacuna in MSS. (In statements about *A*, the number of dots = the number of letters which have been lost; if a considerable part of a line has been lost a —— is used.)

(*) in Critical Apparatus = see Critical Appendix.

T. MACCI PLAVTI

RVDENS

ARGVMENTVM.

Retí piscator dé mari extraxit uídulum,
Vbi eránt erilis fíliae crepúndia,
Dominum ád lenonem quaé subrepta uénerat.
Ea suípte inprudens ín cluentelám patris
Naufrágio eiecta déuenit: cognóscitur
Suóque amico Plésidippo iúngitur.

1. Reti *B*, Rete *CD* (*). 2. crefunda *B*. 4. Ea in (Eam *C*) clientelam suspte (suscepte *CD*) inprudens patris *M*, *corr. Bo*. 6. pleusidippo *M*.

PERSONAE.

ARCTVRVS PROLOGVS
SCEPARNIO SERVOS
PLESIDIPPVS ADVLESCENS
DAEMONES SENEX
PALAESTRA MVLIER
AMPELISCA MVLIER
PTOLEMOCRATIA SACERDOS
PISCATORES
TRACHALIO SERVOS
LABRAX LENO
CHARMIDES SENEX
LORARII
GRIPVS PISCATOR

ARCTVRVS.

PROLOGVS.

Qui géntis omnis máriaque et terrás mouet,
*I*ouís sum ciuis cíuitate caélitum.
Ita sum út uidetis: spléndens stella cándida
Signúm, quod semper témpore exoritúr suo.
Hic átque in caelo nómen Arcturóst mihi.
Noctú sum in caelo clárus atque intér deos,
Intér mortalis ámbulo *clam* intérdius.
Et ália signa dé caelo ad terram áccidunt:
Quist ímperator díuom atque hominum Iúppiter,
Is nós per gentis áliud alia dísparat,
Hominúm qui facta, móres, pietatem ét fidem
Noscámus, ut quemque ádiuuet opuléntia.
Qui fálsas litis fálsis testimóniis
Petúnt quique in iure ábiurant pecúniam,
Eorúm referimus nómina exscripta ád Iouem.
Cotídie ille scít quis hic quaerát malum.
Qui hic lítem apisci póstulant peiúrio
Malí, res falsas qui ínpetrant apud iúdicem,
Iterum ílle eam rem iúdicatam iúdicat:
Maióre multa múltat quam litem aúferunt.
Bonós in aliis tábulis exscriptós habet.

2. *I have ventured to write* Iouis *for* **Eius** *M* (*). 3. **ut uidetis sum** *CD.* 7. clam *Gepp.* (*to avoid hiatus and for the sake of contrast to* clarus), *om. M.* 10. aliud *Seyff.*, **alium** *M.* 11. **Qui facta hominum** *M, corr. Cam.* 13–20. (*). 14. (*). 17. peiurio *Par.*, **pelorio** *B*, **peiorio** *CD.* 20–56. *The pages of A containing these verses are preserved, but very little is legible.*

Atque hóc scelesti *si* ín animum inducúnt suom,
Iouem sé placare pósse donis, hóstiis,
Et óperam et sumptum pérdunt. id eo fít, quia
Nihil éi acceptumst á periuris súpplici.
Facílius si qui píus est a dis, súpplicans,
Quam quí scelestust ínueniet ueniám sibi.
Idcírco moneo uós ego haec, qui estís boni
Quique aétatem agitis cúm pietate et cúm fide:
. . . . . .
Retinéte porro, póst factum ut laetémini.
Nunc, húc qua causa uéni, argumentum éloquar.
Primúmdum huic esse nómen urbi Díphilus
Cyrénas uoluit. íllic habitat Daémones
In agro átque uilla próxuma proptér mare,
Senex qui húc Athenis éxul uenit, haú malus.
Neque is ádeo propter málitiam patriá caret,
Sed dum álios seruat, se ínpediuit ínterim:
Rem béne paratam cómitate pérdidit.
Huic fíliola *una* uírgo periit páruola:
Eam dé praedone uír mercatur péssumus:
Is eam húc Cyrenas léno aduexit uírginem.
Aduléscens quidam cíuis huius Átticus
Eam uídit ire e lúdo fidicinió domum.
Amáre occepit: ád lenonem déuenit,
Minís triginta síbi puellam déstinat
Datque árrabonem et iúreiurando ádligat.
Is léno, ut se aequomst, flócci non fecít fidem
Neque quód iuratus ádulescenti díxerat.
Ei erát *quidam* hospes pár sui, Siculús senex

22. si *Müll.*, *om. M.* inducunt *FZ*, indicunt *M.* 23. placere B^1. posse donis *B*, posset omnibus *CD*. 24. perduunt *M*, *corr. Pyl.* ideo *M*, *corr. Gul.* 25. aperiuriis *M*, *corr. Cam.* 26. plus *M*, *corr. Z.* 28. que uestis *M*, *corr. Z.* 29. cum pietate *B*, Conpletatae CD^1. cum *om. B.* *After this verse A has a verse beginning with* T, *which does not appear in M.* 32. Primum dum *M*, *corr. Lamb.* 33. CYREN— *A*, Cirenas *M.* demonies *M*, *corr. Z.* 39. una *Seyff.*, *om. M* (*). 41. cirenas *M.* 42. atticos *M*, *corr. Z.* 43. (*). 49. quidam *Seyff.*, *om. M.* par sui *Fleck.*, parui *M.*

Sceléstus Agrigentínus, urbis próditor:
Is illíus laudare ínfit formam uírginis
Et áliarum itidem quae éius erant muliérculàe.
Infít lenoni suádere, ut secúm simul
Eat ín Siciliam: ibi ésse homines uoluptários
Dicít: potesse díuitem ibi eum fíeri.
Ibi ésse quaestum máxumum meretrícibus.
Persuádet. nauis clánculum condúcitur.
Quidquíd erat, noctu in náuem conportát domo
Leno: ádulescenti, quí puellam ab eo émerat,
Ait sése Veneri uélle uotum sóluere
—Id híc est Veneris fánum—*atque* adeo ad prándium
Vocáuit adulescéntem huc. ipsę hinc ílico
Conscéndit nauem *atque* áuehit meretrículas.
Aduléscenti alii nárrant ut res gésta sit:
Lenónem abisse. ad pórtum adulescens *quóm* uenit,
Illórum nauis lónge in altum apscésserat.
Ego quóniam uideo uírginem asportárier,
Tetuli *éi* auxilium et lénoni exitiúm simul:
Increpui hibernum et flúctus moui máritumos.
Nam Arctúrus signum sum ómnium *unum* acérrumum;
Veheméns sum exoriens, quom óccido ueheméntior.
Nunc ámbo, leno atque hóspes, in saxó simul
Sedént eiecti: náuis confractást eis.
Illa aútem uirgo atque áltera itidem, ancíllula
De náui timidae désuluerunt ín scapham.
Nunc eás ab saxo flúctus ad terrám ferunt,
Ad uíllam illius, éxul ubi habitát senex,
Quoius déturbauit uéntus tectum et tégulas.
Sed séruos illic est éius qui egreditúr foras.

53. lenonis uadare *B*. 54. sicillã *B*. 55. diuitem ibi eum fieri *Seyff.*, ibi eum fieri diuitem *M*. 56. (*). 61. atque adeo *Schoell* (*in Appendix*), et eo *M* (*). 62. hinc *B*, hunc *CD*. 63. atque *Seyff.*, *om. M*. auenit *M*, *corr. D*³*FZ*. 65. quom *Fleck.* (*before* adulescens), *om. M*. 68. ei *Z*, et *M*. 70. omnium unum *Seyff.*, omĩ ũ *B*, omnium *CD*. 72. ambo (amabo *B*) in saxo leno atque hospes *M*, *corr. Reiz.* 73. Sedente (Sedenti *C*) lecti *M*, *corr. Z*. 74. ancilla *CD*. 77. (*). 79. Sed *Luchs*, Et *M*.

Aduléscens huc iam aduéniet, quem uidébitis,
Qui illám mercatust dé lenone uírginem.
Valéte, ut hostes uóstri diffidánt sibi.

SCEPARNIO.
SERVOS.

Pro di ínmortales, témpestatem quoíusmodi
Neptúnus nobis nócte hac misit próxuma.
Detéxit uentus uíllam—quid uerbís opust?
Non uéntus fuit, uerum Álcumena Eurípidi:
Ita omnís de tecto déturbauit tégulas—
Inlústriorem fécit festrasque índidit.

PLESIDIPPVS. DAEMONES. SCEPARNIO.
ADVLESCENS. SENEX. SERVOS.

PL. Et uós a uostris ábduxi negótiis
Neque íd processit, quá uos duxi grátia,
Neque quíui ad portum lénonem prehéndere.
Sed méa desidia spém deserere nólui:
Eo uós, amici, détinui diútius.
Nunc húc ad Veneris fánum uenio uísere,
Vbi rém diuinam sé facturum díxerat.
SC. Si sápiam, hoc quod mandát*umst* concinném lutum.
PL. Prope me híc nescioquis lóquitur.
DAE. Heu*s*, Scepárnio.

82. uestri *FZ*, **uestiri** *M*. 83. **immortalis** *M*. 88. Inlustriorem *Lamb. and Seyff.* (*independently*), **inlustrioris** *M* (*). festrasque *Meursius*, **fenestrasque** *M*. **in indidit** *C*. 93. (*). 96. mandatumst *Seyff.*, **me mactat** *M* (*perhaps from the contraction* **mādatū** *in the archetype*). 97. **hinc** *M*, *corr. Z*. heus sceparío (*so always*) *F*, **heusceparnio** *B*, **heusce parmo** *C*, **heu ceparnio** *D*.

SC. Qui nóminat me?
DAE. Quí pro te argentúm dedit.
SC. Quasi mé tuom esse séruom dicas, Daémones.
DAE. Luto úsust multo, múltam terram cónfode.
Villam íntegundam intéllego totám mihi:
Nam núnc perlucet éa quam cribrum crébrius.
PL. Patér, salueto—ámboque adeo.
DAE. *ET SC.* Sáluos sis.
SC. Sed utrúm tu *m*asne an fémina's, qui illúm patrem
Vocés?
PL. Vir sum equidem.
DAE. Quaére, uir, porró patrem:
Filíolam ego unam *quam* hábui, eam unam pérdidi.
Viríle sexus númquam ullum habui.
PL. At dí dabunt.
SC. Tibí quidem hercle, quísquis es, magnúm malum,
Qui orátione hic óccupatos óccupes.
PL. Istícine uos habitátis?
SC. Quid tu id quaéritas?
An quó furatum uénias uestigás loca?
PL. Pecúliosum esse *ád*decet seruom ét probum,
Quem eró praesente praétereat orátio,
Aut qui ínclementer dícat homini líbero.
SC. Et ínpudicum et ínpudentem hominem áddecet
Moléstum ultro aduenire ad alienám domum,
Quoi débeatur níl.
DAE. Tace, Scepárnio.
Quid opús*t*, adulescens?
PL. Ístic infortúnium,
Qui praéfestinet úbi erus adsit praéloqui.
Sed nísi molestumst, paúcis percontárier

99. (*). 100. usus est *M, corr. Reiz.* 103. ET SC. *Seyff., om. M: cf. Trin.* 576. 104. tu mas *Cam.* (masne *Reuter*), tuasne *M.* 106. ego *CD*, eo *B.* quam *Seyff., om. M.* 107. (*). 109. nos hic *M, corr. Guyet.* 111. mox uenias *M, corr. Reiz*: mox *was perhaps interpolated from Trin.* 864. 112. addecet *Bo.*, decet *M* (*). 113. (*). 116. alienum *CD*[1]. 117. nihil *M.* 118. opust *Fleck.*, opus *M.* istic *Fleck.*, isti *M.*

Volo ego éx te.
DAE. Dabitur ópera, atque in negótio.
SC. Quin tu ín paludem is éxicasque harúndinem,
Qui pértegamus uíllam, dum sudúmst?
DAE. Tace.
Tu sí quid opus est díce.
PL. Dic quod té rogo,
Ecquém tu hic hominem críspum, incanum uíderis,
Malúm, periurum, pálpatorem.
DAE. Plúrumos:
Nam ego própter eiusmodí uiros uiuó miser.
PL. Hic díco, in fanum Véneris qui muliérculas
Duas sécum adduxit quíque adornarét sibi
Vt rém diuinam fáciat, aut hodie aút heri.
DAE. Non hércle, adulescens, iam hós dies complúsculos
Quemquam ístic uidi sácruficare: néque potest
Clam mé esse, si qui sácruficat. sempér petunt
Aquam hínc aut ignem aut uáscula aut cultrum aút
ueru
Aut aúlam extarem aut áliquid: quid uerbís opust?
Venerí paraui uása et puteum, nón mihi,
Nunc ínteruallum iam hós dies multós fuit.
PL. Vt uérba praehibes, mé periisse praédicas.
DAE. Meá quidem hercle caúsa saluos sís licet.
SC. Heus tú, qui fana uéntris causa círcumis,
Iubére meliust prándium ornarí domi.
DAE. Fortásse tu huc uocátus es ad prándium,
PL. Ita.
DAE. Quí uocauit, núllus uenit.
PL. Ádmodum.
SC. Nullúmst periclum te hínc ire inpransúm domum.
Cererém te meliust quám Venerem sectárier:

122. exicasque *codex Turnebi*, exigasque *B*, exagitasque *CD*. harundine *M*, *corr. Par.* 129. (*). 135. aulam *B*, alilam *CD*. extare *B*. 140, 141. (*). 141. lubere CD^1. 142. DAE. *Barth, om. M.* 143. PL. Ita. DAE. Qui *Schoell*, illu tui *M* (*CD have space for name of speaker after* illu). 144. Nullust *CD*. 145. Cererem D^3FZ, prerem *B*, prꝛem *CD*. melius *M*, *corr. Reiz.* spectarier *M*, *corr. Cam.*

Amóri haec curat, trítico curát Ceres.
PL. Delúdificauit me ílle homo indignís modis.
DAE. Pro di ínmortales, quíd illuc est, Scepárnio,
Hominúm secundum lítus?
SC. Vt mea opíniost,
Proptér uiam illi súnt uocati ad prándium.
DAE. Qui?
SC. Quía post cenam, crédo, lauerúnt heri.
DAE. Confrácta nauis ín marist illís.
SC. Itast:
At hércle nobis uílla in terra et tégulae.
DAE. Hui,
Homúnculi quanti éstis! eiecti út natant!
PL. Vbi súnt *isti* homines, ópsecro?
DAE. Hac ad déxteram:
Vidén secundum lítus?
PL. Video: séquimini.
Vtinam ís sit quem ego quaéro, uir sacérrumus.
Valéte.
SC. Si non móneas, nosmet méminimus.
Sed ó Palaemon, sáncte Neptuní comes,
†Qui Herculis socius esse diceris,
Quod fácinus uideo?
DAE. Quíd uides?
SC. Muliérculas
Videó sedentis ín scapha solás duas.
Vt ádflictantur míserae! euge, euge, pérbene,
Ab sáxo auortit flúctus ad litús scapham.
Neque gúbernator*um quís*quam potuit *réctius*.
Non uídisse undas mé maiores cénseo.

146. Amorem *M, corr. Meursius.* ceres *C*, cęres *D*, uenus *B.* 149. ut *Z*, aut *M.* est opinio *M, corr. Reiz.* 151. Quia *B*, Qui *CD.* 152. DAE. *Uss., om. M.* SC. *Uss.*, DAE. *FZ, Fleck.* 153. nouis *M* (*). uillā in *B.* 154. DAE. *Cam., om. M.* 155. eiecti ut natant *Prisc., Z*, electi ut narrant *M.* 156. isti *Seyff.*, hi *B, om. CD.* dextram *B.* 161. hercule *CD* (*). 162. muerculas *C*, merculas D^1. 166. quisquam *Par.*, quam *M.* rectius *Bent., Reiz, om. M.*

Saluaé sunt, si illos flúctus deuitáuerint.
Nunc núnc periclumst: *únda* eiecit álteram.
At ín uadost: iam fácile enabit. eúgepae!
[Viden álteram illam ut flúctus eiecít foras?]
Surréxit, horsum sé capessit; sálua res!
Desíluit haec autem áltera in terram é scapha.
Vt praé timore in génua in undas cóncidit!
Saluást! euasit éx aqua: iam in lítorest.
Sed déxtrouorsum auórsa it in malám crucem.
Hem, errábit illaec hódie.

DAE. Quid id refért tua?

SC. Si ad sáxum, quo capéssit, ea deorsúm cadit,
Errátionis fécerit conpéndium.

DAE. Si tú de illarum cénaturus uésperi's,
Illís curandum cénseo, Scepárnio:
Si apud mé*d* essurus *és*, mihi dari operám uolo.

SC. Bonum aéquomque oras.

DAE. Séquere me hac ergó.

SC. Sequor.

PALAESTRA.

MVLIER.

Nimio hóminum fortunaé minus miser*aé* memorántur
Quam quántum experiundo ís datur acérb*itát*um.

168. deuitauerint *Pyl.*, **deuitarunt** *B*, **deuitauerunt** *CD* (*). 169. unda *Guyet, Lang., om. M.* 170. **eugepace** *M, corr. Cam.* 171. **Vide ne** *M. I have bracketed the line as a duplicate of* 169 (*). 172. **orsum** *CD.* 177. **Em** *B.* 181. **Sit** *M, corr. Z.* uesperi es *Cam.*, **ueperies** *M.* 183. med *Reiz*, **me** *M.* es *Pyl., om. M.*

Sicút nunc hoc deo cónplacitumst 187a
Me hoc órnatu ornatam ín incertas b
Regiónes timidam eiéctam. 188
Hancíne ego ad rem natam *ésse me* miserám memorábo? 189a
Hancíne ego partem cápio b
Ob píetatem praecípuam? c
Nam mi hóc haud labórist labórem hunc potíri, 190
Si *ego* érga paréntis aut deós me inpiáui:
Sed íd si paráte curáui ut cauérem,
Tum mi hóc indecóre, iníque, inmodéste
Datis dí: nam quid habebúnt sibi 194a
*Insí*gne posthac ínpii, b
Si ad húnc modumst innóxiis 195a
Honór apúd uos? b
Nam mé si sciám *quid* fecísse aut paréntis
Sceléste, minus me míserer.
Sed eríle scelus me sóllicitat, eius ínpietas me mále habet:
Ís nauem atque ómnia pérdidit ín mari.
Haéc bonorum éius sunt réliquiae. 200a
Étiam quaé simúl b
Vécta mecum ín scaphast, éxcidit: 201a
Égo nunc sóla súm. b

185–188. *restored by Seyff.; lacunae in M. B has:*

Nimio hominum fortune minus misere memorantur
experiundo iis datur acerbum
hoc deo cŏplacitum est me hoc ornatu ornatam
In incertas regiones timidam eiectam.

(185. **fortunę** *C*; **miserae** *Z.*)

189a. *I have supplied* **esse me**, *om. M.* 189b c *form one verse in M.* 190. **hoc mihi** *M, transp. Bo.* (*). 191. *I have supplied* **ego**, *om. M.* **parentis** *Fleck.*, **parentem** *M.* 193. **hoc mihi** *M, transp. Fleck.* 194a b. *one verse M.* **sibi igni (sibigni** *B*) **impii posthac** *M, corr. Otto* (**insigne**) *and Seyff.* (*). 196, 197. *one verse B.* **quid** *Seyff., om. M.* **sceleste parentis** *B.* 197. **mei** *M, corr. Cam.* 198. **me impietas** *M, transp. Brix.*

Quaé mihi sí foret sálua saltém labor
Lénior ésset hic mi éius opera.
Nunc quám spem aut opem aút consilí quid capéssam?
Ita híc sol*a sól*is locís 205ª
. . . . . conpotíta sum. b
Hic sáxa sunt, hic máre sonat, 206ª
Neque quísquam homo uenit mi óbuiam. b
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Hóc quod indúta sum, súmmae opes óppido: 207
Néc cibo néc loco técta quo sím scio.
Quaé mihist spés qua me uíuere uelim?
Néc loci gnára sum n*éque etiam*dum híc fui. 210
Sáltem aliquém uelím 211ª
Quí mi ex hís locís b
Aút uiam aut sémitam mónstret: ita nunc
Hác an illác eam, incérta *sum* cónsili:
Néc prope usquam híc quidem cúltum agrum cónspicor.
Álgor, errór, pauor me ómn*es un*á tenent. 215
Haéc, parentés mei, haud scítis miseri 216ª
Me núnc miseram esse ita utí sum. b
Líbera ego prognáta fui máxume, nequíquam fui.
Nunc quí minus seruio, quám si 218ª
Seruá forem náta? b
Neque quícquam umquam illis prófui, qui mé sibi eduxérunt.

202–216. *The page of A containing these verses is preserved, but very little is legible.* 204. **NUNCQ**—*As,* **N**umquam *M* (*). 205ª ᵇ. *one verse M* (*omitting* sola: *B has a small space after* locis, *acc. to Ramsay*), *two verses As, in which only* . . **A . ICSOL . . . L** *is legible* (*). 206ª ᵇ. *one verse M, two verses As, in which only* —**Q . QUISQ**— *is legible* (*). **mihi obuiam uenit** *B,* **mihi (mi** *D*) **obueniam uenit** *CD, transp. Pyl. Between* 206ᵇ *and* 207 *A has two verses, illegible.* 210. neque etiamdum *Seyff.,* **nec diu** *M.* 213. incerta sum *Gruter,* **incerta** *B,* **incertam** *CD,* . . . . . **S**—*As.* 215. *om. As.* omnes una *Seyff.* (*cf. Epid.* 528), **omã** *B,* **omnia** *CD* (*). 216ª ᵇ. *one verse M* (*B has* **Me**, *with a capital*), *two verses As.* **haud** *CD,* **KAU.** *As,* **aut** *B.* **ita** *B, om. CD.* 217–229ª *form one page in As, legible.* 217. **ego** *M, om. A.* 218ª ᵇ. *one verse in AM* (*). **S . . . . FOREM** *As,* **serua forem** *B,* **forem serua** *CD.* 219. **ILLIS** *As,* **his** *B,* **us** *C,* **iis** *D.* **PROFU . .** *As,* **profuit** *M, corr. Cam.* **ME** *ACD, om. B.*

AMPELISCA. PALAESTRA.

MVLIERES II.

AM. Quid míhi meliust, quid mágis in remst, quam a córpore uitam ut sécludam?
Ita mále uiuo atque ita míhi multae in pectóre sunt curae exánimales:
Ita rés se habent: uitae haú parco: perdídi spem qua me obléctabam.
Omnía iam circumcúrsaui atque omníbus latebris perréptaui
Quaerére conseruam uóce, oculis, auríbus, ut peruestígarem.
Neque eam úsquam inuenio néque quo eam neque quá quaeram consúltumst,
Neque quém rogitem respónsorem quemquam ínterea conuénio.
Neque mágis solae terraé solae sunt quam haéc sunt loca atque hae régiones.
Neque sí uiuit eam uíua umquam quin ínueniam desístam.
PA. Quoíanam uóx mihi 229a
Prope híc sonat? pertímui. b
AM. Quis híc loquitúr propé? 230

220. **ACORPORE** *As*, corpore *M* (*). **UT** *A*, *om. M*. 221. **EXANIMABILES** *A*. 222. **ITARESSEKABENT** *A*, . . . dent *M*. **AU** *A*, haud *M*. 223. *So As*, omnibus in latebris *B*, in latebris omnibus *CD* (*). 224. **QUAERERE** *A*, Querire *M*. **OCULISQ.** *A*. **UTPERUESTIGARE** *As* (*the sign of contraction ⌣ having been obliterated*). 225. (*). 226. **CŌUENIO** *As*, inuenio *M*. 227. **SUNTLOCA** *A*, loca *M* (*). 228. **UIUAUMQUAM** *As*, uiuam numquam *M*. 229–235. *I have arranged these lines according to As. M have* **Quianam uox mihi prope hic sonat pertimui,** *then* 6 *lines in the following order:* 230 (*B begins with* Pertimui),

PA. Spés bona, ópsecró, 231[a]
Súbuentá mihí. b
AM. Éx hoc éximés 232[a]
Mé miserám metú? b
PA. Cérto uox múliebris aúris tetigít meas. 233
AM. Múlier est: múliebris uóx mi ad aurís uenit. 234
PA. Num Ámpelisca ópsecrost?
AM. Tén, Palaestra, aúdio? 235
PA. Quín uoco, ut me aúdiat, nómine illám suo?
Ámpelisca.
AM. Hém, quis est?
PA. Égo, Palaestra.
AM. Ópsecro,
Díc ubi's.
PA. Pól ego nunc ín malis plúrumis.
AM. Sócia sum néc minor párs meast quám tua.
Séd uidere éxpeto té.
PA. Mihi's aémula. 240
AM. Cónsequamúr gradu uócem: ubi's?
PA. Écce me:
Áccede ad me átque adi cóntra.
AM. Fit sédulo.
PA. Cédo manum.
AM. *Em,* áccipe.
PA. Díc uiuisne, ópsecro.
AM. Tú facis mé quidem ut núnc uelim uíuere.
Quóm mihi té licet tángere: ut uíx mihi 245
Crédo ego hoc, té tenere! ópsecro, ampléctere,
Spés mea: ut me ómnium iám laborúm leuas!

231[a b], 234, 232[a b] (**eximes ex hoc**, *om.* Me), 233, 235. *A has at the bottom of a page* **QUOIANAMUOXMIKI**, *then on the next page* 8 *lines, of which the first five are illegible and the last three begin with* **CERTO**, **MULI**, **NUMAM** *respectively; probably* 232[a b] *were written in one line. The rest of the page* (236–246) *is mostly illegible, except at the beginnings of lines* (*).
237. **ego palĕst** *B*, **ego palam est** *CD, corr. FZ*, (*Seyff. supplying* AM. opsecro`).
243. Em *Seyff., om. M.* 244. **ut uiuere nunc uelim** *M, transp. Seyff.* (*with alliteration*). 245. **QUOM** *As*, **Quã** *M.* 247–262. *One page in As, mostly illegible except at ends of lines.* 247. **leuias** *CD.*

PA. Óccupas praéloqui, quaé mea orátiost.
Núnc abire hínc decet nós.
AM. Quo amabo íbimus?
PA. Lítus hoc pérsequamúr.
AM. Sequor quó lubet.
Sícine hic cum úuida uéste grassábimur?
PA. Hóc quod est íd necessáriumst pérpeti.
AM. Séd quid hoc ópsecrost? uíden, amabó?
PA. Quid *est*?
AM. Fanúm uidésne hoc?
PA. Vbíst?
AM. Ad déxtram.
Videó decorum dís locum uidérier.
PA. Haud lónge abesse opórtet homines hínc: ita hic lepidúst locus.
Quísquis est deus, uéneror ut nos éx hac aerumna éximat,
Míseras, inopes, aérumnosas út aliquo auxilio ádiuuet.

PTOLEMOCRATIA ET EAEDEM.

SACERDOS. MVLIERES.

PT. Qui súnt, qui a patróna precés mea expetéssunt?
Nam uóx me precántum huc forás excitáuit.
Bonam átque opsequéntem deam átque haud grauátam
Patrónam exsequóntur benígnamque múltum.

248. quae mest oratio *M, corr. Reiz.* 251. hic *FZ, Macrobius*, hie *M.* uuida ueste *Saracenus*, uiuo aueste *M*, umida ueste *Macrobius.* 252, 253ª. *I have supplied* PA. *and* AM. 253ª. obsecro (obsecra) es, *corr. D*³*FZ.* PA. quid AM. uiden amabo *M, transp. Stud.* (*supplying* est). 253ᶜ. dextram *B*, dexteram *CD*, . . XTERAM *As.* 254. (*). 256. Quisquis *Cam., om. M* (*with space*). EXIGAT *A.* 257. inopes *F, Fleck.*, inopis *M.* adiuuat CD^1 (*). 259. precantum me *CD.*

PA. Iubémus te sáluere, máter.
PT. Saluéte,
Puéllae. sed únde
Íre uos cum úuida uéste dicam, ópsecro,
Tam maéstiter uestítas?
PA. Ílico hinc ímus haud lóngule ex hóc loco:
Vérum longe hínc abest, únde aduectae húc sumus.
PT. Némpe equo lígneo pér uias caérulas
Éstis uectae?
PA. Ádmodum.
PT. Ergo aéquius uós erat
Cándidatás uenire hóstiatásque: ad hoc
Fánum ad istúnc modum nón uenirí solet.
PA. Quaéne eiectae é mari símus ambae, ópsecro?
Vnde nos hóstias uóluisti huc á*di*gere?
Núnc tibi ampléctimur génua egentés opum,
Quae ín locis nésciis néscia spé sumus,
Vt tuo récipias técto seruésque nos,
Míseriarúmque te ambárum uti mísereat,
Quibús nec locús*t* ullus néc spes paráta,
Neque hóc quod uidés ampliús nobis quícquamst.
PT. Manús mihi date, éxsurgite á genibus ámbae:
Miséricordiór nulla mést feminárum.
Sed haéc pauperés res sunt ínopes, puéllae:
Egomét uix uitam *síc* colo: Venerí cibo meo séruio
AM. Venerís fanum, opsecro, hóc est?
PT. Fateór: ego huius fáni
Sacérdos clúeo.

264. uos ire (Ire *B*) *M, Nonius, corr. Fleck.* uuidauest edicam *M.* 265. aestiter *CD*^{1}. 266. aut longula *M, corr. F.* 267. abes bundę uectę sumus (*without* huc) *CD*^{1}. 268. equo *FZ*, et quo (quod *B*) *M.* caerulas *Guyet*, caeruleas *M.* 269. At modum *M.* suos *B.* orat *CD*^{1}. 272. Quaene *Gul.*, Quae nec *M.* sumus *M, corr. Bent., Fleck.* 273. uoluisti huc adigere *Speng.*, agere uoluisti huc *M* (*). 274. tibi iam plectimur *M.* 277. Miseriarum quae *M.* 278. locus *M, corr. Reiz.* parata est *M, corr. Reiz.* 279. hoc amplius quam quod (quot *BC*) uidens nobis qui quast *M, transp. Fleck.* (quod *Reiz*: uides *FZ*). 282. res *om. CD.* sunt inopes *Seyff.*, inopes sunt *Herm.*, sunt inopesque *M.* 283. sic *Seyff.*, *om. M.* ueniri *M, corr. D*^{3}*FZ.* seruiuo *M, corr. D*^{1}.

Verúm quidquid ést comitér fiet á me,
Quo*d* cópia ualébit.
Ite hác mecum.
PA. Amíce benígneque honórem,
Matér, nostrum habes.
PT. Opórtet.

PISCATORES.

Omníbus modis qui paúperes sunt hómines miseri uíuont,
Praesértim quibus nec quaéstus est nec dídicere artem *n*úllam.
Necéssitate quídquid est domi íd sat est habéndum.
Nos iám de ornatu própemodum ut locuplétes simus scítis.
Hisce hámi atque hae*c* harúndines sunt nóbis quaestu et cúltu.
Cotídie ex urbe ád mare huc prodímus pabulátum:
Pro exércitu gymnástico et palaéstrico hoc habémus.
Echínos, lopadas, óstreas, balanós captamus, cónchas,
Marínam urticam, músculos, placúsias striátas;
Postíd piscatum hamátilem et saxátilem adgredímur.
Cibúm captamus é mari. si euéntus non *e*uénit
Neque quícquam captumst píscium, salsí lautique púre
Domúm redimus clánculum, dormímus incenáti.
Atque út nunc ualide flúctuat mare, núlla nobis spés est:
Nisi quíd concharum cápsimus, cenáti sumus profécto.
Nunc Vénerem hanc ueneremúr bonam, ut nos lépide adiuerit hódie.

287. quo nunc (non *C*) copia *M.* 291. nullam *Speng.*, ullam *M.* 294. Hisce hami *Cam.*, His cenam i *M* (*CD omit* i). haec *Bent.*, hae *M.* 295. Cotidie *cod. uet. Lamb., Cam., om. M, but with space* (*). 296. palestrico *F*, palestricum *M.* 297. balanos *F*, balano *M.* 298. plagusias *M*, *corr. Salmasius.* 299. aggredimur *Z*, aggreditur *M.* 300. euenit *Bo.*, uenit *M* (*cf.* 300, 400). 303. ut *om. B.* 304. conclarum *M.* cenati *Reiz*, incenati *M, from* 302. 305. adiuuerit *M, corr. Bent.*

TRACHALIO ET IDEM.

SERVOS. PISCATORES.

TR. Anim*um* áduorsaui sédulo, ne erum úsquam praeterírem:
Nam quóm modo exibát foras, ad pórtum se aibat íre:
Me huc óbuiam iussít sibi ueníre ad Veneris fánum.
Sed quós perconter cómmode eccos uídeo astare: adíbo.
Saluéte fures máritumi, conchítae atque hamiótae,
Famélica hominum nátio: quid ágitis? ut perítis?
PI. Vt píscatorem aequómst, fame sitíque speque *algúque*.
TR. . . . . ecquem adulescéntem
Huc, dum híc astatis, strénua facié, rubicundum, fórtem,
Qui trís *secum homines* dúceret chlamydátos cum machaéris,
Vidístis *uos ue*níre . . . . . .?
PI. Nullum ístac facie, ut praédicas, uenísse huc scimus.
TR. Écquem
Recáluom ad Silanúm senem, statútum, uentriósum,
Tortís superciliís, contracta frónte, frauduléntum,
Deorum ódium atque hominum, málum, mali uití probrique plénum,
Qui dúceret muliérculas duas sécum satis uenústas?
PI. Cum istíus modi uirtútibus operísque *or*natus quí sit,

306. animo *M, corr. Bo.* praeterimus *B.* 307. aibat *Acid.*, alebat *M.* 309. eccos D^3, eccon si *B*, eo cons CD^1. adibo *FZ*, adito *M* (*). 312-317. *So Seyff.: M have—*

Vt piscatorem aequum est fame sitique speque
Ec quem adulescentem huc dum hic astatis
Strenua facie rubicundum fortem qui tres
Duceret clamidatos cum macheriis uidisti seni
Nullum istac facie ut praedicas uenisse huc scimus
ec quem Recaluum at silanum senem statutum uentriosum (*).

(312. alguque *Schoell, but before* speque; *cf. Most.* 193. 315. secum homines *Mitscherlich*; *Lamb. quotes* semihomines *from some of his* '*libri ueteres*.' cum machaeris *Saracenus*). 319. uitii *M.* 321. modis *B.* *I have written* ornatus *for* natus *M.* sit *Pyl.*, siet *M* (*).

Eum quídem ad carnuficemst aéquius quam ad Vénerem conmeáre.
TR. At sí uidistis, dícite.
PI. Huc profécto nullus uénit.
Valé.
TR. Valete. crédidi: factúmst quod suspicábar:
Data uérba ero sunt: léno abit sceléstus exulátum.
In náuem ascendit, múlieres auéxit: hariolús sum.
Is húc erum etiam ad prándium uocáuit, sceleris sémen.
Nunc quíd mihi meliust, quam ílico hic oppériar erum dum uéniat?
Eadem haéc sacerdos Véneria si quíd*piam* ampliús scit,
Si uídero, exquisíuero: faciét me certiórem.

AMPELISCA. TRACHALIO.

MVLIER. SERVOS.

AM. Intéllego: hanc quae próxumast *me* uíllam Veneris fáno
Pulsáre iussisti átque aquam rogáre.
TR. Qu*oia* ad aúris
Vox mi áduolauit?
AM. Ópsecro, quis hic lóquitur? quem ego uídeo?
TR. Estne Ámpelisca h*aec*, quaé foras e fáno egreditur?
AM. Éstne hic
Trachálio, quem cónspicor, calátor Plesidíppi?
TR. Eást.
AM. Is est: Trachálio, salué.
TR. Salue, Ampelísca:

322. **comeare** *B.* 324. quod *FZ*, **quo** *M.* 328. **Nunquid** *C*, **Numquid** *D.* **melius** *B.* 329. haec *Z*, *cod. uet. L*[illegible] *bini*, **hanc** *M.* si quidpiam *Schoell*, **siquid** (-quit) *M.* 331. me *Bent.*, *om. M* (uillam me *Weise*). 332–379. *names of speakers confused in M.* 332. **atquaquam** *M* (*the archetype probably had* ATQ. AQUAM). **cuia** *Z*, **cui** *M.* 334. haec *Pyl.*, ħ *B*, *om. CD.*

Quid tú agis?
AM. Aetatem haúd malam male.
TR. Mélius omináre.
AM. Verum ómnis sapientís decet conférre et fabulári.
Sed Plésidippus túos erus ubi amábost?
TR. Heia uéro,
Quasi nón sit intus.
AM. Néque pol est neque húc quidem ullus uénit.
TR. Non uénit?
AM. Vera praédicas.
TR. Non ést meum, Ampelísca.
Sed quám mox coctumst prándium?
AM. Quod prándium, opsecró te?
TR. Nempe rém diuinam fácitis hic?
AM. Quid sómnias, amábo?
TR. Certe húc Labrax ad prándium uocáuit Plesidíppum,
Erúm meum erus uostér.
AM. Pol haud miránda facta dícis:
Si deós decepit ét homines, lenónum more fécit.
TR. Non rém diuinam fácitis hic uos néque erus?
AM. Harioláre.
TR. Quid tu ágis hic igitur?
AM. Éx malis multís metuque súmmo
Capitálique ex perículo orbas aúxilique opúmque huc
Recépit ad se Véneria haec sacérdos me et Palaéstram.
TR. An híc Palaestrast, ópsecro, erí mei amica?
AM. Cérto.
TR. Inést lepos in núntio tuo mágnus, mea Ampelísca.
Sed istúc periclum pérlubet quod fúerit uobis scíre.
AM. Confráctast, mi Trachálio, hac nócte nauis nóbis.

337. tu agis *Fleck.* (*cf.* 348), agis tu *M.* mala male *B.* 339. plenidippus *M.* Heia uero *D*, Helauero *BC.* 340. ullus quidem huc *D.* 343. hic hic *B.* 344. plesidippum ad prandium uocauit (uocauit ad prandium *B*) *M*, *transp. Reiz.* 348. hic *om. B.* 349. periculo *FZ*, periclo *M.* auxiliique *M.* 350. Recepit D^3FZ, Recipit *M.* 351. palestra sit *B.* ameica *B.*

TR. Quid, náuis? quae istaec fábulast?
AM. Non audiuisti, amábo,
Quo pácto leno clánculum nos hínc auferre uóluit
In Síciliam et quidquíd domi fuit ín nauem inposíuit?
Ea núnc perierunt ómnia.
TR. Oh, Neptúne lepide, sálue:
Nec te áleator núllus est sapiéntior profécto.
Nimis lépide iecistí bolum: periúrum perdidísti.
Sed núnc ubist lenó Labrax?
AM. Periít potando, opínor:
Neptúnus magnis póculis hac nócte eum inuitáuit.
TR. Credo hércle *ἀναγκαίῳ* datum quod bíberet. ut ego amó te,
Mea Ámpelisca, ut dúlcis es, ut múlsa dicta dícis!
Sed tu ét Palaestra quó modo saluae éstis?
AM. Scibis fáxo.
De náui timidae ambae ín scapham insilúimus, quia uidémus
Ad sáxa nauem férrier: properáns exsolui réstim,
Dum illí timent. nos cúm scapha tempéstas dextro-uórsum
Differt ab illis. ítaque nos uentísque fluctibúsque
Iactátae exemplis plúrumis miseraé perpetuam nóctem:
Vix hódie ad litus pértulit nos uéntus exanimátas.
TR. Nouí, Neptunus íta solet: quamuís fastidiósus
Aedílis est: si quae ínprobae sunt mérces, iactat ómnis.
AM. Vae cápiti atque aetatí tuae.
TR. Tuóst, mea Ampelísca.
Sciuí lenonem fáxere hoc quod fécit: saepe díxi.
Capíllum promittam óptumumst occúpiamque hariolári.

355. nauis que ista ec *M.* 357. imposiuit *Cam.*, inposuit *M.* 358. Ioh *B* (*). 359. (*). 360. lecistibolum *B.* per iurum *B*, peiurum *CD.* 361. perit *M.* 362. Neptuneus *B.* 363. herche *B.* *ἀναγκαίῳ Schoell*, anancaeo *Cam.*, *Turneb.*, an ancaeo *B*, anan eo *CD.* 364. multa *C.* 365. Sed tu *FZ*, Scitu C^1D, scita *B.* 366. De naui *Fleck.*, nauis *M.* 367. exsoluisti *CD.* restem *B.* 372. nos *om. B.* 373. quauist a fastidiosus *B.* 375. Tuost *Seyff.*, Tuo *M.* 376. *I have written* faxere *for* facere *M* (*).

AM. Cauístis ergo tu átque erus ne abíret, quom scibátis?
TR. Quid fáceret?
AM. Si amabát, rogas quid fáceret? adseruáret
Dies nóctesque: in custódia esset sémper. uérum ecástor
Vt múltifecit, íta probe curáuit Plesidíppus.
TR. Quor tu ístuc dicis?
AM. Rés palamst.
TR. Scin tu, étiam qui it lauátum
In bálineas, quom ibi sédulo sua uéstimenta séruat,
Tamen súbrupiuntur: quíppe qui quem illórum opseruat fálsust:
Fur fácile quem opseruát uidet: custós qui fur sit néscit.
Sed dúce me ad illam, ubíst.
AM. I sane in Véneris fanum huc íntro:
Sedéntem flentemque ópprimes.
TR. Vt iam ístuc mihi moléstumst!
Sed quíd flet?
AM. Ego dicám tibi: hoc sése excruciat ánimi,
Quia léno ademit cístulam ei, quam habébat ubique habébat
Qui suós parentis nóscere possét: eam uerétur
Ne périerit.
TR. Vbinam éa fuit cistéllula?
AM. Ibidem in náui:
Conclúsit ipse in uídulum, ne cópia esset éi
Qui suós parentis nósceret.
TR. O fácinus inpudícum,
Quam líberam esse opórteat, seruíre postuláre.
AM. Nunc eúm cum naui scílicet abísse pessum in áltum.
Et aúrum et argentúm fuit lenónis omne ibídem.

378. (*). 379. asseruaret *Cam.*, at (aut) seruaret *M.* 383. ibi cum *CD.* 384. (*). 386. (*). 387. molestust *M, corr. D*^{3}. 390. quis uos *B*, qui uos *CD.* 392. ne opia *B.* ei *Luchs*, eius *M.* 393. parentes *M.* 395. eam *M, corr. Bent., Reiz.* abiisse *CD.* 396. omne *om. CD.*

Tr. Credo áliquem inmersisse átque eum excepísse.
Am. Id misera maéstast,
Sibi eórum euenisse ínopiam.
Tr. Iam istóc magis usus fáctost,
Vt eam íntro consolérque eam, ne sése excruciet ánimi.
Nam múlta praeter spém scio multís bona euenísse.
Am. At ego étiam, qui speráuerint spem décepisse múltos.
Tr. Ergo ánimus aequos óptumumst aerúmnae condiméntum.
Ego eo íntro, nisi quid uís.
Am. Eas: ego quód mihi imperáuit
Sacérdos id faciam átque aquam hinc de próxumo rogábo.
Nam extémplo, si uerbís suis peterém, daturos díxit.
Neque dígniorem cénseo uidísse anum me quémquam,
Quoi deós atque homines cénseam bene fácere magis decére:
Vt lépide, ut liberáliter, ut honéste atque haud grauáte
Timidás, egentis, úuidas, eiéctas, exanimátas
Accépit ad sese, haúd secus quam si éx se simus nátae!
Vt eápse *nunc* succíncta aquam calefáctat, ut lauémus.
Nunc, né morae illi sím, petam hinc aquam, únde mi imperáuit.
Heus, écquis in uillast? écquis hoc reclúdit? ecquis pródit?

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397. TR. *Cam.* (*space in M*). AM. *Bo.* (*space in M*). 398. uenisse *CD, cf.* 300 (*). 399. Vt *Cam.*, Ne *M.* sese *Seyff.*, se sic *M* (*the archetype probably had* SESI͠) (*). 405. exemplo *M, corr. D*¹. siue *M, corr. D*³. 406. dignior ẽ *B.* 409. egente is uuidas *M, corr. D*², *D*³. 410. Accepit *F*, Accipit *M.* 411. eapse *Ugoletus* '*ex codd.*,' ea spe *M.* nunc *Seyff., om. M.* 412. nemora illis impetam *M, corr. Cam.* 413. recludite quis *B.*

SCEPARNIO. AMPELISCA.

SERVOS. MVLIER.

Sc. Quís est qui nostris tám proterue fóribus facit iniúriam?
Am. Égo sum.
Sc. Hem, quid hoc boníst? eu edepol spécie lepida múlierem.
Am. Sálue, adulescens.
Sc. Ét tu multum sálueto, adulescéntula.
Am. Ád uos uenio.
Sc. Accípiam hospitio, sí mox uenis . . . . . .
Ítem ut adfectam: nám nunc nihil est quí te inanem . . . .
Séd quid ais, meá lepida, hilara?
Am. Ah, nímium familiáriter
Me áttrectas.
Sc. Pro di ínmortales, Véneris ecfigia haéc quidemst.
Vt in ocellis hílaritudost: héia, corpus quoíusmodi,
Súbuolturium—illúd quidem 'subáquilum' uolui dícere.
Vél papillae quoíusmodi: tum quae índoles in sáuiost.
Am. Nón ego sum pollúcta pago: pótin ut me apstineás manum?
Sc. Nón licet te síc placidule béllam belle tángere?
Am. Ótium ubi erit, túm tibi operam lúdo et deliciaé dabo.
Núnc, quam ob rem huc sum míssa, amabo uél tu mi aias uél neges.
Sc. Quíd nunc uis?
Am. Sapiénti ornatus quíd uelim indiciúm facit.

415. heu *D.* mulier *M, corr. Dousa.* 417. uenis BD^3, ueni is (*with space of* 10 *letters*) CD^1, uenies uesperi *cod. uet. Lambini.* 418. inanem *B*, manem (*with space of* 9–11 *letters*) *CD*, mane mulierem *cod. uet. Lambini.* 420. nimium *CD*, animum *B.* 421. adtractas *CD.* 424. sauio est *CD*, salost *B.* 426. placidule *Fleck.*, placide *M. After this verse B has space of two lines, as if for commencement of new scene.* 430. mihi (mi) alas *M, corr. FZ.* 431 f. sapientior natus *M.*

Sc. Méus quoque hic sapiénti ornatus quíd uelim indiciúm facit.
Am. Haéc sacerdos Véneris hinc me a uóbis iussit pétere aquam.
Sc. Át ego basilicús sum: quem nisi óras, guttam nón feres.
Nóstro illum puteúm periclo et férramentis fódimus.
Nísi multis blandítiis a me gútta non ferrí potest.
Am. Quór tu aquam grauáre amabo, quam hóstis hosti cómmodat?
Sc. Quór tu operam grauáre mihi, quam cíuis ciui cómmodat?
Am. Ímmo etiam tibi, méa uoluptas, quaé uoles faciam ómnia.
Sc. Eúgepae, saluós sum: haec iam me suám uoluptatém uocat.
Dábitur tibi aqua, né nequiquam mé ames. cedo mi urnám.
Am. Cape:
Própera amabo ecférre.
Sc. Manta: iam híc ero, uoluptás mea.
Am. Quíd sacerdotí me dicam hic démoratum tám diu?
Vt etiam nunc mísera timeo, ubi óculis intueór mare!
Sed quíd ego misera uídeo procul in lítore?
Meum erúm lenonem Síciliensemque hóspitem,
Quos périisse ambos mísera censebam ín mari.
Iam illúd mali plus nóbis uiuit quám ratae.
Sed quíd ego cesso fúgere in fanum ac dícere haec
Palaéstrae, in aram ut cónfugiamus príus quam *is* huc

433. Hic *CD.* petere aquam iussit auobis *M* (*after which B has space of* 1 *line*), *corr. Ussing.* 435. bassilicus *B*, basiliscus *C.* 436. Nostro illum *FZ*, Nos pro illum *M.* periculo *M.* 437. (*). 438. cur *M.* tua quam *B.* *After* 438 *space of* 1 *line B.* 440. cur *M.* 443. meam scedo *B.* urnam cape (*without space*) *M.* 444. efferre *M.* *After* 444 *space of* 2 *lines B.* *Then follows the line* Quid sacerdoti me (meo *CD*) dicam hic demoratam (demoratum *Müll.*) tam diu, *then a space of* 1 *line, then* Vt etiam nunc, *&c., then again a space of* 1 *line.* 449. miserati meo *CD.* 450. procul uideo *B.* 451. Sicillensemque *B.* 453. plus mali *M, corr. Cam.* 455. cum fugiamus *CD.* is *Seyff., om. M.*

Sceléstus leno uéniat nosque hic ópprimat?
Confúgiam huc: ita res súppetit subitó *noua.*

SCEPARNIO.

SERVOS.

Pro di ínmortales, ín aqua numquam crédidi
Voluptátem inesse tántam! ut hanc traxí lubens!
Nimió minus altus púteus uisust quám prius:
Vt síne labore hanc éxtraxi! praefíscine,
Satin néquam sum, utpote qui hódie amare incéperim?
Em tíbi aquam, mea tu bélliata: em síc uolo
Te férre honeste, ut égo fero, ut placeás mihi.
Sed úbi tu's delicáta? cape aquam hanc sís: ubi's?
Amat hércle me, ut ego opínor: delituít mala.
Vbi tú's? etiamne hanc úrnam acceptura's? ubi's?
Commódule metuis: tándem uero sério,
Etiam ácceptura's úrnam hanc? ubi tu's géntium?
Nusquam hércle equidem illam uídeo: ludos mé facit.
Adpónam hercle urnam iám ego hanc in mediá uia.
Sed aútem quid si hanc hínc apstulerit quíspiam
Sacram úrnam Veneris? mi éxhibeat negótium.
Metuo hércle ne illa múlier mi insidiás locet,
Vt cónprehendar cúm sacra urna Véneria.
Nempe óptumo *me* iúre in uinclis énicet
Magistrátus, si quis me hánc habere uíderit.

457. huc *cod. uet. Lambini*, huic *M.* res ita *CD.* subito *FZ*, subit *M.* *I have supplied* noua, *om. M* (*). *Here follow* 466, 467 *in B.* 461. praefiscine *Cam.* (*in note*), praeficiscine *M.* 462. Satis *M*, *corr. Bo.* ut prote *M*, *corr. Cam.* inceperim amare *M*, *transp. Fleck.* 463. Hem *CD.* 464. ferro *C.* 465. tu es *B*, es *CD.* si *CD.* 467. tu es *B*, tu est *CD.* anc urnam (an curnam) *M.* acceptura *B.* 468. metuis *Seyff.*, melius *M* (*). uerio *C.* 470. fecit *B.* equidem . . . hercle (471) *om. CD, the scribe having passed from* hercle 470 *to* hercle 471. 476. obtimo *C*, obtime D^1. me *Cam., om. M.* 477. magistra iussi CD^1.

Nam haec lítteratast: eápse cantat quóia sit.
Iam hercle éuocabo hinc hánc sacerdotém foras,
Vt hánc accipiat úrnam: accedam huc ád foris.
Heus, *éxi* Ptolemocrátia, cape hanc urnám tibi:
Muliércula hanc nescíoquae huc ad me détulit.
Intró ferundast: répperi negótium,
Siquidem hís mihi ultro ádgerunda etiámst aqua.

LABRAX. CHARMIDES.

LENO. PARASITVS.

LA. Qui homó sese *esse* míserum et mendicúm uolet,
Neptúno credat sése atque aetatém suam:
Nam sí quis cum eo quíd rei conmíscuit,
Ad hóc exemplum amíttit ornatúm domum.
Edepól, Libertas, lépida's, quae numquám pedem
Voluísti in nauem cum Hércule una inpónere.
Sed úbi ille meus est hóspes qui me pérdidit?
Atque éccum incedit.
CH. Quó, malum, properás, Labrax?
Nam equidém te nequeo cónsequi tam strénue.
LA. Vtinám, te prius quam *ego* óculis uidissém meis,
Maló cruciatu in Sícilia perbíteres,
Quem própter hoc mihi óptigit miseró mali.
CH. Vtinám, quom in aedis me ád te adduxistí *tuas*,
In cárcere illo pótius cubuissém die:
Deosque ínmortalis quaéso, dum uiuás, uti

478. litterat est *B*, litteratas *CD*. eapse *B*, abse *CD*. 481. Heus, exi *Seyff.*, Eu si *B*, Eus (Heus) si *CD* (*with space*). ptolemo (ptolemeo) gratia *M*. 482–489. *One page in As, mostly illegible except at beginnings of lines.* 483. Introferundast *cod. uet. Lambini*, In proferundast *B*, Inpro ferundast *CD*. 485. esse *Bent.*, *om. M*. mirum *C*. 490. hercle *M*, *corr. Cam.* unã *B* (*). 494. ego *Goetz*, *Brix*, *om. M* (*). 495. siciliam *M*, *corr. Cam.* 496. optigi *CD*. 497. tuas *Cam.*, *om. M*. 498. incarcare CD^1. 499–517. *One page in As, mostly illegible.*

Omnís tui similis hóspites habeás tibi.
LA. Malám Fortunam in aédis te adduxí meas.
Quid míhi scelesto tíbi erat auscultátio?
Quidue hínc abitio? quídue in nauem inscénsio?
Vbi pérdidi etiam plús boni quam míhi fuit.
CH. Pol mínume miror, náuis si fractást tibi,
Scelus te ét sceleste párta quae uexít bona.
LA. Pessúm dedisti mé blandimentís tuis.
CH. Sceléstiorem cénam cenauí tuam
Quam quaé Thyestae quóndam adposita et Téreost.
LA. Perii, ánimo male fit: cóntine quaesó caput.
CH. Pulmóneum edepol nímis uelim uomitúm uomas.
LA. Eheú, Palaestra atque Ámpelisca, ubi éstis nunc?
CH. Piscíbus in alto crédo praebent pábulum.
LA. Mendícitatem mi óptulisti operá tua,
Dum tuís ausculto mágnidicis mendáciis.
CH. Bonam ést quod habeas grátiam meritó mihi,
Qui te éx insulso sálsum feci operá mea.
LA. Quin tu hínc is a me in máxumam malám crucem?
CH. Eás: easque rés agebam cómmodum.
LA. Eheú, quis uiuit mé mortalis míserior?
CH. Ego múlto tanto míserior quam tú, Labrax.
LA. Qui?
CH. Quía ego indignus súm, tu dignus quí sies.
LA. O scírpe, scirpe, laúdo fortunás tuas,
Qui sémper seruas glóriam aritúdinis.
CH. Equidém me ad uelitátionem exérceo:
Nam omnía corusca praé tremore fábulor.
LA. Edepól, Neptune, es bálineator frígidus:
Cum uéstimentis póstquam abs te abii, *al*-álgeo.

500. tui *FZ*, lui *M*. 502. erit *CD*. 503. abitio *FZ*, abito *M*. 505. tibi *F*, ibi *M*. 509. adposita et Tereost *Koch and Nettleship* (*independently*), anteposita est Tereo *M*. 510. Peri *M*. 512. amplisca *BC*. 518–587. *Four pages in As, legible*. 518. KINCEIS *A*. 519. EASEASQ. *A*, *Cam.*, Das easque *M*. 520. miserrior *CD*. 521. TANTA *AM* (*corr.* B^2). 524. gloria amaritudinis *CD*. 525. ADUELITATONEM *A*, atuelitationem *M*. 526. PRAETEREMORE *As*. 527. BALINEATOR *As*, balneator *M*. 528–538. *See Commentary*. 528. Cum *M*, QUOM *A*. APSTEABII *As*, abs te (a te *B*) abi *M* (*).

Ne thérmipoliúm quidem ullum *in*-ínstruit:
Ita sálsam praehibet pótionem et frígidam.
CH. Vt fórtunati súnt fabri ferrárii,
Qui apúd carbones ádsident: sempér calent.
LA. Vtinám fortuna núnc anetina *ut*-úterer,
Vt, quom éxissem ex *aqu-áqu*-aqua, *ar*-arerém tamen.
CH. Quid si áliquo ad ludos mé pro manducó locem?
LA. Quaprópter?
CH. Quia pol cláre crepito déntibus.
Iure óptumo me *el-él-e*lauisse árbitror.
LA. Qui?
CH. *Qui*-quia auderem técum in nauem ascéndere,
Qui a fúndamento mi úsque mouistí mare.
LA. Tibi aúscultaui: tú promittebás mihi
Illi ésse quaestum máxumum meretrícibus:
Ibi mé conruere pósse aiebas dítias.
CH. Iam póstulabas te, ínpurata bélua,
Totám Siciliam déuoraturum ínsulam.
LA. Quaenám ballaena meúm uorauit uídulum,
Aurum átque argentum ubi ómne conpactúm fuit?
CH. Eadem ílla credo quaé meum marsúppium,
Quod plénum argenti fúit in saccipério.
LA. Eheú, redactus sum úsque ad unam hanc túniculam
Et ad hóc misellum pállium: perii óppido.
CH. Vel cónsociare míhi quidem tecúm licet:
Aequás habemus pártis.
LA. Saltem sí mihi
Muliérculae essent sáluae, spes aliquaé forent.
Nunc sí me adulescens Plésidippus uíderit,

529. **TKERMIPOLIUM** *A*, thermopolium *M*. 530. **PRAEKIBET** *A*, praebet *M*. 533. **ANETINA** *As*, *M*. fortunam nunc anutinam terent *Nonius*. 534. **QUOM** *A*, cum *M*, *Non*. aquã *D*. 537. elauisse *Fleck*., **LAUISSE** *AM*. 538. quia *M*, **QUI** *A*. 540. aut auscultaui *CD*. 541. **ILLI** *A*, Illic *M*. 542. aiebas ditias *Fleck*., **AIEBASDIUITIAS** *A*, alebas diuitias *M*. 543. bellula *CD*. 544. **SICELIAM** *As*. deuortaturum B^1*CD*. 545. **BALLAENA** *As*, ballena *B*, bellana *CD*. 546. omnem *CD*. 547. **MARSUPPIUM** *AC*, marsippium *B*. 549. hanc unam *CD*. **TULNICULÃ** *A*. 550. palbum *CD*. 551. **CONSOCIARE** *A*, consciare *M*.

Quo ab árrabonem pró Palaestra accéperam,
Iam is éxhibebit híc mihi negótium.
CH. Quid, stúlte, ploras? tíbi quidem edepol cópiast,
Dum língua uiuet, quí rem soluas ómnibus.

SCEPARNIO. LABRAX. CHARMIDES.
SERVOS. LENO. PARASITVS.

SC. Quíd illuc opsecró negotis*t*, quód duae muliérculae
Híc in fano Véneris signum fléntes amplexaé tenent
Néscioquem metuéntes miserae? nócte hac aiunt próxuma
Sé iactatas, átque eiectas hódie esse aiunt é mari.
LA. Ópsecro hercle, aduléscens, ubi istaec súnt quas memoras múlieres?
SC. Híc in fano Véneris.
LA. Quot sunt?
SC. Tótidem quot ego et tú sumus.
LA. Némpe meae?
SC. Nempe néscio istuc.
LA. Quá sunt facie?
SC. Scítula:
Vél ego amare utrámuis possum, sí probe adpotús siem.
LA. Némpe puellae?
SC. Némpe molestus és: i uise, sí lubet.
LA. Meás oportet íntus esse hic múlieres, mi Chármides.
CH. Iúppiter te pérdat, et si súnt et si non súnt tamen.

555. **QUOABARRABONE** *A*, **A quo arrabonem** *M*. 556. **IAMIS-EXIBEBIT** *A*, **iam se exhibebit (sexhibebit** *B*) *M*. 559. **QUIDIL-LUCOPSECRONEGOTI** *A*, **Quid illuc est (est illuc** *CD*) **obsecro negotii (negocii** *B*) *M*, *corr. Fleck*. 561. **NESC . . . U . .** *As*, **Nescio quem** *M*. **AIUNT** *As*, nc̄ (*i. e.* nunc) *B*, **non** *CD*. 562. **EIE . . AS** *As*, **iectas** *M*. 563. **istec** *M*, **ISTAE** *A*. 564. **quot** (*before* **ego**) *B*, **Q . . D** *As CD*. 566. **POSSUMSI** *As M*. **PROBEADPOTUSSIEM** *As*, **probe at potussiem** *B*, **probeat potuissim** *CD*. 567. **Nempe puellae** *CD*, **NEPUELLAE** *A*, **Nempe pulle** *B*. **ESIUEISSE** *A*, **est uise** *M*. 568. **esse intus esse** *B*. **MI** *A*, **me** *M*.

LA. Íntro rumpam iam húc in Veneris fánum.
CH. In barathrum máuelim.
Ópsecro, hospes, dá mihi aliquid úbi condormiscám loci.
SC. Ístic ubi uis cóndormisce: némo prohibet, públicumst.
CH. Át uides me, ornátus ut sim uéstimentis úuidis.
Récipe me in tectúm, da mihi uestímenti aliquid áridi,
Dum árescunt mea: ín aliquo tibi grátiam referám loco.
SC. Tégillum eccillúd—mihi unum id áret: id si uís, dabo.
Eódem amictus, eódem tectus ésse soleo, sí pluit.
Tu ístaec mihi dato: éxarescent fáxo.
CH. Eho, an te paénitet,
Ín mari quod *hódie* elaui, ni híc in terra iterum éluam?
SC. Éluas tu an éxunguare, cíccum non intérduim.
Tíbi ego numquam quícquam credam nísi si accepto pígnore.
Tú uel suda uél peri algu uél tu aegrota uél uale.
Bárbarum hospitém mi in aedis níl moror: sat lítiumst.
CH. Iámne abis? uenális illic dúctitauit, quísquis est:
Nón est misericórs. Sed quid ego hic ásto infelix úuidus?
Quín abeo hinc in Véneris fanum, ut édormiscam hanc crápulam,
Quám potaui praéter animi quám lubuit senténtiam?
Quási uinis Graecís Neptunus nóbis suffudít mare,
Ítaque aluom prodí sperauit nóbis salsis póculis.

570. **BARATRŨ** *ACD.* 571. **loci ubi condormiscam** *CD.* 572. **PUPL . . UMEST** *As.* 573. **ornatus ut** *M*, **UTORNATUS** *A.* 574. **ALIQUIDUESTIMENTI** *A*, **uesti aliquid** *M.* 575. *So A*, **loco** *om. M.* 576. **TEGILLUMECILLUM** *A*, **Tigillum ec (eo** *CD*) **illud** *M.* **IDARETID** *A*, **aretit** *M.* 577. **si pluuit** *M*, **U . . . . . (***perhaps* **UBIPLUIT)** *As.* 578. **istec** *BD.* 579. *I have supplied* **hodie**, *om. M.* **delaui** *CD.* **NE** *AM*, **nisi** *membr. Turn. Cam.*, **ni** *Vulg.* **iterum** *om. CD* (*). 580. **tuanexungare** *B*, **tua ne exungare** *CD*, —— **UARE**, *A.* **INTERDUIM** *A*, **interdum** *M.* 581. **QUICQUAM-CREDAM** *ACD*, **credam quicquam** *B.* **nisi si** *M*, **NISI** *A.* 583. **AEDIS** *A*, **aede is (aedeis** *C*) *M.* 584. **ABEIS** *A.* **uenalis uenalis** *BD.* **IILLIC** *A.* 586. **hinc** *M*, **KUC** *A* (*cf.* 457). 587. **LIBUIT** *AM.* 588–619. *Two pages in As, mostly illegible.* 588. **grecis** *CD.* 589. **ALUUM** *AM.* **prodi sperauit** *Gul.*, **prodisperauit** *B*, **pro disperauit** *CD.* **salsis** *B*, **Falsis** *CD.*

Quíd opust uerbis? si ínuitare nós paulisper pérgeret,
Íbidem obdormissémus: nunc uix uíuos amisít domum.
Núnc lenonem quíd agit intus uísam, conuiuám meum.

DAEMONES.

SENEX.

Mirís modis di lúdos faciunt hóminibus:
Ne dórmientis quídem sinunt quiéscere.
Velút ego hac nocte quaé prąecessit próxuma
Mirum átque inscitum sómniaui sómnium.
Ad hirúndininum nídum uisast símia
Ascénsionem ut fáceret admolírier:
Neque eás eripere quíbat inde. póstibi
Vidétur ad me símia adgredírier,
Rogáre scalas út darem utendás sibi.
Ego ad hóc exemplum símiae respóndeo,
. . . . . .
Natás ex Philomela Áttica esse hirúndines.
Ago cum ílla, ne quid nóceat meis populáribus.
Atque ílla nimío iám fieri ferócior:
Vidétur ultro míhi malum minitárier,
In iús uocat me*d*. íbi ego nescio quó modo
Irátus uideor médiam arripere símiam:
Conclúdo in uincla béstiam nequíssumam.
Nunc quam ád rem dicam hoc áttinere sómnium,
Numquam hódie quiui ad cóniecturam euádere.

590. nobis *CD* (*from* 589). 593. **M . . R . . MO**–*As*, Miris modis *D*, ... modis *BC*. *After this v. AM have* Mirisque (Virisque *B*) exemplis omnia (Nam omnia *CD*, somnia *Cam.*) in somnis danunt, *taken from Merc. II.* 1*: cf. Ritschl Opusc. II.* 282 f., *Langen Pl. Stud.* 368*f.* 596. praecessit *FZ*, *cod. uet. Lamb.*, processit *M* (*). 599. Adcensionem *CD*. *After this v. A has an extra v. beginning* UT . . . . . NIBUSRU . . SIT. 601. UIDETUR *As*, Videbatur *M*. *Between* 603 *and* 604 *A has an extra v.* 604. Attica *Schoell*, atque ex progne *M* (*). 605. nequit *B*. 606. nimio *Acid.*, animo *M* (*). 608. me *M*, *corr. Guyet.* 611. Nunc quam *FZ*, Nunquam (Numquam) *M*. 612. col ecturam *B*.

Sed quíd hoc in Veneris fáno *meae uicíniae*
Clamóris oritur? ánimus mirat*úr meus*.

TRACHALIO. DAEMONES.

SERVOS. SENEX.

TR. Pró Cyrenensés populares, uóstram ego inploró fidem,
Ágricolae, adcolaé propinqui qui éstis his regiónibus,
Férte opem inopiae átque exemplum péssumum pessúm date.
Víndicate, ne ínpiorum pótior sit polléntia
Quam ínnocentum, quí se scelere fíeri nolunt nóbilis:
Státuite exemplum ínpudenti, dáte pudori praémium:
Fácite hic lege pótius liceat quám ui uicto uíuere.
Cúrrite huc in Véneris fanum, uóstram iterum inploró fidem,
Quí prope hic adéstis quique audítis clamorém meum.
Férte suppetiás qui Veneri Véneriaeque antístitae
Móre antiquo in cústod*el*am suóm conmiserúnt caput.
Praétorquete iniúriae prius cóllum quam ad uos péruenat.
DAE. Quíd istuc est negóti?
TR. Per ego haec génua te optestór, senex,
Quísquis es—
DAE. Quin tu érgo omitte génua et quid sit mi éxpedi,
*Quód tu*multués.
TR. —teque oro et quaéso, si sperás tibi
Hóc anno multúm futurum sírpe et lasserpícium
Eámque euenturam éxagogam Cápuam saluam et sóspitem,
Átque ab lippitúdine usque síccitas ut sít tibi—
DAE. Sánun es?
TR. —seu tíbi confidis fóre multam magúdarim,
Vt te ne pigeát dare operam míhi quod te orabó, senex.

613. quid hoc *Fleck.*, **quid hic** *BC*, **quid** *D*. **fanom** *B*. meae uiciniae *cod. uet. Turneb., Lamb., om. M.* 614. miratur meus *Cam.*, **mirat** *M* (*archetype defaced at end of* 613 *f.* 624. **antistę** *C*, **antiste** *D*. 625. **custodiam** *M*, *corr. Grut.* 626. **peruenìat** *M*, *corr. Guyet.* 627, 638, 641. **negotii (negocii)** *M*. 628. **expeti** *B*. 629. Quod tu- *Lamb., om. M.* 630. **lasserpiciŭ** *B*, **laserpicium** *CD*. 633. magudarim *CD*, *Prisc.*, **magidarim** *B*.

DAE. Át ego te per crúra et talos térgumque optestór tuom,
Vt tibi ulmeam úberem esse spéras uirgidémiam
Ét tibi euentúram hoc anno úberem messém mali,
Vt mi istuc dicás negoti quíd sit, quod tumúltues.
TR. Quí lubet maledícere? equidem tíbi bona optaui ómnia.
DAE. Béne equidem tibi díco, qui te dígna ut eueniánt precor.
TR. Ópsecro, hoc *prae*uórtere ergo.
DAE. Quíd negotist?
TR. Múlieres
Dúae innocentes íntus hic sunt, túi indigentes aúxili,
Quíbus aduorsum iús legesque hic ínsignite iniúria
Fáctast fitque in Véneris fano. túm sacerdos Véneria
Índigne adflictátur.
DAE. Quis homost tánta confidéntia,
Quí sacerdotem aúdeat uioláre? sed eae múlieres
Quaé sunt? aut quid ís iniqui fít?
TR. Si das operam, éloquar.
Véneris signum súnt amplexae: núnc *homo audacíssumus*
Eás deripere uólt. eas ambas ésse oportet *líberas.*
DAE. Quís istic est, qui deós tam parui péndit? *paucis expedi.*
TR. Fraúdis, sceleris, párricidi, périuri pleníssumus,
Légirupa, inpudéns, inpurus, ínuerecundíssumus:
Vno uerbo apsóluam, lenost: quíd illum porro praédicem?
DAE. Édepol infortúnio hominem praédicas donábilem.
TR. Quí sacerdotí scelestus faúcis interprésserit.
DAE. Át malo hercle cúm magno suo fécit. ite istínc foras,
Túrbalio, Sparáx: ubi estis?
TR. I ópsecro intro, súbueni

636. ulmeam *FZ*, uimeam *M.* uberem *CD*, ubi re *B.* speras *D*, speres *BC.* 637. hoc anno euenturam *CD.* 639. libet *B.* optaui *Guyet*, exoptaui *M.* 641. praeuortere *Turneb.*, reuortere *M.* DAE. *Gronov., om. M.* 642. auxilii *M.* 643. insignitae iniuria hic *M* (*with hiatus*), *transp. Reiz.* 646. uiolare audeat *M, transp. Pyl.* 647. iis *M.* 648. homo audacissumus *cod. uet. Lamb., om. M.* 649. liberas *Cam., om. M.* 650. paucis expedi *cod. uet. Lamb., om. M.* 651. parricidii periurii *M.* plenissumus *Cam.*, plenis (plenus) *M* (*archetype defaced at end of* 648–651). 655. sacerdotis *D.* fauces *B.* 656. At malo cum magno suo fecit hercle *M, transp. Brix* (*cf. Crit. App. on l.* 1384).

Íllis.

DAE. Iterum haud ímperabo. séquimini hac.

TR. Age núnciam,

Iúbe oculos elídere, itidem ut sépiis faciúnt coqui.

DAE. Próripite hominem pédibus huc itidém quasi occisám suem.

TR. Aúdio tumúltum: opinor, léno pugnis péctitur.
Nímis uelim inprobíssumo homini málas edentáuerint.
Séd eccas ipsae huc égrediuntur tímidae *ex*sang*ues* múlieres.

PALAESTRA. AMPELISCA. TRACHALIO.

MVLIERES II. SERVOS.

PA. Núnc id est, quom ómnium cópiarum átque opum,
Aúxili, praésidi uíduitas nós tenet.
Núlla spes néc uiast quaé salutem ádferat,
*Nec scímus quam in pár*tem ingredí persequámur.
Nimís magno míserae in metú nunc sumus ámbae.
Tánta inportúnitas tántaque iniúria
Fácta in nos ést modo hic íntus ab nóstro ero,
Quí scelestús sacerdótem anum praécipes
Réppulit, própulit pérquam indignís modis
Nósque ab signo íntumo uí deripuít sua.
Sed núnc se ut ferúnt res fortúnaeque nóstrae,
Par *nós* est moríri

658. aut *CD.* 659. sepius B^2CD, *Nonius.* 660. Porrigite B^1. occisa *C.* 661. plectitur *CD.* 662. improbissimo *FZ*, im(in)prouissimo *M.* 663. eccas *Bent.*, ecce *M.* exsangues *Nettleship*, aefandae (efandae) *M.* 665. -ii -ii *M.* 666–671 *beginnings of lines blank in M (archetype mutilated), supplied by Fleck., who in part follows older editions.* 666. (*). 671. scelestu *B.* 673. uideri potuit sua *CD.* 674. sese *M, corr. Guyet.* 675–678. *M have:—*

Pars est moriri neque est melius morte in malis
Rebus meiseriis (*B*, meis seriis *CD*) Quid est quae illec oratiost
Cesso ego has consulari heus palestra (PA. *D*) Qui uocat
(TR. *D*) Ampelisca (Ă *D*) obsecro quis est qui uocat
Quis is est qui (ĕ qui is D^1) nominat (TR. *D*) si respexes scies.

675ª. nos *Schoell.*

Neque ést melius morte ín malis rebús, misériis. 675b
TR. Quid ést? quae illaec orátiost? cesso égo *il*las consolári?
Heús, Palaestra!
PA. Quí uocat? 677a
TR. Ámpelisca!
AM. Ópsecro, *nám* quis est quí uocat? b
Quís is est qui nóminat?
TR. Sí respexís, scies.
PA. Ó salutís meae spés.
TR. Tace ac bóno animo es:
Mé uide.
PA. Sí modo id líceat, uis ne ópprimat: 680
Quaé uis uim mi ádferam ipsa ádigit.
TR. Ah désine: 681a
Nímis inépta's. b
PA. Desíste dictis núnciam miserám me consolári.
AM. Nisi quíd re praesidi ádparas, Trachálio, acta haec rés est.
PA. Certúmst moriri quam húnc pati *utí ui* lenonem ín me.
Sed múliebri animo súm tamen: miseraé *quom uenit* in méntem 685
Mihi mórtis, metus membra óccupat.
TR. Edepól *quamquam* hoc acérbum*st*,
Bonum ánimum habete.
PA. Nam ópsecro unde *is ánim*us mi inuenítur?
TR. Ne, inquám, timete: adsídite hic in ára.
AM. Quid ista*ec* ára
Prodésse nobis *plús* potest quam sígnum in fano hic íntus

676. illas *Fleck.* 677b. nam *Seyff.* 678. respexis *FZ.* 680. ius ne *D.* 682. dictus *M, corr. Pyl.* nunc iam *M.* consulari *M.* 683. praesidium *M, corr. Fleck.* 684. Certun st *B.* moreirei *B,* morire *CD.* uti ui *Seyff., om. M (with space).* 685. quom uenit *Fleck., om. M (with space).* 686. menbra *B.* quamquam *Fleck., om. M (with space).* hoc *Pyl.,* hunc *M* acerbum *M, corr. Fleck.* 687. is ani- *Seyff. after Pyl., om. M (with space of 4 or 5 letters).* *Archetype defaced in* 684–687. 688. adsidete *B,* ne adsidete *CD, corr. Pyl.* ista *B,* ista *CD, corr. Cam.* 689. plus *Cam., om. M.*

Venerís, quod amplexaé modo, unde abréptae per uim
míserae ?
TR. Sedéte hic modo : ego hinc uós tamen tutábor. aram
habéte hanc
Vobís pro castris : moénia *haec* : hinc égo uos defensábo.
Praesídio Veneris málitiae lenónis contra incédam.
AM. *ET PA.* Tibi aúscultamus ét Venus alma ámbae te op-
secrámus
Aram ámplexantes hánc tuam lacrumántes, genibus níxae,
In cústod*el*am nós tuam ut recípias et tutére :
Illós scelestos, quí tuom fecérunt fanum párui,
Fac ut úlciscare nósque ut hanc tua páce aram opsidére
Patiáre : *e*lautae ambaé sumus operá Neptuni nóctu :
Ne *inuísas* habeas néue idcirco nóbis uitio uórtas,
Si quídpiamst minus quód bene esse laútu*m tu* arbitráre.
TR. Vt aéquom has petere intéllego, decet ábs te id im-
petrári :
Ignóscere his te cónuenit : metus hás id ut faciant
súbigit.
Te ex cóncha natam esse aútumant : caue tu hárum
conchas spérnas.
Sed óptume eccum exít senex, patrónus mihique et
uóbis.

690. abreptae *Z*, arreptae *M* (*cf. Mil.* 177 A, *Curc.* 598, 695). 692–724 *two pages in As, mostly illegible.* 692. haec *Lamb., om. M.* uos *om. B.* 694. *I have given this speech to AM. and PA.* 696. custodiam *M, corr. Pius.* 698–700. *Archetype of M evidently defaced at the beginnings of lines.* 698. **FACUTULCISCARE** *As,* . . . . . are *M.* han *B.* obsedere *CD.* 699. **PAT . . . . LAU** *As,* . . . . . aut hae (ae) *M.* 700. Ne inuisas *Cam.*, **NE**—— *As, om. M* (*with space B*). 701. lautum tu *Cam.*, lautu *M.* 702. **UT** *As, om. M* (*with space*). 703. **IGNOS**—— *As,* ignoscere *B*, noscere *CD* (*with space*).

DAEMONES. LABRAX.
SENEX. LENO. LORARII.
PALAESTRA. AMPELISCA. TRACHALIO.
MVLIERES II. SERVOS.

DAE. Éxi e fano, nátum quantumst hóminum sacrilegíssume.
Vós in aram abíte sessum. séd ubi sunt?
TR. Huc réspice.
DAE. Óptume: istuc uólueramus. iúbe modo accedát prope.
Tún legirupiónem hic nobis cúm dis facere póstulas?
Púgnum in os inpínge.
LA. Iniqua haec pátior cum pretió tuo.
DAE. Át etiam minitátur audax?
LA. Iús meum ereptúmst mihi:
Meás mihi ancillás inuito me éripis.
TR. *C*edo *árbitrum*
Dé senatu Cýrenensi quémuis opulentúm uirum,
Sí tuas esse opórtet niue eas ésse oportet líberas,
Níue in carcerém conpingi *t*ést aequom aetatémque ibi
Te úsque habitare, dónec totum cárcerem contríueris.
LA. Nón hodie isti rei aúspicaui, ut cúm furcifero fábuler.
Té ego appello.
DAE. Cum ístoc primum quí te nouit dísputa.
LA. Técum ago.
TR. Atqui mécum agundumst. súntne illae ancillaé tuae?
LA. Súnt.
TR. Agedum ergo, tánge utramuis dígitulo minumó modo—

707. **sunt huc** *M* (*without space*). 709. Tun *Cam.*, **Tunc** *M.* legirupionem *F*, **lege rupionem** *M.* 710. **impinge** *B*, **inpunge** *CD.* 712. **Meas ancillas mihi inuito . . . eripis** *CD.* *I have supplied* Cedo arbitrum *after Stud., om. M* (*archetype defaced at end of* 712 f). *In A Stud. reads doubtfully* ——**EDO**—— . 713. **cirenensi** *M.* **UIRUM** *As, om. M.* 714. **eas oportet esse** *M, transp. Z.* 715. **Neute in carcerem conpingi est aequom (aequm** *CD*) *M, transp. Uss.* (Niue *Acid.*). 719. *Broken into two lines in As.* 720. agedum *F*, **agendum** *M.*

LA. Quíd, si attigero?
TR. Extémplo hercle ego te fóllem pugilatórium
Fáciam et pendentem íncursabo púgnis, periuríssume.
LA. Míhi non liceat meás ancillas Véneris de ara abdúcere?
DAE. Nón licet: est léx apud nos.
LA. Míhi cum uostris légibus
Níl quicquamst conmérci: equidem istas iam ámbas educám foras.
Tú senex si istás amas, huc árido argentóst opus;
Sí autem Veneri cónplacuerunt, hábeat, si argentúm dabit.
DAE. Deí tibi argentúm? nunc adeo meam út scias sententiam,
Óccipito modo illís adferre uím ioculo pausíllulum:
Íta ego te hinc ornátum amittam, ut tu ípsus te non nóueris.
Vós adeo, ubi ego innúero uobis, ni eí caput exoculássitis,
Quási murteta iúncis item ego uírgis circumuínciam.
LA. Ví agis mecum.
TR. Etiam ópprobras uim, flágiti flagrántia?
LA. Tún trifurcifér mihi audes ínclementer dícere?
TR. Fáteor, ego trifúrcifer sum, tú's homo adprimé probus:
Númqui minus hasce ésse oportet líberas?
LA. Quid 'líberas'?

721. pugillatorium *M.* 723. ABDUCERE *As*, adducere *M.* 724. Non licet *Turneb.*, NONLI —— *As*, *om. M* (*archetype defaced at beginning of* 724 f.) 725–762 *two pages in As, partially legible.* 725. Nil quicquamst *Seyff.*, *om. M.* commercli (commerdi) *M*, *corr. Z.* 726. amabas *CD.* 727. SI . . . . MUEN . . I *As*, Hae autem Veneri *M.* *This v. is continued to* LA. *by Seyff., partly with CD, partly with B.* 728. DEI *As*, *Seyff.*, Do *M.* MEAMUTS—— *As* (*cf.* Cist. II. 1. 54), ut scias meam *M.* 730. ITAEGOTEKINCORNATUMAMITTAMUTTUIPSU——UERIT *As*, Ita hinc ego te ornatum te amittam tu ipsus te ut non noueris *M.* 731. innuero uobis ni ei *Reiz*, INNU . . . . . BIS . . . I *As*, inuero uobis sine ei *M.* 732. luncis *M*, *corr. Z.* ego uos *M*, *corr. Guyet.* circum uinclam *M*, *corr. Pyl.* 733. mecum *M*, *om. As.* opprobras uim *Fleck.*, uim proportas *M* (*). 735. atprime *CD.* 736. NUMQUI *A*, Nunc qui *M.* KASESS—— *As*, hasce oportet esse *M.*

TR. Átque eras tuás quidem hercle atque éx germana Graécia:
Nam áltera haec est náta Athenis *ingenu*is paréntibus.
DAE. Quíd ego ex te audio?
TR. Hánc Athenis ésse natam líberam.
DAE. Méa poplaris ópsecro haec est?
TR. Nón tu Cyrenénsis es?
DAE. Ímmo Athenis nátus altusque éducatusque Átticis.
TR. Ópsecro, defénde ciuis tuás, senex.
DAE. O fília
Méa, quom hanc uideo, meárum me apsens míseriarum cómmones.
Tríma quae periít mihi, iam tanta ésset, si uiuít, scio.
LA. Árgentum ego pro istísce ambabus, quóiae erant, dominó dedi.
Quíd mea refért, Athenis nátae haec an Thebís sient,
Dúm mihi recte séruitutem séruiant?
TR. Itane, ínpudens?
Túne hic faelis uírginalis líberos paréntibus
Súblectos habébis atque indígno quaestu cónteres?
Nám*que* huic alteraé quae patria sít, profecto néscio:
Nísi scio probiórem hanc esse quám te, inpuratíssume.
LA. Túa e*nim* istae*c* sunt.
TR. Cóntende ergo, utér sit tergo púrior:
Ni ófferumentás habebis plúris in tergó tuo
Quam úlla nauis lónga clauos, tum égo ero mendacíssumus.
Póstea aspicitó meum, quando égo tuom inspectáuero:

738. **NAM . . . . . E——** (*perhaps* **NAMQ . KAECALTERA**) *As.* ingenuis parentibus *Cam.*, **——ISPARENTIB.** *As*, in e . . . . . tibus *B*, sine . . . . . tibus *CD* (*archetype defaced*: *). 740. poplaris *Fleck.*, **POPULARIS** *AM.* opsecro *om. A.* **CY . . . . NS . .** *A*, cirenensis *CD*, cireriensis *B.* 741. **ATTICIS** *A*, attigis *M.* 742. ciues *M.* 743. **MEAQUOMKANC** *A*, Mea cum ego hanc *M.* mearum me absens *B*, mearum absens *CD*, **MEMETA . . . NS** *As.* 745. ego *om. CD.* 746. Athenis natae haec *Schoell*, hae athenis natae *M.* thebe *CD* (*). 748. fallis *M* (*a corruption of* faelis). 749. Subiectos BD^1. 750. Namque *Reiz*, Nam *M.* **. UAEPATR . .** *As*, patria quae *M.* 751. Nisisi *B.* 752. Tua enim istaec sunt *Seyff.*, Tuae istae sunt *M.* purior *Seyff.*, **——UR** (**OR**) *As*, ueri— *M* (*). 755 (*).

Ní erit tam sincérum, ut quiuis dícat ampullárius
Óptumum esse operí faciundo córium et sinceríssumum,
Quíd causaest quin uírgis te usque ad sáturitatem saúciem?
Quíd illas spectas? quás si attigeris, óculos eripiám tibi.
LA. Átqui, quia uotás, utramque iám mecum abducám semul.
DAE. Quíd facies?
LA. Volcánum adducam: is Vénerist aduorsárius.
TR. Quó illic it?
LA. Heus, écquis hic est? heús.
DAE. Si attigeris óstium,
Iam hércle tibi fiét in ore méssis mergis púgneis.
LOR. Núllum habemus ígnem: ficis uíctitamus áridis.
TR. Égo dabo ignem, síquidem in capite tuó conflandi cópiast.
LA. Íbo hercle aliquo quaéritatum *l*ígnum.
DAE. Quid, quom inuéneris?
LA. Ígnem magnum hic fáciam.
DAE. Quin inhúmanum exurás tibi?
LA. Ímmo hasce ambas híc in ara ut uíuas comburam, íd uolo.
TR. Iam hércle ego te contínuo barba arrípiam, in ignem cóniciam,
Téque ambustulátum obiciam mágnis auibus pábulum.
DAE. Quóm coniecturam égomet mecum fácio, haec illast símia,
Quae hás hirundinés ex nido uólt eripere ingrátiis,
Quód ego in somnis sómniaui.
TR. Scín quid tecum oró, senex?

756 (*). 757. opere *M*, *corr. Pyl.* 760. Atquin *M*, *corr. Cam.* semul *M*, SIMUL *A*. 761. UENERIST *As*, ueneris est *M*. 762. *So A*; heus si (*without space*) *M*. 763–797 *two pages in As, legible.* 763. *I have transposed* MESSISINOREFIET *AM*. MERGEISPUGNEIS *A*, mergis pugnis *M*. 764. IGNEMOLFICIS *A*. uictimamus *B*. ARID . . S *As*. 766. *I have written* lignum (ligna *Brix*) *for* ignem *M*, . GNEM *As* (*). 767. QUININKUMANUMEXURAS *As*, quin ut humanum exurias *M*. 768. hasce *M*, KAS *A*. ut uias *CD*. 769. IAM *A*, Nam *M*. CONTINUOBARBAARRIPIAMIN *A*, barba continuo arripiam et in *M*. 770. ambustilatum *M*. 772. ex nido *M*, ENUDO *As*. INGRATIEIS *As*, ingratus CD^2.

Vt illas serues, uím defendas, dúm ego erum adducó meum.

DAE. Quaére erum atque addúce.

TR. At hic ne—

DAE. Máxumo maló suo,

Si áttigerit siue ócceptassit.

TR. Cúra.

DAE. Curatúmst: abi.

TR. Húnc quoque adserua ípsum, ne quo abítat. nam promísimus

Cárnufici aut taléntum magnum aút hunc hodie sístere.

DAE. Ábi modo: ego, dum abés, *cu*rabo récte.

TR. Iam ego reuénero.

DAEMONES. LABRAX. PALAESTRA. AMPELISCA. SENEX. LENO. MVLIERES II.

DAE. Vtrúm tu leno cúm malo lubéntius

Quiéscis an sic síne malo, si cópiast?

LA. Ego quaé tu loquere flócci non fació, senex.

Meas quídem te*d* inuito ét Venere et summó Ioue

De ará capillo iám deripiam.

DAE. Tángedum.

LA. Tangam hércle uero.

DAE. Ágedum ergo, accede húc modo.

LA. Iubedúm recedere ístos ambo illúc modo.

DAE. Immo ád te accedent.

LA. Nón hercle equidem cénseo.

774. seruas *CD.* EROADDUCO *As.* 776. OCCEPTASSIS *As.* 777. ne quo abitat (habitat *B*, cf. 812, 834) nam *M*, NEKABI-TATAUT *A*. 779. *Not in M*: *As has* ABIMODOEGODUMKOCC . . TABORECTE IAMEGOREUENERO (dum abes *Fleck.*, curabo *Stud.*, *doubtfully*). 781. si *om. C.* 783. ted *Pius*, TE *AM.* 785. uere *B.* 786. AMBOS *AB*, amabo *C.* 787. EQUIDEM *A*, egomet *M.*

DAE. Quid agés, si accedent própius?
LA. Ego recéssero.
Verúm, senex, si te úmquam in urbe offéndero,
Numquam hércle quisquam mé lenonem díxerit,
Si té non ludos péssumos dimísero.
DAE. Facito ístuc quod minitáre. sed nunc ínterim
Si illás attigeris, dábitur tibi magnúm malum.
LA. Quam mágnum uero?
DAE. Quántum lenoní sat est.
LA. Minácias ego flócci non faciám tuas:
Equidem hás te inuito iam ámbas rapiam.
DAE. Tángedum.
LA. Tangam hércle uero.
DAE. Tánges? at scin quó modo?
Idúm Turbalio cúrriculo, adfer *húc domo*
Duas cláuas.
TURB. Clauas?
DAE. Séd probas: properá cito.
Ego te hódie faxo récte acceptum, ut dígnus es.
LA. Eheú, scelestus gáleam in naui pérdidi:
Nunc mi ópportuna hic ésset, salua sí foret.
Licét saltem istas mi áppellare?
DAE. Nón licet.
Ehem, óptume edepol éccum clauator áduenit.
LA. Illúd quidem edepol tínnimentumst aúribus.
DAE. Age, áccipe illinc álteram clauám, Sparax.
Age, álter istinc, álter hinc adsístite.
Adsístite ambo síc. audite núnciam:
Si hercle íllic illas hódie digito tétigerit

788. **propius accedent** *CD.* 789. **uerum sit senex eum quam** *CD.* **defendero** *C* (*). 791. **TENON** *A*, **non te** *M.* **DIMISSERO** *A*, **dimiserio** *M.* 792. **MINITARE** *A*, *Seyff.*, **minitares** *CD*, **minitaris** *B.* 794. **QUANTUM** *ACD*, **quam magnum** *B.* 795. *So A*, **ego istas flocci non facio** *M.* 796. **KAS** *A*, **eas** *M.* **TANGEDUM** *As M.* 797. **TANGESAT** *As*, **tange sat** *M.* 798. **affert** *CD.* **huc domo** *Reiz*, *om. M* (*archetype defaced*). 799. TURB. *Seyff. for* LA. *vulg.* 802. **foret** *FZ*, **fortet** *M.* 807. **illin** *D.* 809. **nunc iam** *M.*

Inuítas, ni istunc ístis inuitássitis
Vsque ádeo, donec quá domum abeat nésciat,
Perístis ambo. si áppellabit quémpiam,
Vos réspondetote ístinc istarúm uicem.
Sin ípse abi*te*re hínc uolet, quantúm potest
Extémplo amplectitóte crura fústibus.
LA. Etiám me abire hinc nón sinent?
DAE. Dixí satis.
Et úbi ille cum ero séruos huc aduénerit,
Qui erum árcessiuit, ítote extempló domum.
Curáte haec sultis mágna diligéntia.
LA. Heu hércle, ne istic fána mutantúr cito:
Iam hoc Hérculi fit, Véneris fanum quód fuit:
Ita dúo destituit sígna hic cum clauís senex.
Non hércle quo hinc nunc géntium aufugiám scio:
Ita núnc mi utrumque saéuit, et terra ét mare.
Palaéstra!
LO. Quid uis?
LA. Ápage, controuórsiast:
Haec quídem Palaestra quaé respondit nón meast.
Heus, Ámpelisca!
LO. Cáue sis infortúnio.
LA. Vt pót*is* est, ignaui hómines satis recté monent.
Sed uóbis dico, heús uos, num moléstiaest
Me adíre ad illas própius?
LO. Nil—nobís quidem.
LA. Numquíd molestum míhi erit?
LO. Nil, si cáueris.
LA. Quid ést quod caueam?
LO. Em, á crasso infortúnio.

811. **ne iis tunc** *M, corr. Cam., Par.* istis *om. CD.* 812. **habeat** *BC.* 815. **sin** *FZ,* **sine** *M.* **ipse** *CD,* **dpse** *B.* abitere (abb.) *Acid.,* **abile** B^1, **abire** *CD.* 817. **Ettiam** *C.* sinent *Pyl.,* **desinent** *M.* 818. **seruus cum ero** *M, transp. Seyff.* 819. **accersiuit** *BD.* 820. sultis *Festus,* **stultis** *M.* **deiligentia** *B.* 821. heu *Z,* **eheu** *M.* **mittantur** *D.* 822. fit *Palmer,* **est** *M.* 825. **mihi nunc** *D.* 827. quidem *Acid.,* **equidem** *M.* 829. potis est *Bo.,* **potest** *M.* monent *om. C.* 830. **molestia est** *M, corr. Müll.* 831. **uobis** *C.* 833. hem a crasso *FZ,* **emacraeso** *M.*

LA. Quaeso hércle abire ut líceat.
LO. Abeas, sí uelis.
LA. Bene hércle factum: uóbis habeo grátiam.
Non cédam potius: íllic astate ílico.
Edepól proueni néquiter multís modis:
Certúmst hasce hodie usque ópsidione uíncere.

PLESIDIPPVS. TRACHALIO. LABRAX.
ADVLESCENS. SERVOS. LENO.

PALAESTRA. AMPELISCA. CHARMIDES.
MVLIERES II. PARASITVS. LORARII.

PL. Meamne ílle amicam léno ui, uioléntia
De ará deripere Véneris uoluit?
TR. Ádmodum.
PL. Quin óccidisti extémplo?
TR. Gladius nón erat.
PL. Caperés aut fustem aut lápidem.
TR. Quid, ego quási canem
Hominem ínsectarer lápidibus nequíssumum?
LA. Nunc pól ego perii: Plésidippus éccum adest:
Conuórret iam hic me tótum cum puluísculo.
PL. Etiámne in ara túnc sedebant múlieres,
Quom ad mé profectu's íre?
TR. Ibidem núnc sedent.
PL. Quis illás nunc illic séruat?
TR. Nescioquís senex,
Vicínus Veneris, ís dedit operam óptumam:
Is núnc cum seruis séruat: ego mandáueram.

834. abire *FZ*, **adire** *M.* abeas *FZ*, **habeas** *M.* 835. **ergo hercle** *CD.* **habeo uobis** *M*, *transp. Bo.* 836. cedam *Seyff.*, **accedam** *M.* 837–872 *two pages in As, mostly illegible.* 839. **lenoni ui** *CD.* 841. gladius *FZ*, **claudius** *M.* 842. **qua sic non amem** *CD.* 843. insectarer *FZ*, **inspectarer** *M.* 846. tunc *FZ*, **nunc** *M.* 847. **profectus** *M*, *corr. Acid.* 849. ueneris is D^2, *FZ*, **ueneri sis** *M.* **dedito operam** *CD.*

PL. Duc me ád lenonem récta. ubi illic ést homo?
LA. Salué.
PL. Salutem níl moror. opta ócius:
Rapí te optorto cóllo mauis án trahi?
Vtrúmuis opta, dúm licet.
LA. Neutrúm uolo.
PL. Abi sáne ad litus cúrriculo, Trachálio,
Iube illós in urbem ire óbuiam ad portúm mihi,
Quos mécum duxi, hunc qui ád carnuficem tráderent:
Post húc redito atque ágitato hic custódiam.
Ego húnc scelestum in iús rapiam exulés *dica*:
Age, ámbula in ius.
LA. Quíd ego deliquí?
PL. Rogas?
Quin árrabonem a me áccepisti ob múlierem
Et eam hínc auexti?
LA. Nón auexi.
PL. Quór negas?
LA. Quia pól prouexi: auéhere non quiuí miser.
Equidém tibi me díxeram praestó fore
Apud Véneris fanum: *núm*quid muto? súmne ibi?
PL. In iúre causam dícito: hic uerbúm sat est.
Sequere.
LA. Ópsecro te, súbueni, mi Chármides:
Rapiór optorto cóllo.
CH. Quis me nóminat?
LA. Vidén me ut rapior?
CH. Vídeo atque inspectó lubens.
LA. Non súbuenire mi aúdes?
CH. Quis homo té rapit?
LA. Aduléscens Plesidíppus.
CH. Vt nanctú's, habe:

856 (*). 857. **qui hunc** *M, transp. Cam.* 859. exules dica *Palmer,* **exulem** *M,* **EXILEM** *A* (*). 861. ——**EM** *As,* **mulierem est** *M.* 862. Et eam hinc auexti *Fleck.,* **Iam hinc abduxisti** *M.* **cur** *M.* 864. **tibi ume** *B.* 865. **numquid** *Bent.,* **quid** *M.* **muto** *Grut.,* **multo** *M.* 867. **mi** *Z,* **mei** *M.* 868. **obtorto** *CD,* **opto** *B.* 869. Viden *FZ,* **uinden** *M.* 871. **Pleusidippus** *C.* **nanctus** *M, corr. Acid.*

Bono ánimo meliust te ín neruom conrépere:
Tibi óptigit quod plúrumi exoptánt sibi.
LA. Quid id ést?
CH. Vt id quod quaérant inueniánt sibi.
LA. Sequere, ópsecro, m*e*.
CH. Páriter suades, quális es:
Tu in néruom rapere: eo me ópsecras ut té sequar?
PL. Etiám retentas?
LA. Périi.
CH. Verum sít uelim.
PL. Tu méa Palaestra et Ámpelisca, ibidem ílico
Manéte, donic*um* húc redeo.
LO. Equidem suádeo
Vt ád nos abeant pótius, dum recipís.
PL. Placet:
Bene fácitis.
LA. Fures mi éstis.
LO. Quid 'furés'? rape.
LA. Oro, ópsecro, Palaéstra.
PL. Sequere, cárnufex.
LA. Hospés—
CH. Non sum hospes: répudio hospitiúm tuom.
LA. Sicíne me spernis?
CH. Síc ago: semél bibi.
LA. Di te ínfelicent.
CH. Ísti capiti dícito.
Credo álium in aliam béluam hominem uórtier:
Illic ín columbum, crédo, leno uórtitur:
Nam in có*l*lumbari cóllum haud multo póst erit.
In néruom ille hodie nídamenta cóngeret.
Verúm tamen ibo, ei áduocatus út siem,
Si quí mea opera cítius—addicí potest.

872. melius st *CD.* CONREPERE *A*, correpere *B*, corripere *CD.* 875. obsecro me *Cam.*, obsecrom *B*, obsecro *CD.* 877. PL. *Fleck.* CH. *FZ.* 878. PL. *FZ.* 879. donicum huc *Nettleship*, dum ego huc *B*, dum ego huic *C*, dum huc ego *D* (*). 881 (*). 884. Sicine *DZ*, Siccine *BC.* *I have written* bibi *for* bibo *M* (*). 888. collumbari *Brix*, columbari *M*, *Prisc.* collus haud multum *Prisc.* 891. adduci *B.*

DAEMONES.

SENEX.

Bene fáctum et uolup est mé hodie his muliérculis,
Tetulísse auxilium: iám cluentas répperi,
Atque ámbas forma scítula atque aetátula.
Sed uxór scelesta me ómnibus seruát modis,
Ne quí significem quídpiam muliérculis.
Sed Grípus seruos nóster quid rerúm gerat,
Mirór, de nocte qui ábiit piscatum ád mare.
Pol mágis sapisset, sí dormiuissét domi:
Nam núnc et operam lúdos facit et rétia,
Vt núnc tempestas ést atque ut noctú fuit.
In dígitis hodie pércoquam quod céperit:
Ita flúctuare uídeo uehementér mare.
Sed ad prándium uxor mé uocat: redeó domum.
Iam meás sua opplébit auris uaniloquéntia.

GRIPVS.

PISCATOR.

Neptúno hasce agó gratiás meo patróno,
Qui sálsis locís incolít pisculéntis,
Quom méd ex suís pulchre ornátum expedíuit
Templís reducém, plurumá praeda onústum

892. **uolupest** *B*, **uolupe est** *CD*: *cf.* 1176. 893. **dientas** CD^1. 894. **sortula** *C*, **soitula** *D*. 896. **Nequid** *M*, *corr. Acid.* 897. **grippus** *CD*. 899. **sapisset** *F*, **sapis sed** *B*, **sapis Sed** *C*, **sapisseđ Sed** *D*, sapuisset *codd. uet. Lamb.*, *Priscian.* **dormisset** *Prisc.* 900. **Iam** *D*. **facit** *Priscian*, **dat** *M* (*). **retiam** *Prisc.* (*cf. M in* 1071). 901. **Vt tempestas est nunc** *M*, *transp. Gepp.* 902. **coeperit** *B*. 905. *I have transposed* **oppilebit** (opplebit D^3FZ) **aures sua** *M* (*). 906. **hasce** *Schmidt*, **has** *M*. **meo patrono gratias** *M*, *transp. Reiz.* 908. **med ex suis pulchre** *Reiz*, **me ex suis locis pulchre** *M* (*). 909. **redducem** *Reiz*, **reducem** *M*. **onustum** *Z*, **honestum** *M*.

Salúte horiae, *áti*que in marí fluctuóso
Piscátu nouó me uberí conpotíuit.
Miróque modo atque incrédibili hic piscátus mihi lepide éuenit:
Neque píscium ullam unciam póndo hodie cepí nisi hoc quod fero hic ín rete.
Nam ut dé nocte múlta inpigréque exsurréxi,
Lucrúm praeposíui sopóri et quiéti:
Tempéstate saéua experíri expetíui,
Paupértatem erí qui et meám seruitútem
Tolerárem: opera haud fui párcus mea.
Nimís homo nihilist qui ést piger, nimísque id genus odi égo male.
Vigiláre decet hominém qui uolt sua témperi conficere ófficia:
Non énim illum expectare *íd* oportet, dum erus se ád suom suscitet ófficium.
Nám qui dormiúnt lubenter, síne lucro et cum málo quiescunt.
Nám ego núnc mihí,
Qui ínpigér fuí,
Répperi út pigér
Sí uelím siém.
Hóc ego ín marí,
Quidquíd inest, répperí:
Quidquíd inest, gráue quidémst.
Aurum híc ego inesse reór, nec mi conscíus est ullus homó: nunc haec
Tibi occásio, Gripe, óptigit, ut † liberes ex populo praeter te.

910. horiae atque *Seyff.*, **horeia (horreia) quae (que)** *M.* 912. **incredibile** *CD.* 913. **unciam** *BC*, **uno iam** *D.* **hodie pondo** *M, transp. Pyl.* **hic** *om. CD.* 916. **praeposui** *B*, **proposui** *CD, corr. Cam.* 918. **seruitutem** *Cam.*, **sententiam** *M* (*). 920. *So B, excepting* **quis** *for* **qui. quis piger est** *CD.* 922. **id** *Seyff.*, *om. M.* 924c. **Reperi** *B.* 925c. **quidemst** *Cam.*, **quidĕ inst** *M.* 926. **mihi** *M.* 927. **gripe** *B*, **pigre** *CD.* † *Rest of v. corrupt. B has sign of transposition after* **po(u)pulo**: **ut liberet te ex populo praetor** *Fleck.* (*after Pyl. and Cam.*).

Nunc síc faciam, sic cónsiliumst: ad erúm ueniam docte átque astu.
Pauxíllatim pollícitabor pro cápite argentum, ut sím liber.
Iam ubí liber ero, igitúr demum *mi* instrúam agrum atque aedis, máncipia:
Nauíbus magnis mercáturam faciam: ápud reges rex pérhibebor.
Post ánimi causa míhi nauem faciam átque imitabor Strátonicum,
Oppída circumuectábor. ubi nobílitas mea erit clára,
Oppídum magnum conmoénibo: ei ego úrbi Gripo indám nomen,
Moniméntum meae famae ét factis; ibi régnum magnum instítuam.
Magnás res hic agito ín mentem instruere. húnc nunc uidlum cóndam.
Sed hic réx cum aceto prànsurust et sále, sine bono pulménto.

TRACHALIO. GRIPVS.

SERVOS. PISCATOR.

TR. Heus máne,
GR. Quid maneam?
TR. dum hánc tibi 938a
Quam tráhis rudentem cónplico. b
GR. Mitté modo.
TR. At pol ego te ádiuuo: 939a
Nam bónis quod bene fit, haúd perit. b

928. **sic** *B*, **sicut** *CD*. **astu** *Reiz*, **astute** *M*. 930. **liber ero igitur** *Cam.*, **liber erigitur** *B*, **liber ... igitur** *CD*. **mi** *Seyff. om. M*. **atque aedis** *B*, **adaedes** *CD*. 931, 932. **apud reges ..... faciam** *om. B*. 934. **ei ego** *Z*, **elego** *M*. **grippo** *C*. **indam nomen** *B*, **indamno** *CD*. 935, 936. *I have written* **ibi** *for* **ibique** *M* (*a common mistake, cf. Capt.* 791 &c.), *transposed* **nunc hunc** *M*, *and written* **uidlum** *for* **uidulum** *M*. 939. **adiuuo** *Müll.*, **adiuuabo** *M*. **donis** *D*. **aut** *D*.

GR. Turbída tempestas héri fuit: 940
Nil hábeo, adulescens, píscium: 941a
Ne tú mihi esse póstules. b
Non uídes referre me úuidum 942a
Reté sine squamosó pecu? b
TR. Non édepol piscis éxpeto 943a
Quam tuí sermonis sum índigens. b
GR. Enícas iam me odio, quísquis es. 944a
TR. Non sínam ego abire hinc té: mane. b
GR. Caue sís malo: quid tú, malum, nam *mánu* me retrahis?
TR. Aúdi. 945
GR. Non aúdio.
TR. At pol qui aúdies.
GR. Post.
TR. Núnc.
GR. Quin loquere quíduis. 946
TR. Eho*dum húc* modo: operae prétiumst 947a
Quod tíbi ego uolo narráre. b
GR. Elóquere quid id est.
TR. Víde, nu*m* 948a
*Qui*spíam consequitur própe nos. b
GR. Écquid est quód mea réferat?
TR. Scílicet:
Séd boni cónsili écquid in té mihist? 950
GR. Quíd negotíst, modo díc.
TR. Dicám, tacé,
Si fídem modo
Das míhi te non fore infídum.
GR. Do fídem tibi:

942a. **Nam** *B.* **me referre** *D.* 942b. Retem *Prisc., cf.* 984. **sines quã mos opte** *CD.* 943b. sum *om. CD.* 944. **Enecas** *B.* 945. *I have written* nam manu me *for* **nam me** *M*, Manu me *Stud.* 946. GR. Post. TR. Nunc *Seyff.*, **post** *M.* 947a. *I have written* Ehodum huc *for* **Eho** *M, and transposed* **est opere** p̄tium *M.* 947b. **narrare uolo** *M, transp. Pyl.* 948. *I have adopted* num quispiam *from Cam.*: **uide nuspiam** *CD*, **uiden uspiam** *B. The reading in this and the preceding line is quite uncertain.* 950. **bonis** *CD.* consilii *Cam.*, **consiliis** *M.* **eo quid** *D.*

Fidús ero, quísquis es.
TR. Aúdi. 955
Furtum égo uidi qui fáciebat: 956a
Norám dominum id quoi fíebat. b
Post ád furem egomet déuenio 957a
Feroque eí condicionem hóc pacto: b
'Ego istúc furtum scio quoí factumst: 958a
Nunc míhi si uis dare dímidium, b
Indícium domino nón faciam.' 959a
Is míhi nil etiam réspondit. b
Quid inde aéquomst dari mihi? dímidium 960a
Volo ut dícas.
GR. Immo hercle étiam plus: b
Nam nísi dat, domino dícundum 961a
Censéo.
TR. Tuo consilió faciam. b
Nunc áduorte animum: námque omne hoc 962a
Attínet ad te.
GR. Quid fáctumst? b
TR. Vídulum istum quóiust noui ego hóminem iam pridém.
GR. Quid est?
TR. Ét quo pacto périit.
GR. At ego quó pacto inuentúst scio:
Ét qui inuenit hóminem noui, et dóminus qui nunc ést scio. 965
Níhilo pol pluris tua hoc quam quánti illud refért mea.
Égo illum noui quóius nunc est: tú illum quoius antehác fuit.
Húnc homo feret á me nemo: né tu te sperés potis.
TR. Nón ferat, si dóminus ueniat?
GR. Dóminus huic, ne frústra sis,

956b. **noueram** *M, corr. Guyet.* 957a. **Portat** *CD.* 959b. **nihil** *M.* 960b. **etiam plus** *Seyff.*, **etiam amplius** *M* (*dittography*). 961a. **Nam si** *D.* 962. **Num** *CD*1. **hoc omne** *M, transp. Brix.* 963. **cuius est** *FZ*, **cuius nest** *B*, **cuiusmest** *CD.* 964. **periit** *Z*, **perit** *M.* **inuentumst** *M* (*cf.* 977), *corr. Acid.* 965. (*). 968. **potis** *Benoist*, **potius** *M.* 969. **ne frustra sis** *Reiz*, **nemo ne frustrases (frustrasses)** *M.*

Nísi ego nemo nátust, hunc qui cépi in uenatú meo.
TR. Ítane uero?
GR. Ecquem ésse dices ín mari piscém meum?
Quós quom capio, síquidem cepi, méi sunt: habeo pró meis.
Néc manu adseruntur neque illinc pártem quisquam póstulat.
Ín foro palam ómnis uendo pró meis uenálibus.
Máre quidem conmúne certost ómnibus.
TR. Adséntio:
Quí minus hunc conmúnem quaeso míhi esse oportet uídulum?
Ín mari inuentúst conmuni.
GR. *Ita*ne ínpudenter ínpudens?
Nám si istuc ius sít quod memoras, píscatores périerint.
Quíppe quom extemplo ín macellum písces prolatí sient,
Némo emat: suam quísque partem píscium poscánt sibi:
Dícant in marí conmuni cáptos.
TR. Quid ais, ínpudens?
Aúsu's etiam cónparare uídulum cum píscibus?
Éadem tandem rés uidetur?
GR. Ín manu non ést mea:
Vbi demisi réte atque hamum, quídquid haesit éxtraho.
Meúm quod rete atque hámi nancti súnt, meum potíssumumst.
TR. Ímmo hercle haud est, síquidem quod uas éxcepisti.
GR. Phílosophe!
TR. Séd tu, enumquam píscatorem uídisti, uenéfice,
Vídulum piscém cepisse aut prótulisse ullum ín forum?

970. coepi *B*, cępi *C*. 972. coepi *B*. 975. assentio *FZ*, at sentio *M*. 977. inuentumst *D* (*cf.* 964). conmuni. GR. Itane *Seyff.*, commune est ne *M* (*). 978. iussit B^1 CD^1. perierunt *D*. 980. eat CD^1. poscant *Prisc.*, poscat *M*. 981. Dicant *CD*, *Prisc.*, Dicat *B*. mare *Prisc.* (*quoted as a form of the abl.; cf. Kühner, Lat. Gr. I. p.* 202. 1). 982. Ausus *M*, *corr. Fleck.* 984. retem *CD*, *Prisc.* haesit *Prisc.*, aesit *B*, hesit *CD*. extrabo *B*. 985. (h)ami meum nancti *CD*. potissimust *M*. 987. tue (tuę *CD*) numquam *M*.

Nón enim tu hic quidem óccupabis ómnis quaestus
quós uoles:
Ét uitorem et píscatorem té esse, inpure, póstulas.
Vél te mihi monstráre oportet píscis qui sit uídulus:
Vél quod in marí non natumst néque habet squamas
né feras.
GR. Quíd tu? numquam audísti esse antehac uídulum
piscém?
TR. Scelus,
Núllus est.
GR. Immóst profecto: ego quí sum piscatór scio.
Vérum rare cápitur: nullus mínus saepe ad terrám uenit.
TR. Níl agis: dare uérba speras míhi te posse, fúrcifer,
Quó colorest?
GR. Hóc colore cápiuntur pauxílluli:
Súnt alii puníceo corio, mágni *au*tem, atque atrí.
TR. Scio:
Tu hércle, opino, in uídlum piscem té conuortes, nísi
caues:
Fíet tibi puníceum corium, póstea atrum dénuo.
GR. Quód scelus hodie hóc inueni?
TR. Vérba facimus: ít dies.
Víde sis, quoius árbitratu fácere nos uis.
GR. Víduli
Árbitratu.
TR. *Itane?*
GR. Íta enimuero.
TR. Stúltus es.
GR. Salué, Thales!

993. Quid *Cam.*, **Qui** *M.* **audiuisti** *M*, *corr. Bent.* 995. Verum *Charisius*, **Vero** *M.* rare *Charisius*, **raro** *M.* 996. **Nihil** *B.* furcifer, Quo colorest? *Seyff.*, furcifer. Quo colorest? *vulg.* 997. (*). 998. **corio** *B*, **colore** *CD.* magni autem *Seyff.*, **magni item** *CD*, **magnitem** *B* (*). 999. opino *Bo.*, **opinor** *M.* uidlum (*Bo.*) piscem te *Seyff.*, **uidulum te piscem** *M.* 1002. facere nos uis *Brix* (*with alliteration*), **nos facere uis** *M.* 1003–1038 *two pages in As* (1003 *f. illegible*; 1005–1020 *partially legible*; 1021–1038 *mostly illegible*). 1003. Itane? GR. *Seyff.*, *om. M.* TR. *Brix*, *om. M.*

TR. Tú istunc hodie nón feres, nisi dás sequestrum aut árbitrum,
Quóius haec res árbitratu fíat.
GR. Quaeso sánun es?
TR. Élleborosus sum.
GR. Át ego cerritus: húnc non amittám tamen.
TR. Vérbum etiam adde unúm, iam in cerebro cólaphos apstrudám tuo.
Iam égo te hic, itidem quási peniculus nóuos exurgerí solet,
Ni húnc amittis, éxurgebo quídquid umorís tibist.
GR. Tánge: adfligam ad térram te itidem ut píscem soleo pólypum.
Vís pugnare?
TR. Quíd opust? quin tu pótius praedam díuide.
GR. Hínc tu nisi malúm frunisci níl potes, ne póstules.
Ábeo ego hinc.
TR. At ego hínc offlectam náuem, ne quo abeás: mane.
GR. Sí tu proreta ísti naui's, égo gubernatór ero.
Mítte rudentém, sceleste.
TR. Míttam: omitte uídulum.
GR. Númquam hercle hinc hodié ramenta fíes fortunátior.
TR. Nón probare pérnegando míhi potes, nisi párs datur
Aút ad arbitrúm reditur aút sequestro pónitur.
GR. Quémne ego excepi ín mari—
TR. At ego ínspectaui e lítore.
GR. Méa opera labóre et rete et hória?
TR. Numquí minus,
Sí ueniat nunc dóminus quoiust, égo qui inspectauí procul

1005. *A has* ———**EES** *at end of v.* (*i.e. originally* **SANUSNEES**), *M* **sanus es.** 1006. *So M: A begins the line with* **ELL**—— (*Stud.*). **ad** *BC.* **EMITTAM** *As* (*). 1007. **adde etiam** *CD.* 1008. **Iam ego** *Brix*, **IAM**——— *As*, **Ego iam** *M.* peniculus *Guyet*, penicillus *M.* ——**URGERI** *A*, **exurgere** *M.* 1010. **te adterram** *CD.* **POLYPUM** *As*, **polipum** *M.* 1012. **nihil** *MA.* **nepotules** *B*, **nisi postulas** *CD.* 1013. **ABEO** *As*, **ab eo** *D*, **Habeo** *BC.* **habeas** *M.* 1018. **arbitrium** *D.* 1020. **NUNQ.. MINUS** *As*, **Num qui mini** *B.* 1021. **domini** *B* (*).

Te húnc habere, fúr sum quam tu?
GR. Níhilo.
TR. Mane, mastígia:
Quo árgumento sócius non sum et fúr sum, facdum ex té sciam.
GR. Néscio: neque ego ístas uostras léges urbanás scio;
Nísi quia hunc meum ésse dico.
TR. Ét ego item esse aió meum.
GR. Máne: iam repperí quo pacto néc fur nec sociús sies.
TR. Quó pacto?
GR. Sine me hínc abire: tú abi tacitus tuám uiam,
Néque tu me quoiquam índicassis néque ego tibi quicquám dabo.
Tú taceto: ego mússitabo: hoc óptumum atque aequíssumumst.
TR. Écquid condiciónis audes férre?
GR. Iam dudúm fero:
Vt abeas, rudéntem amittas, míhi molestus né sies.
TR. Máne, dum refero cóndicionem.
GR. Te, ópsecro hercle, aufér modo.
TR. Écquem in his locís nouisti?
GR. Opórtet uicinós meos.
TR. Vbi tu hic habitas?
GR. Pórro illic longe úsque in campis últumis.
TR. Vín qui in hac uilla hábitat eius árbitratu fieri?
GR. Paúlisper remítte restem, dúm concedo et cónsulo.
TR. Fíat.
GR. Euge, sálua res est: praéda haec perpetuást mea.
Ád meum erum arbitrúm uocat me hic íntra praesepís meas.

1022. fur sum *F*, furtum *M*. 1024. urbanas *om. C*. 1025. alo *B*. 1026. repperi *Fleck.* (*punctuating after* iam), reperi rem *B*, repperirem *C*, reperirem *D*. 1028. NEQ— *A* (*according to Schoell*), Nec *M*. 1029. musitabo *M*. 1030. Eo quid *D*. 1031. habeas *CD*. ammittas *C*. 1032. aufert *B*. 1033. heis *B*. 1035. fieri *FZ*, fieri *M*. 1036. remittere stem *B*, remitterest hem *CD*, *corr. Z*. 1038. aerum *B*. meis *CD*.

Númquam hercle hodie abiúdicabit áb suo trióbolum.
Né iste haud scit quam cóndicionem tétulerit: eo ad árbitrum.

TR. Quíd igitur?

GR. Quamquam ístuc esse iús meum certó scio,
Fíat istuc pótius quam nunc púgnem tecum.

TR. Núnc places.

GR. Quámquam ad ignotum árbitrum me *ad*péllis, si adhibebít fidem,
Étsi ignotust, nótust: si non, nótus ignotíssumust.

IDEM. DAEMONES. PALAESTRA. AMPELISCA.

SENEX. MVLIERES II.

DAE. Sério edepol, quámquam uobis *uólo* quae uoltis, múlieres,
Métuo propter uós ne uxor méa me extrudat aédibus,
Quaé me pelicés adduxe dícet ante oculós suos.
Vós confugite in áram potius quám ego.

MV. Miserae pérïimus.

DAE. Égo uos saluas sístam: ne timéte. sed quid uós foras
Prósequimini? quóniam ego adsum, fáciet nemo iniúriam.
Íte, inquam, domum ámbo nunciam, éx praesidio praésides.

GR. Ó ere salue.

DAE. Sálue, Gripe. quíd fit?

TR. Tuosne hic séruos est?

GR. Haúd pudet.

TR. Nil ago técum.

GR. Ergo ábi hinc sis.

TR. Quaéso respondé, senex:

1039. **triobolum** *B*, **tribolum** *C*, **tribulum** *D*. 1040. *I have written* **eo** *for* **ibo** *M*: *cf.* 939 (*). 1041. **ius** *BD*, **nis** *C*. **certe** *D*. 1042. (*). 1043. **me appellis** *FZ*, **mea pillis (pellis** *CD*) *M*. 1044. **Etsi ignotust** *Acid.*, **Et sist (si est) ignotus** *M*. 1045. **erio** (*with space for capital letter*) *M*. **uolo** *Grut.*, *om. M*. 1046. (*). 1047. **adduxe** *Cam.*, **adduxisse** *M*. 1048. **periimus** *Cam.*, **perimus** *M*. 1049. **Ergo** *CD*. 1051. **nunc iam** *M*. 1052. **O here** *Cam.*, **O pre** *M*. **grippe** *CD* (*). 1052. **nihil** *BC*.

Túos hic seruost?
DAE. Méus est.
TR. Em istuc óptume, quandó tuost.
Íterum te salúto.
DAE. Et ego te. tún es, qui haud multó prius
Abiisti hinc erum áccersitum?
TR. Ego ís sum.
DAE. Quid nunc uís tibi?
TR. Némpe hic tuos est?
DAE. Méus est.
TR. Istuc óptume, quandó tuost.
DAE. Quíd negotist?
TR. Vír scelestus íllic est.
DAE. Quid fecít tibi
Vír scelestus?
TR. Hómini ego isti tálos suffringí uolo.
DAE. Quíd est qua de re lítigatis núnc inter uos?
TR. Éloquar.
GR. Ímmo ego eloquár.
TR. Ego, opinor, rém facesso.
GR. Sí quidem
Sís pudicus, hínc facessas.
DAE. Grípe, animum aduorte ác tace.
GR. Vtin istic prius dícat?
DAE. Audi. lóquere tu.
GR. Alienón prius
Quám tuo dabis orátionem?
TR. Vt nequitur cónprimi!
Íta ut occepi dícere, illum quém dudum *e fanó foras*
Lénonem extrusísti, hic eius uídulum eccillúm *tenet.*

1054. em *Ribbeck*, hem *CD*, *om. B.* istum *C.* 1055. saluto te *CD.* tune *M.* 1056. Abiisti *Grut.*, Abisti *M.* arcessitum *C.* ego istum *CD.* 1059. subfringi *M*(*). 1060. nunc litigatis *M*, *transp. Cam.* 1061. pinor *B.* 1062. Si *B.* grippe *CD.* 1063. Utin' istic *Cam.*, Ut in istic *B*, utm istic *CD.* dica (dicã) *M.* 1064. nequiter *CD.* compremi *B.* 1065. e fano foras *Schoell* (e fano Veneris *Lamb.*), *om. M* (*archetype defective; cf. next line*). 1066. eccillum tenet *Guyet*, ecillum *M.*

GR. Nón habeo.
TR. Negás quod oculis uídeo?
GR. At ne uideás uelim.
Hábeo, non habeó: quid tu me cúras quid rerúm geram?
TR. Quó modo habeás, id refert, iúrene anne iniúria.
GR. Ní istum cepi, núlla causast quín me condonés cruci.
Si ín mari retí prehendi, quí tuom potiust quám meum?
TR. Vérba dat: hoc modó res gestast, út ego dico.
GR. Quíd tu ais?
TR. Quód primariús uir dicat, cónprime hunc sis, sí tuost.
GR. Quíd tu? idem mihí uis fieri, quód erus consueuít tibi?
Sí ille te conprímere solitus*t*, híc noster nos nón solet.
DAE. Vérbo illo modo ílle uicit. quíd nunc tu uis? díc mihi.
TR. Équidem ego neque pártem posco míhi istinc de istoc uídulo
Néque meum esse hodie úmquam dixi: séd isti inest cistéllula
Húius mulierís, quam dudum díxi fuisse líberam.
DAE. Némpe tu hanc dicis, quam ésse aiebas dúdum popularém meam?
TR. Ádmodum: et ea quae ólim parua géstauit crepúndia
Ísti in ista cístula insunt, quaé isti inest in uídulo.
Hóc neque isti usúst et illi míserae suppetiás feret,
Si íd dederit, qui suós parentis quaérat.
DAE. Faciam ut dét: tace.
GR. Níhil hercle ego sum istí daturus.
TR. Níhil peto nisi cístulam
Ét crepundiá.
GR. Quid, si ea sunt aúrea?
TR. Quid istúc tua?
Aúrum auro expendétur, argentum árgento exaequábitur.

1069. iure ne *B*, iure *CD*. 1070. cepi *C*, coepi *D*. 1071. reti *Z*, retia *M*. 1072. (*). 1075. solitus *M*, *corr. Fleck*. 1077. neque ego *D*. 1078. hodie ẽ *D* (ẽe D^2). dixisset *CD*. 1080. aiebas *FZ*, alebas *M*. 1082. Istic *M*, *corr. Bo.* (*twice*). 1083. misere *B*. 1086. istic *C*, isic *D* (*cf.* 1109). 1087. exaequabimus *C*, exaequabimur *D*.

GR. Fác *sis* aurum ut uídeam: post ego fáciam ut uideas
cístulam.
DAE. Cáue malo ac tace tú: tu perge ut óccepisti dícere.
TR. Vnum te opsecro, út te*d* huius cónmiserescat múlieris,
Sí quidem hic lenónis eiust uídulus, quem súspicor.
Híc nisi de opínione cértum nil dicó tibi.
GR. Víden? scelestus aúcupatur.
TR. Síne me ut occepí loqui.
Sí scelesti illíus est hic quóius dico uídulus,
Haéc poterunt nouísse: ostendere hís iube.
GR. Ain osténdere?
DAE. Haúd iniquom dícit, Gripe, ut óstendatur uídulus.
GR. Ímmo hercle insigníte inique.
DAE. Quídum?
GR. Quia, si osténdero,
Cóntinuo hunc nouísse dicent scílicet.
TR. Scelerúm caput,
Vt tute's, item ómnis censes ésse? periurí caput!
GR. Ómnia ego istaec fácile patior, dúm hic hinc a me
séntiat.
TR. Átqui nunc abs té stat, uerum hinc *cíbi*t testimónium.
DAE. Grípe, aduorte animúm. tu paucis éxpedi quid póstulas.
TR. Díxi equidem: sed sí parum intelléxti, dicam dénuo.
Hásce ambas, ut dúdum dixi, ita ésse oportet líberas:
Haéc Athenis párua fuit uírgo surpta.
GR. Díc mihi,
Quíd id ad uidlum pértinet, seruaé sint istae an líberae.
TR. Ómnia iterum uís memorari, scélus, ut defiát dies.
DAE. Ápstine maledíctis et mihi quód rogaui dílue.
TR. Cístellam isti inésse oportet caúdeam in isto uídulo,

1088. Fac sis *Grut.*, Facis *M.* 1090. te *M, corr. Cam.* 1092. nihil *M.* tibi *om. CD.* 1093. aucupatur *Seyff.*, usaucupatur *B*, is aucupatur *CD.* 1095. his *Pyl.*, hic *M.* 1096. grippe *C.* 1097. quia si *CD*, quasi *B.* 1100. istaec (istec *D*) ego *M, transp. Bo.* (*). 1101. Atque *D.* cibit *Acid.*, ibi *M.* 1105. surpta *Hermann*, surrupta *M.* 1106. id *Bo.*, ita *B*, ista *CD.* uidulum *M, corr. Spengel.* pertinent *CD.* 1109. isti *Bo.*, istic *BC*, isic *D.* caudeam *Placidus*, gaudeam *M.* in isto *D*, isto *B*, *om. C.*

Vbi sunt signa quí parentis nóscere haec possít suos,
Quíbuscum periit párua Athenis, sícuti dixí prius.
GR. Iúppiter te díque perdant. quíd ais, uir uenéfice?
Quíd, istae mutae súnt, quae pro se fábulari nón queant?
TR. Eó tacent, quia tácitast *melior* múlier semper quám loquens.
GR. Túm pol tu pro pórtione néc uir nec muliér mihi's.
TR. Quídum?
GR. Quia enim néque loquens es néque tacens umquám bonus.
Quaéso, enumquam hodié licebit míhi loqui?
DAE. Si praéterhac *Vnum* uerbum fáxis hodie, egó tibi conminúam caput.
TR. Vt id occepi dícere, senex, eám te quaeso cístulam
Vt iubeas hunc réddere illis: ób eam si quid póstulat
Síbi mercedis, dábitur: aliud quídquid ibist habeát sibi.
GR. Núnc demum istuc dícis, quoniam iús meum esse intéllegis:
Dúdum dimidiám petebas pártem.
TR. Immo etiam núnc peto.
GR. Vídi petere míluom, etiam quóm nihil auferrét tamen.
DAE. Nón ego te conprímere possum síne malo?
GR. Si istíc tacet,
Égo tacebo: sí iste loquitur, síne me meam partém loqui.
DAE. Cédo modo mihi ístum uidlum, Grípe.
GR. Concredám tibi:
Át, si istorum níl sit, ut mihi réddas.
DAE. Reddetúr.
GR. Tene.

1111. *I have written* periit parua *for* parua periit *M* (*cf. Prol.* 39; Fleck. par. Ath. per.) sicut *C*, sic̃ *D*. 1112. uir *om. D*. 1114. tacitast melior *Bent.* (*on Phorm. II.* 3. 21), tacita bonast *M*. seper *B*. 1115. tu pol *CD* (*). 1117. en unquam *CD*. 1118. Vnum *Cam.*, *om. M* (*with space*). 1118. (*). 1119. senex eam te queso senex cístulam *B* (*). 1120. postulat *FZ*, postulas *M*. 1122. uis *C*. esse *om. B*. 1124. auferret *D*, auferet *C*, aufert *B*. 1125. sustic *C*. 1126. me meam partem *Gronov.*, me (mea *CD*) pro re mea parte *M*. 1127. uidulum *M*. 1128. At *Lamb.*, Ac *M*. nihil *M*.

DAE. Aúdi nunciám, Palaestra atque Ámpelisca, hoc quód
loquor:
Éstne hic uidlus, úbi cistellam túam inesse aiebás?
PA. Is est.
GR. Périi hercle ego misér: ut*i* prius quam pláne aspexit ílico
Éum esse dixit!
PA. Fáciam ego hanc rem *ex prócliua pla*nám tibi.
Cístellam isti inésse oportet caúdeam in isto uídulo:
Íbi ego dicam quídquid inerit nóminatim: tú mihi
Núllum ostenderís. si falsa dícam, frustra díxero:
Vós tamen istic quídquid inerit uóbis *omne* habébitis.
Sí erunt uera, tum ópsecro te ut méa mi reddantúr.
DAE. Placet:
Iús merum oras meó quidem animo.
GR. Át meo hercle *iniús merum.*
Quíd, si ista aut supérstitiosa aut háriolast atque ómnia
Quídquid inerit uéra dicet? ánne habebit háriola?
DAE. Nón feret, nisi uéra dicet: néquiquam hariolá*bi*tur.
Sólue uidulum érgo, ut quid sit uérum quam primúm
sciam.
TR. Hóc habet!
GR. Solútust.
DAE. Aperi.
PA. Vídeo cistellam.
DAE. Haécinest?
PA. Ístaec est. o meí parentes, híc uos conclusós gero:
Húc opesque spésque uostrum cógnoscendum cóndidi.
GR. Túm tibi hercle deós iratos ésse oportet, quísquis es,

1130. uidulus *M.* in esse alebas *B* (*). 1131. Perei *B.* uti *Bo.*, ut *M.* aspexi *B.* 1132. dixi *B.* ex procliui planam *Gul.*, nam (*M, after space of* 16 *letters*). 1133. isti inesse *Bo.*, isticine esse *M.* gaudeam *M* (*cf.* 1109). 1136. *So Seyff., for* Vos tamen istaiec (istec *D*) quitquid (quicquid *CD*) istic inerit uobis habebitis *M* (*). 1137. Si *Müll.*, Sed si *M.* meam *M.* placit *B.* 1138. uis merum *C*, Ius meum *B.* inius merum *Seyff., om. M.* 1140. inerit *Müll.*, insit *M.* anne *Valla*, in me *M.* 1141. fert *B.* hariolabitur *Pyl.*, ariolatur *M.* 1142. quid *Cam.*, qui quid *B*, quic quid *CD.* sciam *B*, faciam *CD.* 1143. abet *D.* solutum est *M, corr. Acid.* GR. *and* DAE. *Weise, om. M* (*without space*). 1144. esto *M.* mi *M.*

Quaé parentis tám in angustum tuós locum conpégeris.
DAE. Grípe, accede huc, túa res agitur: tú, puella, istínc procul
Dícito quid ínsit et qua fácie: memorato ómnia.
Si hércle tantillúm peccassis, quód posterius póstules
Te ád uerum conuórti, nugas, múlier, magnas égeris.
GR. Iús bonum oras.
TR. Édepol haud *tuom* órat: nam tu iniúriu's.
DAE. Lóquere nunciám, puella. Grípe, animum aduorte ác tace.
PA. Súnt crepundia.
DAE. Écca uideo.
GR. Péri*i* in primo proélio:
Máne: ne ostenderís.
DAE. Qua facie súnt? responde ex órdine.
PA. Énsiculust auréolus primum lítteratus.
DAE. Dícedum,
Ín eo ensiculo lítterarum quíd est.
PA. Mei nomén patris.
Póst altrinsecúst securicula áncipes, it*id*em aúrea,
Lítterata: ibi mátris nomen ín securiculást.
DAE. Mane:
Díc, in ensiculó quid nomenést paternum.
PA. Daémones.
DAE. Di ínmortales, úbi loci sunt spés meae?
GR. Immo edepól meae?
TR. Pérgite, opsecró, continuo.
GR. Plácide, aut ite in málam crucem.
DAE. Lóquere matris nómen hic quid ín securiculá siet.
PA. Daédalis.
DAE. Di mé seruatum cúpiunt.
GR. At me pérditum.

1148. tu puella tu puella *C.* 1150. quot posteris *M, corr. Cam.* 1151. conuorte *C.* 1152. *I have written* tuom *for* te *M.* 1153. aduortite *CD.* 1154. peri *M, corr. Pyl.* 1156. Insiculust *C.* 1157. litteratum *B.* 1158. itidem *Prisc.*, item *M.* 1160. doemones *B*, demones *CD* (*so too in* 1174). 1162. GR. *Acid., om. M* (*without space*) (*). 1164. Dedalis *M.*

DAE. Fíliam meam esse hánc oportet, Grípe.
GR. Sit per mé quidem.
Quí te di omnes pérdant, qui me hodie óculis uidistí tuis,
Méque adeo sceléstum, qui non círcumspexi céntiens
Príus me, ne quis ínspectaret, quám rete extraxi éx aqua.
PA. Póst sicilicula árgenteola et duaé conexae mániculae,
Súcula —
GR. Quin tu i díerecta cúm sucula et cum pórculis.
PA. Ét bulla aureást, pater quam dédit mi natalí die.
DAE. Éast profecto: cóntineri quín conplectar nón queo.
Fília mea, sálue: ego is sum quí te produxí pater:
Égo sum Daemonés, et mater túa eccam hic intus Daédalis.
PA. Sálue, mi pater ínsperate.
DAE. Sálue: ut te amplectór lubens.
TR. Vólup est quom istuc éx pietate uóstra uobis cóntigit.
DAE. Cápedum: hunc si potés fer intro uídulum, age Trachálio.
TR. Écce Gripi scélera! quom istaec rés male euenít tibi, Grípe, gratulór.
DAE. Age eamus, méa gnata, ad matrém tuam.
Quae éx te poterit árgumentis hánc rem magis exquírere:
Quaé te magis tractáuit magisque sígna pernouít tua.
PA. Eámus intro omnés *simul*, quando óperam promiscám damus.
Séquere me, Ampelísca.
AM. Quom te dí amant, uoluptatíst mihi.

1169. Post sicilicula *Bo.*, **Post in sicilicula** *B*, **postin sicula** *CD*. *M have* **et** *at the end of the line* (*cf.* 862): *Pyl., followed by Fleck. and Schoell, transfers it to* 1170 (*before* sucula), *where however it disturbs the metre: Priscian* (Inst. III. p. 108, 1 H.) *quotes* 1170 *as it stands in M, without* et. 1170. *So M* (*except that C omits* cum *before* porculis) *and Prisc.* 1171. **E tabula** *B*. **mihi** *M*. 1172. **nequeo** *C*. 1173. **salue mea** *CD*. 1174. eccam *Fleck.*, **ecca** *M*. 1175. **salue inte** *C*. 1176. **Volupest** *CD*, **Volupe est** *B*. 1177. **intro uidum** *CD* (*). 1178. **grippiscelera** *D*. **ista** *B*. 1182. PA. *Seyff.*, TR. *vulg.* (PA. Sequere 1183). simul *Schoell, om. M*. **promiscuam** *CD*.

GR. Súmne ego *homo* sceléstus, qui illu*n*c hódie excepi uídulum?
Aút quom excepi, quí non alicubi ín solo apstrusí loco?
Crédebam edepol túrbulentam praédam euenturám mihi,
Quía illa mihi tam túrbulenta témpestate euénerat.
Crédo edepol ego illíc inesse argénti et auri lárgiter.
Quíd meliust quam ut hínc intro abeam et mé suspendam clánculum,
Sáltem tantispér dum apscedat haéc a me aegrimónia?

DAEMONES.

SENEX.

Pro di ínmortales, quís mest fortunátior,
Qui ex ínprouiso fíliam inuení meam,
[Satín si quoi homini dí esse bene factúm uolunt,
Aliquo íllud pacto optíngit optatúm piis?
Ego hódie, *nil* neque spéraui neque crédidi:
Is ínprouiso fíliam inuení tamen]
Et eám de genere súmmo adulescentí dabo
Ingénuo Atheniénsi et cognató meo?
Eum ego ádeo arcessi huc ád me quam primúm uolo,
Iussíque exire huc éius seruom, ut ád forum
Irét. nondum egressum ésse eum, id mirór tamen.
Accédam opinor ád foris. quid cónspicor?
Vxór conplexa cóllo retinet fíliam.
Nimis paéne inepta atque ódiosa eius amátiost.

1184. homo *Fleck., om. M.* illuc *M, corr. Cam.* 1187. tam *om. CD.* 1188. auri & argenti *CD.* 1191. ro dii (di) *BC* (*with space for capital letter*). 1192. prouiso *C.* 1193–1196 *probably dittography to* 1191 *f.*; *Langen Plaut. Stud. p.* 369 *f.* 1193. dei esse *FZ*, delesse *M.* uolunt *Valla*, uolo *M* (*from* 1199). 1195. nil *Seyff., om. M.* 1196. tamem *B.* 1199. Ego eum *M, transp. Bo.* (*cf. Bacch.* 968). accersi *D.* 1200. seruum eius *M, transp. Acid.* 1204. paene *om. CD.*

DAEMONES. TRACHALIO.

SENEX. SERVOS.

DAE. Áliquando osculándo meliust, úxor, pausam fíeri:
Átque adorna ut rém diuinam fáciam, quom intro aduénero,
Láribus familiáribus, quom auxérunt nostram fámiliam.
Súnt domi agni et pórci sacres. séd quid istum remorámini,
Múlieres, Trachálionem? atque óptume eccum exít foras.
TR. Vbi ubi erit, iam inuéstigabo et mécum ad te adducám simul
Plésidippum.
DAE. Elóquere ut haec res óptigit de fília.
Eúm roga ut relínquat alias rés et huc ueniát.
TR. Licet.
DAE. Dícito datúrum meam illi fíliam uxorém.
TR. Licet.
DAE. Ét patrem eius mé nouisse et míhi esse cognatúm.
TR. Licet.
DAE. Séd propera.
TR. Licét.
DAE. Iam hic fac sit, céna ut curetúr.
TR. Licet.
DAE. Ómnian 'licét'?
TR. Licet. sed scín quid est quod té uolo?
Quód promisisti út memineris, hódie ut liber sím.
DAE. Licet.
TR. Fác ut exores Plésidippum, ut mé *manu* emittát.
DAE. Licet.

1205. liquando *BC* (*as in* 1191). 1210. iam *Guy.*, tamen iam *B*, tamen *CD*. 1211. Pleusidippum *CD* (*also in* 1218). res *om. B*. 1212. roga *Bent.*, rogat *B*, rogato *CD*. relinquit *B*. 1213. daturam *D*. 1215. sit *Acid.*, sis *M*. 1216. Omnia inlicet *M*, *corr. Cam.* 1218. me *om. B*. manu *Cam.*, *om. M*.

TR. Ét tua filiá facito oret: fácile exorabít.
DAE. Licet.
TR. Átque ut mi Ampelísca nubat, úbi ego sim libér.
DAE. Licet.
TR. Átque ut gratum míhi benficium fáctis experiár.
DAE. Licet.
TR. Ómnia*n* 'licét'?
DAE. Licet. tibi rúrsum refero grátiam.
Séd propera ire in úrbem actutum et récipe te huc rursúm.
TR. Licet.
Iam híc ero. tu intéribi adorna céterum quod opúst.
DAE. Licet.
Hércules istum ínfelicet cúm sua licéntia:
Íta meas repléuit auris. quídquid memorabám, 'licet.'

GRIPVS. DAEMONES.

PISCATOR. SENEX.

GR. Quam móx licet te cónpellare, Daémones?
DAE. Quid ést negoti, Grípe?
GR. De illo uídulo,
Si sápias, sapias: hábeas quod di dánt boni.
DAE. Aequóm uidetur tíbi ut ego alienúm quod est
Meum ésse dicam?
GR. Quódne ego inueni ín mari?
DAE. Tanto ílli melius óptigit qui pérdidit:
Tuom ésse nihilo mágis oportet uídulum.
GR. Istó tu pauper és, quom nimis sancté piu's.
DAE. O Grípe Gripe, in aétate hominum plúrumae

1220. mihi *M*. 1221. benficium *Ritschl*, beneficium *CD*, beneficium *B*. facitis *B*. 1222. Omnia *M*, *corr. Cam*. 1223. prepara *B*. 1225. Hecules *B*, TR. Hercules *CD*. 1227. uam mox *BC* (*as in* 1191). 1229. DEM. Si *CD*. di danunt dant boni *C*, di boni danunt dant *D*. 1232. melius illi *M*, *transp. Bent*. 1234. pius *M*, *corr. Par*.

Fiúnt transennae, ubí decipiuntúr dolis.
Atque édepol in eas plérumque esca inpónitur,
Quam sí quis auidus póscit escam auáriter,
Decípitur in transénna auaritiá sua.
Ille quí consulte, dócte atque astuté cauet,
Diútine uti béne licet partúm bene.
Mihi istaéc uidetur praéda praedatum írier,
Vt cúm maiore dóte abeat quam aduénerit.
Egone út quod ad me adlátum esse alienúm sciam
Celém? minume istuc fáciet noster Daémones.
Sempér cauere hoc sápientis aequíssumumst,
Ne cónscii sint ípsi maleficí suis.
Ego míhi cum *fr*ude níl moror ullúm lucrum.
GR. Spectáui ego pridem cómicos ad istúnc modum
Sapiénter dicta dícere atque is plaúdier,
Quom illós sapientis móres monstrabá*n*t poplo.
Sed quom índe suam quisque íbant diuorsí domum,
Nullús erat illo pácto ut illi iússerant.
DAE. Abi íntro, ne moléstu's, linguae témpera.
Ego tíbi daturus níl sum, ne tu frústra sis.
GR. At égo deos quaeso, ut quídquid in illo uídulost,
Si aurúm, si argentumst, ómne id ut fiát cinis.
DAE. Illúc est quod nos néquam seruis útimur.
Nam illíc cum seruo sí quo congressús foret,
Et ípsum sese et íllum furti adstríngeret.
Dum praédam habere sé censeret, ínterim
Praeda ípsus esset: praéda praedam dúceret.
Nunc hínc intro ibo et sácruficabo: póstibi
Iubébo nobis cénam continuó coqui.

1238. ponit D^1. 1239. trasenna *M.* 1243. docte *B.* 1244. ame *D.* 1247. maleficiis *M, corr. Gul.* 1248. frude *Seyff.*, lusi *M* (*). 1250. iis *M.* 1251. monstrabat *M, corr. Pyl.* potio *M, corr. Cam.* 1254. molestus *M, corr. Reiz.* 1255. nihil *M.* 1258. nequaquam *B.* 1260. forti *M, corr. Pyl.* 1261. haber& *D.*

PLESIDIPPVS. TRACHALIO.

ADVLESCENS. SERVOS.

PL. Íterum mihi istaec ómnia itera, mi ánime, mi Trachálio,
Mí liberte, mí patrone, ímmo potius mí pater:
Répperit patrém Palaestra suom átque matrem?
TR. Répperit.
PL. Ét popularisést?
TR. Opino.
PL. Et núpturast mihi?
TR. Súspicor.
PL. Cénsen hodie déspondebit eám mihi, quaeso?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Quíd, patri etiam grátulabor quom íllam inuenit?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Quíd, matri eius?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Quid érgo censes?
TR. Quód rogas,
Cénseo.
PL. Dic érgo quanti cénses.
TR. Egone? cénseo.
PL. Ádsum equidem, ne cénsionem sémper facias.
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Quíd, si curram?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. An sic pótius placide?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Étiam eam adueniéns salutem?
TR. Cénseo.
PL. Etiám patrem?

1265. terum *BC* (*as in* 1191). 1267. Reperit *D*. adque *C*. 1268. opino *Bo.*, opinor *M*. mihi (mi) nuptura est *CD*. 1272. censebo D^1. 1273. At sume quidem *M*, *corr. Turneb.* 1274. curam *B*. 1275. *I have written* Etiam *for* Etiamne *M* (*).

TR. Cénseo.
PL. Post éius matrem?
TR. Cénseo. quid póstea?
PL. Étiamne adueniéns conplectar eíus patrem?
TR. Non cénseo.
PL. Quíd, matrem?
TR. Non cénseo.
PL. Quid, eámpse illam?
TR. Non cénseo.
PL. Périi, dilectúm dimisit: núnc non censet, quóm uolo.
TR. Sánus non es: séquere.
PL. Duc me, mí patrone, quó lubet. 1280

LABRAX.

LENO.

LA. Quis mést mortalis míserior qui uíuat alter hódie,
Quem ad récuperatorés modo damnáuit Plesidíppus?
Abiúdicata a mé modost Palaéstra: perditús sum.
[Nam lénones ex gaúdio credo ésse procreátos:
Ita omnés mortales, sí quid est malí lenoni, gaúdent.] 1285
Nunc álteram illam quaé meast uisam húc in Veneris fánum,
Saltem út eam abducam, dé bonis quod réstat reliquiárum.

1276 f. **PL. Quid postea? Etiamne** *M, corr. Seyff.* 1279. **Peri** *CD.* 1281. **uis** *M (with space for capital letter, B).* **mortalium** *M, corr. Bent.* 1282. **Quae matre cuperato ris** *B.* **dampnauit** *C.* 1284 f. *I have bracketted as an interpolation.* **procreatores** *B.* 1287. **reliquarum** *B.*

GRIPVS. LABRAX.

PISCATOR. LENO.

GR. Numquam édepol hodie ad uésperum Gripum ínspicietis uíuom,
Nisi uídulus mihi rédditur.
LA. Perií: quom mentiónem
Fieri aúdio usquam uíduli, ... 1290a
. . . . . quasi pálo pectus túndat. b
GR. Istíc scelestus líber est: ego qui ín mari prehéndi
Rete átque excepi uídulum, ei dári negatis quícquam?
LA. Pro di ínmortales, suó mihi hic sermóne arrexit aúris.
GR. Cubitum hércle longis lítteris signábo iam usquequáque,
Si quís perdiderit uídulum cum auro átque argento múlto, 1295
Ad Grípum ut ueniat. nón feretis ístum, ut postulátis.
LA. Meum hércle illic homo uídulum scit quí habet, ut ego opínor.
Adeúndus mihi illic ést homo: di quaéso subueníte.
GR. Quid me íntro reuocas? hóc uolo hic ante óstium extergére.
Nam hoc quídem pol e robígine, non ést e ferro fáctum: 1300
Ita quánto magis extérgeo, rutilum átque tenuiús fit.
[Nam hoc quídem uenenatúmst uerum: ita in mánibus consenéscit.]
LA. Aduléscens, salue.
GR. Dí te ament cum inráso capite.
LA. Quíd fit?
GR. Verum éxtergetur.
LA. Vt uales?
GR. Quid tú? num medicus quaéso's?

1288. unquam *M* (*as in* 1281). 1289. reddatur *CD*. peri *M*. 1290. *lacuna Seyff.* (*). 1292. recte *C*. darei *M*, dare *FZ*. 1293. mihi *om. CD*. 1294. iam *om. CD*. 1296. Ad grippum *FZ*, A gripum *B*, agrippum *CD*. 1300. non e ferro (efero *CD*, effero *B*) factum est *M*, *transp. Bo.* 1301. quanti *M*, *corr. Pius*. 1302. Nam quidem hoc uenenatust (uenatu st *B*) *M*, *transp. and corr. Bo.*; *bracketted as dittography by Guyet, Bent., Fleck., Langen.* 1304. ut *FZ*, aut *M*.

LA. Immo édepol una líttera plus súm quam medicus.
GR. Túm tu
Mendícus es.
LA. Tetigísti acu.
GR. Vidétur digna fórma.
Sed quíd tibist?
LA. Hac próxuma nocte ín mari *mi* et álii
Confráctast nauis, pérdidi quidquíd erat miser ibi ómne.
GR. Quid pérdidisti?
LA. Vídulum cum auro átque argento múlto.
GR. Ecquíd meministi in uídulo qui pérïit quid ibi infúerit?
LA. Quid réfert, qui perïít?
GR. Tamen—
LA. Sine: áliud fabulémur.
GR. Quid, si égo sciam qui inuénerit? uolo éx te scire sígna.
LA. Nummi óctingenti aurí *probi* in marsúppio infuérunt,
Praetérea centum *tétrachu*ma Philippa ín pasceolo sórsus.
GR. Magna hércle praedast: lárgiter mercédis indipíscar:
Di *me* ómnes respiciúnt: bene *hercle* ego hínc praedatus íbo.
Profóctost huius uídulus. perge ália tu expedíre.
LA. Taléntum argenti cómmodum magnum ínerit in crumína,
Praetérea sinus, cántharus, epíchysis, gaulus, cyathus.
GR. Papaé: diuitias tú quidem habuísti luculéntas.
LA. Miserum ístuc uerbum et péssumumst 'habuísse' et nihil habére
GR. Quid dáre uelis qui istaéc tibi inuestíget indicétque,

1306. **Medicus** *B.* 1307. **mi** *Seyff. om. M.* 1308. **Contra facta est** *M, corr. Pyl.* 1310. **Eo quid** *CD.* periit *F*, **perit** *BD*, **per id** *CD.* ibi infuerit *Bent., Reiz*, **infuere tibi** *M.* 1311. **perit** *M, corr. Pyl.* *I have written* LA. Sine *for* **si non hoc** *M.* **aliut** *B* (*). 1313. auri probi in *Seyff.*, **auri in** *CD*, **aurii** *B.* (*Archetype probably defaced in this and the same place of the following verse.*) 1314. tetrachuma Philippa *Seyff.*, **mna philippia** *M*, denaria philippea *Nonius* (*p.* 151), *FZ.* seorsum *Non.* (*). 1316. **me omnes** *Weise*, **homines** *M.* hercle ego *Seyff.*, **ergo** *B*, **ego** *CD* (*). 1317. **Profecto huius est** *M, transp. Pyl.* 1319. **epichisis cantharus caulus** *M, transp. Bo.* (gaulus *Z*). 1320. **Parae** *M, corr.* D^3. 1321. **quidem istuc** *B.*

Elóquere propere céleriter.
LA. Nummós trecentos.
GR. Trícas—
LA. Quadrigéntos.
GR. Tramas pútidas—
LA. Quingéntos.
GR. Cassam glándem—
LA. Sescéntos.
GR. Curculiúnculos minútos fabuláre.
LA. Dabo séptingentos.
GR. Ós calet tibi: núnc id frigefáctas.
LA. Millé dabo nummum.
GR. Sómnias.
LA Nihil áddo.
GR. Abi igitur.
LA. Aúdi:
Si hercle ábiero hinc, hic nón ero. uin céntum et mille?
GR. Dórmis.
LA. Elóquere quantum póstules.
GR. Quo níhil inuitus áddas,
Taléntum magnum: nón potest trióbolum hinc abésse:
Proin tú uel aias uél neges.
LA. Quid istíc? necessumst, uídeo:
Dabitúr talentum.
GR. Accédedum huc: Venus haéc uolo adrogét te.
LA. Quod tíbi lubet, id mi ímpera.
GR. Tange áram hanc Veneris.
LA. Tángo.

1323. tricas *F*, **trichas** *M*. 1324. **quadringentos** *M, corr. Reiz.* 1326. **Dabos** *B*. **nungit** *M, corr. Cam.* frigefactas *Valla, codd. uet. Lamb.*, **frigede (frigide) factas** *M*. 1327. **nummos** *CD*. 1328. *I have continued the words* Si hercle abiero hinc, hic non ero *to Labrax; M have* **GR. Si hercle abiero hinc hic non ero LA. Vin &c.** (*). 1329. quõ *B*. 1330. triobolum *FZ*, **tri bolum** *B*, **tribolum** *CD*. 1331. aias *FZ*, **alas** *M*. 1332. arroget *FZ*, **at roget** *M*. 1333. **mihi** *M*. impera *FZ*, **imperat** *M*.

GR. Per Vénerem hanc iurandúmst tibi.
LA. Quid iúrem?
GR. Quod iubébo.
LA. Praei uérbis quiduis: quód domist, numquam úlli supplicábo.
GR. Tene áram hanc.
LA. Teneo.
GR. Déiera te argéntum mihi datúrum
Eodém die *tui* uíduli ubi sís potitus.
LA. Fíat.
Venus Cýrenensis, téstem te testór mihi,
Si uídulum illum, quém ego in naui pérdidi,
Cum auro átque argento sáluom inuestigáuero
Isque ín potestatém meam peruénerit,
Tum ego huíc—
GR. 'Tum ego huic Gripo' ínquito et me tángito.
LA. Tum ego huíc, *huic* Gripo díco, Venus, ut tu aúdias,
Taléntum argenti mágnum continuó dabo.
GR. Si *quíd* fraudassis, díc ut te in quaestú tuo
Venus éradicet cáput atque aetatém tuam.
Tecum hóc habeto támen, uti iuráueris.
LA. Illaéc aduorsum sí quid peccassó, Venus,
Venerór te ut omnes míseri lenonés sient.
GR. Tamen fíet, etsi tú fidem seruáueris.
Tu hic ópperire: iam égo faxo exibít senex:
Eum tú continuo uídulum repóscito.
LA. Si máxume illum míhi reddiderit uídulum,

1334. iubeo *CD*. 1335. Prae (pre) *M*, *corr. Z*. quod *Bent.*, *Reiz*, id quod *M*. numqui *B*. ulli *FZ*, uili *M* (*). 1336. Tene haram *B*, teneram CD^1. deiura *M*, *corr. Bent.*, *Reiz*. mihi argentum *M*, *corr. Bo*. 1337. tui *Seyff.*, *om. M*. 1338. cirenensis *M*. testem *B*, testorem *CD* (*preceded by space for new speaker*). 1340. Cum *FZ*, Quam *M*. 1342. Tum ego huic *Schoell*, *om. M*. gripo dico *CD*. 1343. huic *Reiz*, *om. M*. 1345. quid *Seyff.*, *om. M*. 1347. uti *Seyff.*, ubi *M* (*). 1348. Illaec aduorsum *Müll.*, Illa egat (negat *CD*) uorsum *M* (*cf. the* g *for* c *in* 1326, 1356). 1349. sint *M*, *corr. Pyl*. 1351. oporire D^1. 1353. mihi illum *M*, *corr. Pyl*.

Non égo illic hodie débeo trióbolum.
Meus árbitratust, língua quod iurét mea.
Sed cónticiscam: eccum éxit et ducít senem.

GRIPVS. DAEMONES. LABRAX.
PISCATOR. SENEX. LENO.

GR. Séquere hac.
DAE. Vbi istic lénost?
GR. Heus tu. ém tibi, hic habet uídulum.
DAE. Hábeo et fateor ésse apud me: et, sí tuos est, habeás tibi.
Ómnia ut quidque ínfuit ita sálua sistentúr tibi.
Téne, si tuost.
LA. O di ínmortales: méus est. salue, uídule.
DAE. Túosne est?
LA. Rogitas? sí quidem hercle Ióuis fuit, meus ést tamen.
DAE. Ómnia insunt sálua: una istinc cístella exceptást modo
Cúm crepundiís, quibuscum hodie fíliam inuení meam.
LA. Quám?
DAE. Tua quae fuít Palaestra, ea fília inuentást mea.
LA. Béne mehercle fáctumst: quom istaec rés tibi ex sententia
Púlchre euenit, gaúdeo.
DAE. Istuc fácile non credó tibi.
LA. Ímmo hercle, ut sciás gaudere mé, mihi trióbolum
Ób eam ne duís: condono té.
DAE. Benigne edepól facis.

1354. illic *Fleck.*, illi *M.* triobulum *B.* 1355. arbitratus lingua *FZ*, arbitratus tungua *M*, *corr. Cam.*, *Lamb.* 1356. conticescam *FZ*, contigiscam *M*, *corr.* D^3 1357. equere *BC* (*with space for capital*). DAE., GR., *Fleck. in Epist. Crit.*, *om. M.* lenost *Cam.*, leno et (&) *M.* hem *CD.* 1359. quidque *Reiz*, quicquid *CD*, quit quit *B.* infuit *Fleck.*, infuere *M.* 1361. est (*after* meus) *om. D.* 1365. Bene hercle *B.* exententia *BC.* 1367. me *B*, mei *CD.* triobulum *B.* 1368. dius *CD.*

LA. Ímmo tu quidem hércle uero.
GR. Heús tu, iam habes uídulum.
LA. Hábeo.
GR. Propera.
LA. Quíd properabo?
GR. Réddere argentúm mihi.
LA. Néque edepol tibi dó neque quicquam débeo.
GR. Quae haec fáctiost?
Nón debes?
LA. Non hércle uero.
GR. Nón tu iuratús mihi's?
LA. Iúratus sum, et núnc iurabo, sí quid uoluptatíst mihi:
Iús iurandum reí seruandae, nón perdundae cónditumst.
GR. Cédo sis mihi taléntum magnum argénti, periuríssume.
DAE. Grípe, quod tu istúm talentum póscis?
GR. Iuratúst mihi
Dáre.
LA. Lubet iuráre: tun meo póntifex peiúrio's?
DAE. Quá pro re argentúm promisit híc tibi?
GR. Si uídulum
Húnc redegissem ín potestatem éius, iuratús*t* dare
Míhi talentum mágnum argenti.
LA. Cédo quicum habeam iúdicem,
Ní dolo malo ínstipulatus sís siue etiamdúm siem
Quínque et uiginti ánnos natus.
GR. Hábe cum hoc.
LA. *Immo* alióst opus.
DAE. †Iam ab isto auferre aut sim si istunc condemnauero.
Prómisisti*n* huíc argentum?
LA. Fáteor.
DAE. Quod seruó *meo*

1369. **habeas** *M*, *corr. Pyl.* (*). 1371. factio est *FZ*, **factio es** *M*, *corr. D*^{3}. 1374. **rei reseruandae (-e)** *CD*. 1375. periurissime *FZ*, **periturissime (pertturissime** *B*, *acc. to Ramsay*) *M* (*). 1377. **tum meo** *M*, tune *F*, tune o *Z*. **peiurio es** *CD*, **pelurio es** *B* (*cf. Prol.* 17). 1379. **Hunc** *BC*, **istum** *D*. **iuratus** *M*, *corr. Lamb.* 1381. siue *Priscian*, niue *M*. 1382. annos natus *Prisc.*, **natus annos** *M*. immo *Fleck.*, *om. M* (*). 1383. *corrupt.* 1384. **Promisisti** *M*, *corr. Reiz.* fateor *FZ*, **Inteor** *B*, **intueor** *CD*. meo *Pyl.*, *om. M* (*).

Prómisisti, méum esse oportet. né tu, leno, póstules
Te híc fide lenónia uti: nón potes.
GR. Iam té ratu's
Nánctum hominem quem défraudares? dándum huc argentúmst probum:
Íd ego continuo huíc dabo, adeo mé ut hic emittát manu.
DAE. Quándo ergo erga té benignus *égo* fui atque operá mea
Haéc tibi sunt seruáta—
GR. Immo hercle meá, ne tu dicás tua.
DAE. Sí sapies, tacébis—tum te míhi benigne itidem áddecet
Béne merenti béne *re*ferre grátiam.
LA. Nempe pró meo
Iúre oras?
DAE. Mirúm quin tuom ius meó periclo abs te éxpetam.
GR. Sáluos sum: lenó labascit: líbertas porténditur.
DAE. Vídulum istu*nc* ílle inuenit: íllud mancupiúm meumst.
Égo tibi hunc porró seruaui cúm magna pecúnia.
LA. Grátiam habeo et dé talento núlla causast quín feras,
Quód isti sum iurátus.
GR. Heus tu, míhi dato ergo, sí sapis.
DAE. Tácen an non?
GR. Tu meám rem simulas ágere: tibi mu*níficus es.*
Nón hercle istoc me ínteruortes, si áliam praedam pérdidi.
DAE. Vápulabis, uérbum si addes ísto unum.
GR. Vel hercle énica:
Nón tacebo umquam álio pacto, nísi talento cónprimor.

1385. **Promisti** *CD.* **oporte** *B.* 1386. fide lenonia uti *FZ*, **fidele non lauti** *B*, **fide lenoni lauti** *CD.* **ratus** *M*, *corr. Reiz.* 1387. **Nactum** *M* (*cf.* 871). **defraudandum dares dandum** *M*, *corr. Cam.* **huic** *CD.* 1389. **te benignus** *D*, **tibi nignus** *B*, **tibi benignus** *C.* **ego** *Guyet*, *om. M.* **adque** *C.* **haec tibi opera mea sunt seruata** *D.* 1391. **benigne** *FZ*, **benione** *M*, *corr.* D^3. **addecet** *FZ*, **addem** *M.* 1392. **referre** *Lamb.*, **ferre** *M.* 1393. **expectam** *C.* 1394. **protenditur** *D.* 1395. **istic** *M*, *corr. Dousa.* 1397. **habeto** *CD.* 1399. **Tu** *Fleck.*, **Tum** *M.* **rem simulas** *FZ*, **resimulas** *M.* **munificus es** *Seyff.*, **mu** *M* (*with space of* 6–11 *letters CD*). 1401. **si uerbum** *DFZ.* **addes** *FZ*, **adde** *M*, *corr.* D^3. **isto** *Speng.*, **istuc** *M* (*). 1402. **tabebo** *CD.*

LA. Tíbi operam hic quidem dát: tace.
DAE. Concéde hoc tu lenó.
LA. Licet.
GR. Pálam age, nolo ego múrmurillum néque susurrum fíeri.
DAE. Díc mihi, quanti íllam emisti tuam álteram muliércula
Ámpeliscam.
LA. Mílle nummum dénumeraui.
DAE. Vín tibi
Cóndicionem lúculentam férre me?
LA. Sané uolo.
DAE. Díuiduom taléntum faciam.
LA. Béne facis.
DAE. Pro illa áltera,
Líbera ut sit, tíbi dimidium súme, dimidium húc cedo.
LA. Máxume.
DAE. Pro illó dimidio égo Gripum emittám manu,
Quém propter tu uídulum et ego gnátam inueni.
LA. Béne facis:
Grátiam habeo mágnam.
GR. Quam mox mi árgentum ergo rédditur?
DAE. Rés solutast, Grípe. ego habeo.
GR. *Tu* hércle: at ego me máuolo.
DAE. Níhil hercle hic tibist, né tu speres: iúris iurandí uolo
Grátiam faciás.
GR. Perii hercle: nísi me suspendo, óccidi.
Númquam hercle iterum défraudabis mé quidem post húnc diem.
DAE. Híc hodie cenáto, leno.
LA. Fíat: condició placet.
DAE. Séquimini intro. spéctatores, uós quoque ad cenám uocem,

1403. tace *Guyet*, tacebo *M.* LA. *Pyl., om. CD, space in B.* 1404. ego *F, Nonius, om. M.* murmurillum *Nonius*, murmur ullum (illum) *M.* 1406. nummos *CD.* 1407. ferre *FZ*, fere *M, corr. D*³. 1408. facis *F, Cam.*, facias *M.* 1409. huic *CD* (*). 1410. griphum *M.* 1413. soluta es *B.* griphe *M.* tu *Reiz, om. M.* ad *B.* 1415. facias *FZ*, faciam (fatiam) *M.* Peri *B.*

Ní daturus níl sim neque sit quícquam polluctí domi,
Níue adeo uocátos credam uós esse ad cenám foras.
Vérum si uolétis plausum fábulae huic clarúm dare,
Cómisatum omnés uenitote ád me ad annos sédecim.
[Vós hic hodie cénatote ambó.
GR. ET LA. Fiat.
CANTOR. Plausúm date.]

1419. **sum** *CD.* 1420. **Neue** *M*, *corr. Dousa.* 1422. **Comesatum** D^3. 1423 *bracketted as spurious by Weise; in CD the line stands after a space of about* 25 *letters.* GR. ET LABR. *Schoell, om. M.*

NOTES.

ARGUMENT.—Of the twenty plays of Plautus preserved to us, nineteen are provided with acrostic arguments; five of these have also non-acrostic arguments, the Amphitruo, Aulularia, Mercator, Miles Gloriosus, and Pseudolus, and there are traces of non-acrostic arguments to the Persa and the Stichus in the Ambrosian palimpsest (*A*); one play, the Bacchides, has no argument, the beginning of the piece having been lost. All these arguments are certainly post-plautine. Ritschl (Prolegomena to Trinummus, p. 316 f.) held them to be of the time of the Antonines (2nd century A.D.), a time when early Latin literature was eagerly studied by the learned, and when the metrical arguments to the books of the Aeneid and the plays of Terence were written. This date is generally accepted for the non-acrostic arguments (see Opitz, De acrostichorum Latinorum arte et origine, 1883). But the acrostics are held by Seyffert and Teuffel to be not later than a century after the death of Plautus, i. e. B.C. 84 (cf. Cicero, Brutus 15, where Plautus is said to have died in the year of Cato's censorship, B.C. 184), this opinion being based on the fact that the acrostics show an acquaintance with Plautine metre and prosody which it is not likely that a writer of the age of the Antonines possessed.

1. Scan **ĕxtraxit**: the syllables *mări ĕxtráx-* form an anapaest, cf. Introduction to Captiui A (ii), p. 11, where such scansions as *senĕctúti*, *uolŭntáte*, *uetŭstáte*, *in ŏccúlto*, *ita ŭt dícis*, &c., are quoted from Plautus. The writer of the acrostics for the most part used such shortenings of long syllables only in the first foot. **uīdulus**, a wicker basket (cf. 990 *uitorem*), covered with leather of various colours (cf. 998) and used to pack minor articles in (cf. 1130 *cistellam*, Men. 1036 *marsuppium cum uiatico*). The first syllable is always long, so from twenty to thirty times in this play and in Men. 1036, Epid. 22. [Insert the quantity in Lewis and Short.]

2. **crepundia**; cf. on 1081.

3. **ad aliquem uenire** here=*in alicuius potestatem uenire*: 'had fallen into the hands of a master who was a slave dealer'; cf. Mil. 95 *ad hunc deuenerim in seruitutem* (contrast the phrases quoted on 5).

4. **suipte**=*sui*, cf. *meopte, meapte, nostrapte, suompte, mepte*; Cic. has *suopte, suapte.*

5. **deuenire** is a thoroughly Plautine word; *in insidias d.* Men. 136, Asin. 105, *ad aliquem d.*, 'to come to a person,' Rud. Prol. 44, 957, Pseud. 287, Bacch. 318, Aul. II. 4. 38, Epid. 364, *ad aedis d.* Most. 968 (*A*, according to Stud.), *ad mare d.* Poen. 627, *domum d.* Mil. 1103; cf. Mil. 404 (*A*).

6. **amico**, 'lover'; cf. *amica.*

PERSONAE.—Most of the names are significant ('redende Namen,' 'speaking names,' Lessing); cf. Donatus on Ter. Ad. I. 'nomina personarum, in comoediis dumtaxat, habere debent rationem et etymologiam: etenim absurdum est comicum aperte argumenta confingere, uel nomen personae incongruum dare, uel officium quod sit a nomine diuersum.'

Arcturus, Ἀρκτοῦρος, Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, 'the warder of the bear,' the brightest star in the constellation Bootes.

Sceparnio, from σκέπαρνον or σκέπαρνος, 'axe'; 'wielder of the axe' is a suitable name for a hewer of wood.

Plesidippus. This form of the name was restored by Fleck. for *Pleusidippus*, and confirmed by Ritschl, Opusc. III. p. 327. *A* (554, 871) and *B* (335, 344, 381, 554, 844, 871, 1211, 1218, 1282) know only the form with *e*; the MSS. of less authority, *C* and *D*, have in some of the above passages the form with *eu*, in others the form with *e*, like *A* and *B*. In 339 *BCD* have *Plenidippus*, a blunder. The derivation of the name is quite uncertain.

Daemones, Δαιμόνης or Δαιμονεύς (cf. *Achilles*, latinized form of Ἀχιλλεύς); the name perhaps means 'steadfast against the foe,' which would suit the character very well.

Palaestra, παλαίστρα; **Ampelisca**, ἀμπελίς; cf. Lucian XLII. 2, LXVII. 8 (Ἀμπελίς).

Trachalio, from Doric form of τράχηλος, 'quasi robusto collo munitus' (Ussing), i. e. 'bull-necked,' a suitable name for a stout slave.

Labrax, from λάβραξ, a voracious fish, the bass (Lid. & Sc.).

Gripus, from γριπεύς=γρίπων, 'fisherman,' cf. γρῖπος, 'haul of fish.'

Charmides occurs as the name of a *senex* in the Trinummus.

The *lorarii* are official scourgers (*ei qui loris uerberant*), cf. Capt. I. 2.

PROLOGUE.—That some of the prologues to Plautine plays are not by Plautus himself is clearly proved by internal evidence—by the reference to seats in the theatre (Capt. Prol. 11 f., Poen. Prol. 20), which did not exist in the time of Plautus, or by the express testimony of the speaker of the prologue (Prol. to Casina). The prologues to the Aulularia, Cistellaria, Rudens, and Trinummus hold an exceptional

position, being spoken by gods or allegorical personages. To what extent these are to be ascribed to Plautus is a question on which opinions differ. Dziatzko (Rhein. Mus. XXIV. p. 570 ff.) holds that the prologue to the Rudens is Plautine, with the exception of verses 8, 26, 27 (21), and regards 17–19 and 13–16 as due to a 'gemina recensio.' At any rate, it is quite possible that it contains fragments of an original Plautine prologue. Trautwein (De prologorum Plautinorum indole atque natura, 1890) stoutly maintains the genuineness of this prologue, together with those to the Aulularia, Cistellaria, Trinummus, Miles, and Mercator, as being all 'e more Euripidis conformati,' and quotes a fragment of Philemon (Meineke, frag. com. gr. ed. min. p. 840) in which *Aer* plays a part similar to that of *Arcturus*, and which is so far evidence that parts of the present prologue may have stood in the Greek original:

Ὃν οὐδὲ εἷς λέληθεν οὐδὲ ἓν ποιῶν
Οὐδ' αὖ ποιήσων, οὐδὲ πεποιηκὼς πάλαι
Οὔτε θεὸς οὔτ' ἄνθρωπος, οὗτός εἰμ' ἐγώ,
Ἀήρ, ὃν ἄν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ Δία, &c.

2. **Iouis ciuis**, 'a fellow citizen of Jupiter,' cf. 42 *ciuis huius*. **ciuitate caelitum**, 'of the city of the Celestials,' adjectival abl. describing the place from which a person comes, cf. Asin. 499 *Rhodo mercator*, 'a merchant of Rhodes,' Merc. 940 *hospitem Zacyntho*. Similarly in classical Latin, *Gn. Magius Cremonā*, *Ser. Sulpicius Lemoniā* (abl. of tribe).

3. **ita ut uidetis**, 'such as you see me.' The adverbs *ita*, *sic*, *item*, *ut*, &c. are often used with *esse*, *uideri*, &c. as equivalent to the adjectives *talis*, *qualis*; cf. Capt. I. 2. 11 *non uidere ita tu quidem*, Engl. 'you do not seem so,' ibid. II. 1. 35 *ero ut me uoles esse*, Amph. II. 1. 24 *AM. Homo hic ebrius est. SO. Utinam ita essem!* 'So I wish I were.' **stella candida**, abl. Arcturus is adorned with a bright star on his head.

4. **tempore suo**. Arcturus rises in September and sets in November; cf. 71.

7. **interdius**, 'by day,' the original form of the abverb *interdiu*, cf. Asin. 599, Aul. 72, Capt. 730, Most. 444, Pseud. 1298, Cato R. R. 83: *dius* is an old adverbial genitive of a *u*-stem, (*dius*=*dies*, cf. *nudius tertius*); in Merc. 862 we find *haud usquam noctu neque dius*, 'by night nor by day': *interdius* is then precisely parallel to *interuias*, 'on the way,' from old gen. *uias*, Germ. 'unterwegs' (Poen. 1162, Aul. 377, Eun. 629, Turpilius 196). Compare the adverb *nox* for *noctis*=νυκτός, Germ. 'des Nachts,' and the adverb *fors* for *fortis*, 'by chance': in old Engl. we find such adverbial genitives as 'sumeres and winteres' ='in summer and winter.' Bücheler, Lat. Decl. § 158. Note the chiasmus in lines 6, 7.

8. **et**, 'and . . . too,' cf. Most. 397, 426, 529. **accidunt**, 'descend,' cf. Poen. 485 *tam crebri ibi ad terram accidebant quam pira*.

10. **aliud alia**, 'one here, another there.' The neuter refers to *signum*. *Aliā* does not occur elsewhere in Plaut., but is analogous to *eā, quā, eādem*, &c. **disparat**, 'disposes': cf. Caes. B. G. VII. 28 *disparandos deducendosque ad suos curare*. Palmer on Amph. I. 3. 51.

12. **ut quemque adiuuet opulentia**. The sense required is 'in order that fortune may attend each according to his deserts': but this is not expressed in the words as they stand, whether *opulentia* be taken as nom. (*Opul.* personified, like *Opportunitas*) or as abl. The words might perhaps mean 'in how far fortune furthers (confers blessings on) each,' cf. *ut* 64; but this hardly suits the context. It is quite possible that a verse may have been lost (see Crit. App. 13–20); Schoell supplies *Proinde ut promeritust uirtute et sapientia*, which, however, makes the position of *quemque* unplautine. *Quisque* in Plaut. often=*quicumque*, and the right sense would be given by *quemque uiderit* [*pium esse, eum*] *adiuuet opulentia*.

13. **falsas litis**=*res falsas* 18, 'fraudulent actions.'

14. **in iure**, 'before a magistrate,'=*apud praetorem*. **abiurant**, 'deny on oath.' Elsewhere in Plaut. *abiurare* does not take an object, but means 'to be forsworn,' 'to perjure oneself,' cf. Pers. 478 *nec metuo, quibus credidi hodie, ne quis mi in iure abiurassit*, Curc. 496.

17. **apisci** (=*adipisci*) **postulant**, 'expect to win,' is the idiomatic Engl. translation, in which 'expect' has the sense of a verb of 'willing': the pres. infin. is quite normal, expressing what is willed (='demand that they *shall win*'), cf. 394, 941, Most. 259, Capt. III. 5. 59–61, Trin. 238, Men. 443, &c., and such phrases as *nolebat legatos mitti*, 'that the envoys *should be sent*,' ἀξιῶ τυγχάνειν, εἶπας ἐλθεῖν Ταυρικῆς μ' ὅρους χθονός, 'didst say that *I must come*.' The same sense is sometimes given by *ut* with subj., e.g. Capt. V. 1. 17 *postulo ut reddas*. But in so far as *postulare* approaches to the sense 'look forward to' it may also take the fut. infin., e.g. Rud. 544 *postulabas te deuoraturum esse*, 'expected that you *would* devour.' **peiurium**=*periurium*, cf. 1377.

18. **mali**, 'the rascals.' **apud iudicem** is not quite the same as *in iure* 14; cf. on 1040, and Men. 587 *aut ad populum aut in iure aut ad iudicem rest* (*BCD*).

19. **rem iudicatam iudicare** was inadmissible in Roman law; there was no such thing as a Court of Appeal. The point of the passage is that Jupiter does what was not possible in ordinary civil law. There is a slight anacoluthon: 'as for those who . . .' 17.

20. **quam litem auferunt**, 'than the action which they win.' *Lis* may mean here 'the matter in dispute'; Varro L. L. 7, § 93 (Müll.) *quibus res erat in controuorsia, ea uocabatur lis*': cf. *litem aestimare*.

21. **tabulis**, 'uide Erasmi Adag. *ex Iouis tabula testis*: alluditur ad διφθέραν, in qua Iuppiter omnium mortalium acta describere fingitur a poetis' Taubmann.

23. **donis, hostiis.** 'Donum deorum est: praemium uirorum fortium: munus hominum' Donatus on Eun. V. 8.

25. **nihil supplici,** 'no peace offering,' lit. 'nothing by way of expiatory sacrifice,' cf. Truc. 893, 900 *supplicium ad te hanc minam fero auri.*

30. **retinete porro,** 'go on and persevere,' 'go on persevering.' *Porro* here has the derived sense 'further,' cf. 105 *quaere porro,* 'go on seeking,' 653 *quid illum porro praedicem?* 'what should I call him further?' Trin. 682, Most. 613, Mil. 1091, Pseud. 379, Merc. 939, and the common phrases *perge porro, loquere porro, ausculta porro.* For the local sense 'farther' cf. 1034; for the derived sense 'moreover' cf. 1396. But *retinete* without an object is hard to parallel; Seyffert's conjecture (privately communicated) that a verse has been lost after 29 is now confirmed by Studemund's Apographon.

33. The plural form **Cyrenae** was the common designation of the city and the district; cf. Catullus VII. 4.

34. **uilla,** 'cottage,' 'farm-house.'

35. The second syllable of **senex** is shortened, as in Aul. 293 *senĕx óbsonari* (cf. Wagner's Intr. to Aul. p. 36), Bacch. 1170 *senĕx óptume,* Stich. 563 *sénĕx quidém uoluit*; cf. *ŭxor* Rud. 895.

36. **adeo** means properly 'thereto'; hence (i) 'moreover,' 'what is more,' e.g. *neque adeo* Capt. II. 2. 98, Trin. 181, Men. 296, *atque adeo* Rud. 61, *-que adeo* 103, 1167, *niue adeo* 1420: (ii) 'to such a point' of time, e.g. *adeo donec* 812: (iii) 'to the end that,' *adeo ut* 1388: (iv) with weakened meaning, emphasizing the preceding word, e.g. *uos adeo* 731, *nunc adeo* 728.

37. **dum seruat . . . se inpediuit,** 'in rescuing . . . he entangled himself'; for the meaning of *seruat* cf. Mil. 13, Men. 1024, 1065; for the tenses cf. Rud. 366.

38. **comitate,** 'liberality,' cf. Trin. 333.

39. **una**=*unica*; that she was an only daughter is a point of importance to the story and ought to be stated in this place; cf. 106, Poen. Prol. 68, Aul. Prol. 23.

41. For the separation of **is** from **leno** and **eam** from **uirginem** see Mil. 111 f., Trin. 20.

42. **ciuis huius,** 'a compatriot of hers,' cf. 2, 742.

43. The 4th foot is a dactyl (cf. Intr. to Most. p. xxii) and the 5th an anapaest; see further in Crit. Appendix. **ludus fidicinius,** 'music school.'

45. **minis triginta**=½ of a talent=£112 10*s.*, the price paid for Philematium in the Mostellaria:

1 Drachma (δραχμή)=9*d.* of Engl. money.
20 Drachmae=1 Philippus (cf. 1314).
5 Philippi=1 Mina (μνᾶ).
60 Minae=1 Talentum (=£225; cf. 778).

destinat, 'buys,' see on Most. 646.

46. **arrabo,** 'part-payment,' see on Most. 648.

47. **is,** here scarcely more than Engl. 'the'; cf. *unus,* 'an,' Capt. III. 1. 22, &c. **ut se aequomst,** sc. *facere* (cf. 312, Aul. 122), 'in a manner worthy of himself.' This use of *se, sui, sibi,* referring to the subject of the governing clause but standing in a clause which is neither oblique nor final, is comparatively rare: but parallels may be found both in Plaut. (Rud. 410 *haud secus quam si ex se simus natae,* Curc. 479, Poen. 956, 1083) and in later writers (e.g. Cic. de Invent. I. 33. 55, II. 2. 7, Nepos 11, 3, Liv. II. 43 *rempublicam sustinuit, quam exercitus, quantum in se fuit, prodebat*): contrast such cases as *orauit ut se defenderem.* In instances like Rud. 49, Capt. III. 4. 48, Cist. I. 1. 101 *se, sui, sibi* refer to the logical subject of the sentence (*ei erat=habuit,* &c.). Compare the interesting remarks on *suus* in Nettleship's Contributions to Latin Lexicography, where the uses of the word are traced to the ground meaning 'his (her, its, their) own.' "This being the meaning, *suus* naturally refers as a rule to the logical subject of the sentence, though no necessity was felt to adhere strictly to this usage."

49. **quidam,** cf. Cas. Prol. 37 *est ei quidam seruos.* **par sui,** 'the counterpart of himself.'

50. **urbis proditor,** 'a fellow who would betray a city.' The sense of *habit* which attaches to nouns in *-tor* (e. g. *amator,* 'amorist') easily passes into that of *tendency.* Dziatzko (Rhein. Mus. XXIV. p. 576) unnecessarily supposes a reference to some betrayal of Agrigentum to the Carthaginians.

52. Scan **eius** as one syllable (synizesis: Intr. to Capt. C, p. 13: cf. *quoius* 83); in Intr. to Most. p. xxii it is shown that the dactyl *ēiŭs* | *ĕ-* would be inadmissible. **aliarum . . . mulierculae,** cf. on 77.

54. **uoluptarios.** Sicilian luxury was proverbial.

55. On the scansion of **fierī** see Intr. to Capt. V. p. 12.

61. **atque adeo,** cf. 327 *etiam ad prandium uocauit,* and note on *adeo* 36.

62. **ilico,** 'straightway,' not with *hinc*: contrast 266.

65. The pres. indic. with (**quom**) accompanied by a pluperf. in the principal clause is found three times in Terence (Eun. II. 3. 51, III. 3. 15, IV. 4. 57): Schoell says it is not Plautine, but he has overlooked Merc. 617.

67. **quoniam**=*quom iam* (cf. ἐπειδή), just as *nunciam* (three syllables)=

nunc iam, etiam=et iam. *Quoniam* in Plaut. (but not in Terence) often retains its original temporal meaning, 'when,' 'after,' e.g. Asin. 350, 711, Mil. 129, and like *quom* is often joined with the present tense, e.g. Men. 481, Poen. 455, 665, Bacch. 290, 292.

68. Scan **ēi**, as often in Plaut.

69. **increpui hibernum**, 'I raised a blustering storm,' cf. Prop. I. 17. 6 *saeuas increpat aura minas.* For the neuter adj. as cognate object cf. *dulce ridet, acerba tuetur*, &c.

70. **unum acerrumum**, 'fierce above all others,' cf. Capt. II. 2. 28 *unum pollens atque honoratissumum*, Asin. 521, Mil. 52 f., &c.

71. **occido**, cf. Hor. Od. III. 1. 27 *saeuus Arcturi cadentis impetus*, Plin. H.N. XVIII. 313. The action of the play falls at the time of the equinoctial gales. 'Arcturum autem pluuiarum et tempestatum esse auctorem Plautus ostendit in Rudente,' Servius on Georg. I. 67.

76. Scan **e͡as** as one syllable (synizesis).

77. If the text is sound, the clause **exul ubi habitat senex** represents, by a loose construction, the genitive *senis*: cf. Capt. 179 f. *nisi qui meliorem adferet quae mi atque amicis placeat condicio magis*, Truc. 275 *ni ligneae haec sint quas habes Victorias*, Poen. 83, 193, Ter. Andr. Prol. 3, Naev. Com. 19. The present case is more difficult because *ubi* refers to the antecedent *uillam*; but we may transl. 'to the cottage of the person I mentioned before, where the old man dwells in exile.'

79. **qui** refers to *illic*, not to *eius*.

80. **quem uidebitis**, 'and you will see him,' cf. Cic. Pro Mil. IX. 26 *quos uidebatis.*

82. **hostes**, cf. Capt. Prol. 67 f. *ualete iudices iustissimi domi, duelliique duellatores optumi.* Many of the plays of Plaut. must have been written during the Second Punic War, at the beginning of which the poet was about 36 years old.

ACT I, SCENE 1. Enter Sceparnio from the cottage of Daemones, spade in hand.

83. **quo͡iusmodi**, three syllables (synizesis), cf. 422, 424, *ei͡us* 52.

85. **quid uerbis opust?** 'in a word,' cf. 135; here transl. 'wind, did I say?' or 'talk of a wind!'

86. Hermann suggests that in the original of Diphilus the passage may have run:

τί δ' ἄνεμος; Ἀλκμήνη μὲν ἦν Εὐριπίδου.

With the latinized form of the Greek name cf. such forms as *Tecumessa, Aesculapius, Patricoles, Procina, mina, techina*, &c. The precise point of comparison between the wind and the lost play of Euripides, or the chief character in it, is obscure: the 'tertium quid comparationis' may be either violence in general or the unroofing

of a building in particular. Scan **fuit** as one syllable (synizesis): cf. Trin. 106.

87. **ita**, 'so true is it that,' cf. 205, 457, 530, 1226, Cist. II. 1. 9 *ubi sum, ibi non sum; ita mihi omnia nunc ingenia insunt*, and note on Most. 56. Scan **ita ŏmnĭs**, cf. 1285 *ita ŏmnĕs*, Trin. 78, 621 *sine ŏmni*, Aul. 598.

88. **inlustriorem**, predicate adjective (sc. *uillam*): cf. 102. **festras**, '*Festram* antiqui dixerunt, quam nos *fenestram*' Festus, cf. Bentl. on Ter. Haut. III. 1. 72, Fleck. Epist. Crit. p. X, Jahrb. CI. p. 72, Ennius, p. 180, Fr. XLI (ed. Vahl.).

Scene 2. Enter Plesidippus from the harbour (by the side door to the left of the spectators), accompanied by three friends in *chlamydes*, bearing swords (315): he explains to them his object in bringing them to the temple. The friends are κωφὰ πρόσωπα; as they form part of the standing retinue of Ples., they are not mentioned in the heading of the scene. After a few moments enter Daemones, who discusses the storm with Sceparnio. Ples. enquires whether they have seen a 'curly-headed, hoary rascal' anywhere about; the reply is in the negative. Daemones calls attention to two men, visible in the distance, and Ples. with his companions hurries off in the hope that one of them may be the person he is seeking. Sceparnio catches sight of two girls in a boat; one of them is cast out of the boat by the waves, but wades ashore and takes the road towards the cottage; the other leaps out of the boat, and after some struggles makes her way out of the surf, but turns in the wrong direction: hence the two girls are separated (cf. next scene). All this is seen by Scep. and dramatically narrated by him. Daemones tells him to mind his business.

89. **uos**, i. e. the three friends.

90. **id . . . qua gratia**, 'that for the sake of which,' cf. Aul. 431 *quid est qua gratia*, Asin. 536, Truc. Prol. 9 *hoc qua gratia*, and the phrases *hāc gratiā*, 'for the sake of this,' *eā gratiā, istāc gratiā, meā gratiā*, Capt. III. 5. 63 *ab eo petito gratiam istam*, Most. 926 *eam gratiam*.

92. **mea desidia**, 'through lack of energy on my part,' qualifying *deserere* (not *nolui*).

94. **uenio uisere**, 'I come to look about me,' infin. of purpose with a verb of motion, cf. 847 *profectu's ire*, Most. 64, Trin. 1015, Bacch. 354, 631, 900. *Visere* is used (i) intransitively, 'to look about one,' e. g. *uise* Most. 793, *i uise* Rud. 567, Bacch. 901, sometimes with an adverbial expression, e. g. Capt. IV. 2. 114 *uise ad portum*, 'pay a visit to the harbour,' Bacch. 529 *uisam huc ad eum*, Mil. 520 *uise ad me intus*: (ii) transitively, 'to inspect', 'look after,' e. g. Bacch. 900 *aedem uisere Mineruae*, Epid. 212, Hec. 341: with an adverbial expression as well, Rud. 1286.

95. **dixerat** for *dixit*, cf. 708 *uolueramus*, Most. 519 *an quaeso tu appellaueras?* 821 *empti fuerant* (here a special point is made of the ambiguity), 822 *emeras*, Aul. 627 *abstuleras*, Amph. I. 1. 229 *peccaueram*, Asin. 715, Stich. 251.

96. **si sapiam . . . concinnem**, transl. 'I had better put in order,' cf. Men. 603 *si sapiam, hinc intro abeam.* **quod mandatumst**, sc. *ut concinnem.* Lambinus explains *me mactat* (MSS.) as *me fatigat, enecat.*

97. **heus** serves to call the attention of the person addressed; for the vocative cf. 677, 828, *heus tu* 140, 1357, 1369, 1398, *heus uos* 830.

98. **qui**=*quis*, cf. 677 *a*, Aul. 348, in dependent question 385, 1297.

99. The text, if sound, means literally, 'It is as though you were to call me your slave,' i. e. 'I suppose you mean to say that I am your slave,' cf. Pseud. 608 f. *PS. Condus promus sum, procurator peni. HA. Quasi te dicas atriensem*, ibid. 634 f., Curc. 77 f. *PH. multibiba atque merobibast. PA. Quasi tu lagenam dicas*, Truc. 641, Merc. 512, Trin. 891. But the point of the above reply of Sceparnio to Daemones (a slave to his master) is not clear: possibly he means to emphasise *me* and *tuom* (cf. *dedit*, 3rd pers., in 98); or is the speech intended for the benefit of the audience? cf. on 843.

102. **quam cribrum crebrius**, a pun. One might transl. by substituting a pun on *totam*: 'I see that my cottage must be roofed in, the whole of it; for it is now all *holes* and lets in day-light like a sieve.'

103. **saluete—ambo**: hiatus is justified by the pause, after which the greeting is extended to Scep., 'and indeed both of you,' cf. on Prol. 36. **saluos sis.** Final *s* was sounded so faintly that it did not necessarily make a 'position' with a following consonant, and may be discarded even in the last foot of a senarius: cf. *ésti' nunc* 512, *occidisti' me* Bacch. 313, *pérdi' me* Merc. 324, &c.

For a further extension of this law see on 1006.

105. **qui . . . uoces**, 'that you call,' cf. 1113. **porro**, cf. on Prol. 30.

107. **uirile sexus**, 'of the male sex.' Priscian (Inst. V. p. 162, 7 H.) tells us that *sexus* was used as a neuter by Plaut., and quotes this passage as it stands in the MSS. The common phrase was *uirile* (*muliebre*) *secus*: see Neue Lat. Formenl. I. 485. Here **ullum uirile sexus** must mean 'any child of the male sex,' the phrase *uirile sexus* being used as equivalent to a noun. (Compare note in Critical Appendix.)

108. Scep. is indignant at the impertinence of Ples.

109. **occupatos occupes**; cf. Men. 452, Curc. 540 *redditum reddere*, Capt. II. 3. 81 *inuentum inueni* (and note), Trin. 1026.

110. **isticine**=*istice-ne* (*istice* being the unabbreviated form of *istic*

adv. 'there by you,' compounded of *isti* and *-ce*, the demonstrative suffix found in *hi-c*, *hae-c*, *ho-c*, for *hod-ce*); cf. *istuci-ne* Eun. 830, *istoci-ne* Pseud. 83, Ad. 732, *istaci-ne* Pseud. 847, *istosci-ne* Asin. 732, and notes on *hae-c* 294, *istis-ce* 745.

112. **peculiosum**; cf. Asin. 498 *frugi tamen sum, nec potest peculium enumerari.* **probum**, ironically; cf. 735, 381 (*probe*). In Poen. 1030 Hanno speaks more plainly: *seruom hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum . . . qui inrideas.*

113. The expression **quem . . . praetereat oratio**, if sound, must have had the same meaning as 119; cf. 248: Palmer transl. 'whose lips a speech passes (escapes),' cf. *φύγεν ἕρκος ὀδόντων.*

114. **inclementer**, 'rudely'; cf. 734, Amph. 742, Pseud. 27, Truc. 604.

115. **inpudicus** often means 'shameless'; cf. 393, Asin. 475, Pers. 194 *inpudicitia=inpudentia*, Rud. 1062 *pudicus*='possessed of a sense of shame.'

118. **istic**, dat.=*isti*: cf. on 110: 'your slave.'

119. **praeloqui**; cf. 248.

120. **paucis**, sc. *uerbis*, 'briefly'; cf. 1102 *paucis expedi*, Aul. Prol. 1 *paucis eloquar*, 199, Capt. Prol. 53, Bacch. 589, Trin. Prol. 4, Truc. 864, Men. 252, 779, Pers. 599; with *uerbis* expressed Amph. 1087, Curc. 333, Mil. 375, Trin. 160. Similarly we find *in pauca confer* Cas. III. 5. 21 (&c.) side by side with *pauca in uerba confer* Pers. 661.

121. **atque in negotio**, 'and what is more in the midst of business': here the original meaning of *atque* (*ad-que*) comes out prominently; cf. 894, Capt. II. 2. 104 f. *soluite istum nunciam, atque utrumque*, Amph. 282, 742 *atque id sine malo*, Stich. 184, Asin. 231, Pers. 395, Men. 213, Pseud. 739, Bacch. 538.

122. **quin is**, a question equivalent to a command; cf. 518, 946 *b*. **exicas**=*exsecas*; cf. Cato, R. R. 42 *exicaueris*, Poen. 456 *prosicarier*, and the parallel forms *enicare*, *enecare*.

123. **qui**, old abl. of the relative, interrogative or indefinite pronoun, very common in Plaut. with both singular and plural antecedent; cf. 390, 393, 918, 1084, 1110; interrogative 639; indefinite 896; *quippe qui* 384. **sudum**=*caelum serenum*; cf. Mil. 2.

124. For the parallel forms **dice** and **dic** cf. *face* and *fac*, both used by Plaut.

125. **ecquem**, 'whether any,' here introducing a dependent question, in 413 &c. an independent question. *Ecquis* is an interrogative-indefinite pronoun (413, 762, 949 f., 1030, 1033) or adjective (125, 313, 316, 971): in 1310 it almost=an interrogative particle; see note.

127. **uiuo** may take a predicate adjective, like *sum*; cf. Trin. 390

lepidus uiuis, Men. 202 *una uiuis meis morigera moribus*, 908 *uiuo miser*, Merc. 897, Capt. 828: cf. note on Rud. 290.

128. **hic dico**, 'I mean (have you seen anyone) *here*?'

129 f. **quique adornaret sibi**, 'and preparing'; cf. 315, 320, Men. 144. The subjunctive side by side with *qui adduxit* is not so strange in Plaut., whose constructions are frequently influenced by metre, as it would be in prose. The sequence of tenses **hic dico (ecquem tu uideris) qui adornaret ut faciat** is Plautine; the imperf. subj. depending on the form in *-erim, -eris, -erit* (itself dependent on a pres.) is even classical, e. g. *nescio quidnam causae fuerit cur nullas ad me litteras dares*; in Plaut. the perfect corresponding to the Engl. form with 'have' takes sometimes the imperf. subj., e. g. Rud. 192, 306, 1200 f., Amph. 909 *reuorti ut purigarem*, 377, Mil. 1158, Most. 89 *b*, 715, Truc. 681, Aul. 134, Epid. 500 (Cicero in Verr. I. 2, De Off. II. 1, Caes. Bell. Gall. IV. 1 sub fin., Hor. Sat. I. 4. 46, II. 4. 45, Tac. Hist. I. 83, &c.), sometimes the pres. subj., e. g. Rud. 717, Amph. 870 *ueni ut auxilium feram*, cf. Ad. 653 *uēnit ut auehat*. The tense chosen depends entirely upon the *point of view of the speaker*. For the tenses in the last part of the sentence ('preparing to make') cf. Pseud. 796 *ut esset hic qui coquat*, Poen. 603 *ut commonstraremus ubi ames*, Aul. 550 *ut te accusem . . . meditabar*. **Adorno** may take (i) an acc., e. g. 1224 *ceterum*, Aul. 155 *nuptias*, Epid. 615 *uiaticum*; (ii) an infin., e. g. Epid. 690 *inicere*; (iii) an *ut* clause, as here and 1206.

132. **istic**, 'at the place you speak of,' i. e. here. **sacruficare**, 'sacrificing' or 'sacrifice,' infin. = predicate adjective or pred. noun, as in the Engl. 'I saw him die'; cf. 988, 1022, 1124, 1250, Verg. Aen. VIII. 93 *miratur . . . pictas innare carinas*, IX. 318, Georg. IV. 60, &c., and my Lat. Gram. § 334, Obs. 2.

135. **aulam extarem**, 'a vessel for cooking *exta* (entrails).' **aliquid**, 'something else,' the original meaning of the compound, cf. Aul. 24, 515 (522), Haut. 69, Rud. 766 *aliquo*, Verg. Aen. IX. 186, II. 48 *aut aliquis latet error*, Tac. Hist. I. 85 *aliqua insignis claritudo*; cf. too on *omnia* 199, *ullus* 340. **quid uerbis opust**? (cf. 85) belongs to what follows.

138. **ut uerba praehibes**, 'according to what you say,' = *pro oratione* 1115, *ut narras* Phorm. 368; cf. Asin. 188 *alia uerba praehibeas* (MSS. *perhibeas*). For the spelling *praehibeo* = *praebeo* cf. 513, 530, Ritschl Opusc. II. 401; the shorter form is found in MSS. about as often as the longer; in Merc. 1022 the metre demands the pronunciation as three syllables. **me periisse praedicas**, a roundabout way of saying *perii*; cf. on 611, where the fondness of Plaut. for pleonastic expressions is illustrated.

140 f. The traditional order of lines is characteristic of the speakers. It does not strike Daemones that Ples. calls himself a lost man because he has been disappointed of his breakfast; the suggestion that Ples. is

a βωμολόχος is reserved for the slave. This point is lost in Dziatzko's arrangement of the lines, in which 142 follows upon 139. **heus tu,** cf. on 97.

142 f. The sentence is continued in 143 *qui* (asyndeton). **nullus uenit**=*non uenit*, cf. 323, 340 (*neque ullus uenit*), Bacch. 90 *nullus tu adfueris*, Eun. 216 *nullus moneas*, Hec. 79 *nullus dixeris*. So too in classical Lat. **admodum**, 'quite so'; cf. 269.

144. **te hinc ire inpr. dom.** is subject, **nullum periclum** predicate noun; cf. Aul. 233 *hoc magnumst periclum ab asinis me ad boues transcendere*. Transl. 'It is no matter that . . .,' 'I don't care if . . '

146. **curo** with dat. 'care for' is ante- and post-classical; cf. 182, Trin. 1057 *rebus curem publicis*, Truc. 137; but the accus. is the common construction in Plaut. (cf. the passive constr. in 1215), without any notion of *advantage*, sometimes even with a suggestion of *disadvantage*, e. g. Stich. 198 *sed curiosi sunt hic complures mali, alienas qui res curant*, 'mind other people's business.'

147. **deludificauit**, active, contrast *deludificatust*, deponent, Most. 1035, 1147. **indignis modis**, 'shamefully.' As a general rule Plaut. uses the singular abl. *modo* with pronominal adjectives (*eo, hoc, illoc, istoc, eodem, quo, quoquo, alio, aliquo, ullo, nullo, meo, tuo* Men. 250, *nostro* Amph. 221), the plural *modis* with other adjectives (*indignis, malis, miris* Rud. 593, &c., *miseris, omnibus, suauibus*). But we occasionally find *modis* with a pronominal adj. (*quibus* Most. 1146, Cas. V. 3. 5), and *modo* with other adjectives (*miro atque incredibili* Rud. 912, *nouo* Mil. 624, Pseud. 659, *bono* Amph. 996, Merc. 1022); *uno modo, tribus modis* Pseud. 704 Goetz, *triplici modo* 1025, *multis modis* Rud. 837 go without saying.

148. **quid illuc est hominum?**=*qui illi sunt homines?*—a common periphrasis in the comic poets, e. g. *quid istuc est uerbi?* Curc. 31, Epid. 350, Pseud. 608, Cist. II. 3. 61, Phorm. 343, *quid hoc* (*illud*) *hominis est?* Eun. 546, 833, Amph. 576, 769, Poen. Prol. 92, *quid tu hominis es* Haut. 848, Poen. 856.

150. **propter uiam.** It appears from ancient grammarians that there was a sacrifice to Hercules offered on starting for a journey and called *propter uiam* or *propteruia*, 'on account of a journey,' at which it was customary to burn up all the remnants: see Macrobius, Saturn. II. 4. 4 *sacrificium apud ueteres fuit quod uocabatur 'propter uiam': in eo mos erat ut siquid ex epulis superfuisset, igne consumeretur; hinc Catonis iocus est: namque Albidium quendam, qui bona sua comedisset et nouissime domum quae ei reliqua erat incendio perdidisset, 'propter uiam fecisse' dicebat; quod comesse non potuerit, id combussisse*: Festus, XIV '*propter uiam*' *fit sacrificium, quod est proficiscendi gratia, Herculi aut Sanco*: Nonius, p. 53 *Laberius in Paupertate 'uisus hac nocte bidentis propter uiam facere.*' But we know too little about the usages connected with this sacrifice to be able to understand the point of the

present passage, which was doubtless intelligible to the audience. *Propter uiam* may possibly be a pun on *secundum litus*; cf. Prol. 34 *propter mare.*

151. In answer to the leading question of Daem. (**qui**, 'how so?') Scep. says, 'Because they took a bath yesterday after dinner.' This is explained by Lambinus and Ussing to be a way of saying 'Because they have lost all their possessions by shipwreck'—their ruin being analogous to the burning of the remnants: *propter uiam* would then be adjectival to *prandium*, 'a parting breakfast.' But why *post cenam*? Ussing's explanation is lame: 'instead of following the usual practice of bathing before dinner, these men have bathed *after* dinner in preparation for the morrow's breakfast.' Why *heri*? How can Scep. know that the shipwreck did not take place that morning? Does he mean to say that they have been in the water all night (cf. *natant* 155)? **lauerunt**, 'bathed.' In Plautus *lauĕre* means 'to wash,' *lauare* (*lauari* Poen. 220, 229), 'to bathe,' i.e. 'to wash *oneself*': Seyffert, Stud. Plaut. p. 7. *Laui* serves as perfect to both verbs; *lautus* is the perf. part. of *lauere* (cf. 301, 701); *lauatus* and *lauatum* the perf. part. and supine of *lauare* (cf. 382); Langen, Beitr. p. 297. A good collection of instances is given by Lorenz in his Critical Appendix to Pseud. 8 (10). See too Nettleship's Contributions to Lat. Lex.

154. **hui**, almost a whistle, 'whew!' Here it serves to call attention to the exclamation which follows; cf. Truc. 29, Haut. 480, Hec. 283: often it expresses surprise, e. g. Pers. 805, Eun. 407, Haut. 92, Phorm. 558, 791; Richter, De usu part. exclam., p. 582.

155. **homunculi**, 'poor mannikins'; cf. Capt. Prol. 51 *homunculi quanti sunt*, Trin. 491, *ἐφημέριοι ἄνθρωποι.* **quanti**, gen. of price (originally locative), here='how *little* worth,' as in Capt. Prol. 51. **eiecti**, 'wrecked'; cf. 272, 409, 562. **ut natant**, 'how they are swimming!'

158. Scan **quĕm ĕgo** (with hiatus in resolved arsis).

159. **si** approaches the sense of *etiamsi*, *quamuis*, or *tametsi* in Eun. 216 *memini tametsi nullus moneas*; cf. Bacch. 128 *si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet*, Asin. 933 *pol si aliud nil sit, tui me, uxor, pudet*, Most. 351 *nec . . . si cupiat potest*, Aul. 252 *neque si cupiam copiast*, &c. **meminimus** may be explained as a case of anacoluthon (like Ecl. IX. 45 *numeros memini, si uerba tenerem*), *si non moneas* being a rejected condition of the present (cf. on 196); 'even if you did not give us the hint (*ut ualeamus*), we bear it in mind,' for *meminerimus*. But it is impossible to draw a sharp line of demarcation between such examples as this and those treated in my note on 1021.

160. **Palaemon**, a sea deity worshipped at the Isthmus, among other places (cf. Apollod. III. 4. 3, Paus. II. 2. 1) and identified by the Romans with their *Portunus*, the protecting deity of harbours: cf. Eur.

I. T. 270 *ὦ ποντίας παῖ Λευκοθέας* (Melicertes), *νεῶν φύλαξ, δέσποτα Παλαῖμον, ἵλεως ἡμῖν γενοῦ.*

161. **Hercules** is the god of travel by land and water: Palaemon may therefore very well be called his *socius*. But the line is defective and requires emendation.

168. **si deuitauerint,** 'if (once) they escape.' The future perf. is demanded by the sense; for the clause must refer to future time. In expressions of this kind we regularly find either the fut. perf. (Amph. 320 *perii si me aspexerit*, 428, Most. 212 *perii ni enicasso*, Men. 416, Mil. 163, Rud. 810), or the pres. (1415, Merc. 381 *saluos sum si perpetuast fides*, Asin. 320 *si obtines salui sumus*, 243 *interii si non inuenio*, 287, Stich. 401; cf. below on 179). Contrast Pseud. 910 *interii si abiit*, where the sub. clause refers to past time.

172. **se capessit,** 'betakes herself,' cf. Amph. 262 *me capesso*, Bacch. 113, 1077, Asin. 158: without *se* Rud. 179. **salua res,** cf. *una res* Capt. III. 1. 28; it seems unnecessary to read *rest* (=*res est*) with Fleck., though the MSS. often have *est* in such expressions, e. g. Merc. 857, Stich. 473, Pers. 223.

176. **dextrouorsum auorsa it,** 'she has turned to the right and is going.'

177 f. **hem,** interjection, here expressing pity; see Excursus, p. 190. **errabit,** fut. of expectation, 'will probably,' 'will, I think'; cf. Most. 510 *conturbabunt fabulam*, Men. 600, Amph. 298, 317, Merc. 399. **hodie,** 'this blessed day,' expressing not 'time when,' but rather the excitement of the speaker; cf. on Most. 657.

179. **si cadit,** 'if she falls' (=shall fall). It is unnecessary to read *cadet* with Reiz and Langen: the present for future in subordinate clauses is a common idiom in early Latin, as in Engl.; 435, 961 (note), 1004, 1009, 1017 f., 1289, with *dum*, 'till,' 774, 879 f., 1032: cf. Trin. 156 *si reuenit reddam*, Amph. 721 *liber esto si inuenis*, Stich. 535, Pers. 234, 236, 827, Merc. 799, Pseud. 144, 587, Phorm. 179, 629, 825, 988, Ad. 531, Haut. Prol. 34. So sometimes even in classical Latin: e. g. Sall. Cat. LVIII. 9 *si uincimus, omnia nobis tuta erunt*, Livy VI. 15. 6, 38. 7, IV. 42. 6, Cic. ad Att. X. 3 *opperior dum cognosco*, Cat. IV. 20 *antequam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam*, pro Clu. 6, II. Verr. I. 2. 6, Verg. Aen. III. 606 *si pereo iuuabit.*

180. **compendium facere,** with gen. 'to make short work of,' 'to cut short,' cf. Pseud. 605 *compendium ego te facere pultandi uolo*, &c.= *compendi facere* with acc., e. g. Most. 60 *orationis operam compendi face* (passive *compendi fieri* Asin. 307, &c.). **errationis fecerit compendium** means 'she will be killed.'

181. **de illarum uesperi,** 'at their expense,' lit. 'from their evening meal,' cf. Mil. 995 *de uesperi suo uiuere*, 'to be one's own master':

uesper=cena, as in German *Mittag* sometimes=*Mittagsessen*, 'mid-day meal.' The abl. of *uesper* is always *uesperi* in Plaut.

184. **bonum aequomque**, 'what is right and fair,' cf. Curc. 65 *quicquam aequi bonique*, and on Rud. 620, 1138 *ius merum oras*.

Scene 3. Enter Palaestra from the shore (to right of spectators), complaining of the cruel fate by which she has been wrecked upon what she believes to be an uninhabited coast. As she delivers her monologue, accompanied by the music of the *tibicen*, she crosses the stage, keeping her face turned to the audience, so that she does not see the temple and cottage (cf. Introduction). Miscellaneous metres lead on to trochaic and cretic rhythm, as often in Plautus: 185, 186, 189 *a* are 'versus Reiziani,' i.e. verses consisting of an iambic dimeter acatalectic (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏒) followed by an iambic tripodia catalectic (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏒), with the usual licences of iambic metres: cf. in Greek Comedy φυσῶντι καὶ πονουμένῳ προσδώσετε δῆπου Aristoph. Pax 954. In criticizing the metrical form of this scene, Vahlen's remark that we are no longer able *cantica Plautina canere* should be borne in mind. We have no right to depart from the arrangement suggested by the MSS. where it yields a definite rhythm.

185. Sense: Man's lot is far more wretched than it is ordinarily said to be. **nimio**=*multo*; cf. 460, Bacch. 122 *nimio plus*.

186. **is**, old dat. plur. of *is, ea, id*; cf. 647, 1250; here referring to *hominum* 185.

187 *a*. **sicut** marks the transition from a general truth to a particular instance which confirms it; cf. Men. 571–587 (general truth), 588 *sicut me hodie nimis sollicitum cluens quidam habuit* (particular instance).

187 *b*. **ornatu ornatam**; cf. Mil. 1177 (Ritschl) *ornatu ornatus nauclerico*, Pseud. 1062 *laetitia laetus*, Curc. 533 *iratus iracundia*, Asin. 506 *more moratus*, Capt. I. 1. 39 *moratus moribus*, Men. 203 *animo animatus*. *Ornatus*, lit. 'equipment,' has often the sense of 'costume,' as in 293, Mil. 1177, 1282 *ornatu thalassico*, Trin. 840 *cum nouo ornatu*, Curc. 2, &c.; but here the phrase *hoc ornatu ornata* has a vaguer sense, 'in this sorry plight,' = *pessume ornatus* Aul. IV. 9. 8, *ornatus haud ex suis uirtutibus* Capt. V. 3. 20; cf. Rud. 488, 730, 908. Scan **ín incertás**, with shortening of the long syllable under the influence of the ictus, Intr. to Capt. A (i), p. 10.

189 *a*. **memorabo**, fut. indic. in questions (deliberative), 'shall I say?' = 'am I to say?;' cf. 249, 251, 749, 1370, Mil. 1021 *hic astabo tantisper?* Stich. 599 *solus cenabo domi?* Curc. 205; this future is a form of will-speech, closely connected with the use in statements spoken of below (on 989), just as *quid dicat* (*diceret*)? 'what is (was) he to say?' is clearly related to *dicat* (*diceret*) 'let him say' ('he ought to have said).'

189 *c.* The sentiment is like Soph. Antig. 921 *ποίαν παρεξελθοῦσα δαιμόνων δίκην;*

190. **labori**, predicate dat. The deponent **potiri** in old Lat. takes either (i) the accus., as here **laborem**, Asin. 324 *bonum*, Ad. 871 *commoda*, 876 *gaudia*, Phorm. 469 *quid*, Pacuv. 56, 217, 289, Enn. Ann. 65 M., Acc. 40, 590, Caec. 109; or (ii) the abl., Pseud. 1071 *muliere*, Asin. 916, Phorm. 830, Afran. 77; or (iii) when=*particeps fieri*, the gen., Rud. 1337, Amph. 187 (Nonius); cf. on *conpotiri* 205.

191. **inpiaui**=*inpium reddidi;* cf. Poen. 384. **parentis**, plur.; cf. 196.

192. **parate**=*diligenter*; cf. Epid. 374 *ut parate!* (371 *parabo*). **cauerem.** For sequence of tenses cf. on 129.

193. Hiatus in caesura.

194. **insigne** must be taken as adjectival to **quid**; cf. Eun. 1001 *insigne aliquid facere alicui*, 'to inflict conspicuous punishment on anyone.'

196. **sciam** for *scirem*, a rejected condition of present time; cf. 1062, 1419 (159), Asin. 393 *si sit domi, dicam tibi*, 188 *si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia uerba praehibeas*, Curc. 164, Andr. 310 *tu si hic sis, aliter sentias*, &c. So occasionally even in classical verse, e.g. Lucr. V. 195 *si ignorem*, Verg. Georg. IV. 117 *ni uela traham*, Ov. Met. I. 400 *nisi sit pro teste uetustas.*

197. **miserari**, with accus. (classical); cf. Epid. 533 *se miseratur.*

198. **eius**; *κατὰ σύνεσιν*, as though *eri scelus* had preceded, cf. 600 *eas* (referring to *hirundininum nidum* 598), Mil. 186 *earum* (ref. to *muliebris*), 753 *i* (ref. to *proletario*), Merc. 303 f. *ternas* (ref. to *litterarium*), Cas. Prol. 13 *eius* (ref. to *Plautinas fabulas*), Poen. 230 ff., Stich. 88 f., 744 ff. **sollicitare**, 'to bring trouble upon.' **male habere**, 'to distress'; cf. Most. 709, Men. 569.

199. **omnia**, 'everything else'; cf. *aliquid* 135. The 'syllaba anceps' (ómniă) is admitted in the caesura of the cretic tetrameter; 233 f., 243, Asin. 134, 137, &c. **perdidīt**, with original long vowel; cf. *uixīt* Pseud. 301, *optigīt* Rud. 927, Stich. 384, *adduxerīt* Merc. 924 (*condiderīt* Hor. Sat. II. 1. 82): similarly *possēt* Rud. 390 (note): see too note on 1072 (Critical Appendix).

200 *a.* **haec** (=*hae-ce*, cf. on 110), old nom. plur. fem. of *hic, haec, hoc*; used before a consonant, e.g. 1095, Aul. 524, Trin. 390, Stich. 18 f. (*A*), Poen. 1376 (*A*), as well as before a vowel or *h*, e.g. 294, 746 (Schoell), Bacch. 1142, Poen. 1171 (*A*). The form *haec* is attested in MSS. of Cicero; Lucretius (see Munro on III. 601, VI. 456) never uses *hae*. *Haec*, 'these' (i.e. 'myself and what I have on my person'), is attracted to the gender of the predicate noun *reliquiae*, as in class. Lat. (*hic labor, hoc opus est*, &c.). Pronounce **eiu'**, cf. on 103.

203. On this form of verse (⏑ ∪ – ⏑ ∪ – ⏑ ∪ ∪ ∪ –) see Introduction

to Mostellaria, p. xxix, and Spengel, Reformvorschläge, pp. 86 ff. The metre occurs below 209, 212, 216 *a*.

205. **ita**; cf. 87. **conpotiri** only twice in Plaut., here and in 911 (='to put in possession of,' with abl.).

206. **quisquam homo**; cf. *nemo homo* Pers. 211, *homo nemo* Cic. N. D. I. 78.

207. **quod** depending on **induta**; cf. Men. 190, Epid. 223, 225. **summae opes**, 'is the sum total of my possessions.' Plaut. frequently omits parts of the verb *esse*; cf. 172 *salua res*: in a compound tense 370. **oppido**, 'absolutely'; cf. 550, 'utterly,' Most. 136, 165 *periere haec oppido aedes*.

208. **nec . . . quo sim**, 'how to get food or where to find shelter,' a dependent deliberative question (like *nesciebat quid faceret*, see my Lat. Gram. § 370†). **cibo** with **tecta** by zeugma.

210. **neque etiamdum**=*et nondum*, 'and as yet . . . not.' *Etiamdum* (*etiam*=*adhuc* and strengthens *dum*) is found only in negative sentences, e.g. Pseud. 957 *nihil etiamdum*, Mil. 992 *neque esse hic etiamdum*, Truc. 321, Haut. 229, or in sentences with negative meaning (Rud. 1381). Compare *etiam* without *dum* Pseud. 280 *etiam non dedit*, Most. 522 *etiamne astas*? 851.

213. For **an** without *utrum* or *-ne* cf. 580, 1106, Brix on Men. 722. **incerta consili**; cf. Phorm. 578, Enn. Trag. 351 (Ribb.), *inpos animi* Trin. 131, Men. 110, &c. The gen. with *incertus* reappears in Livy and Tacitus.

217. **prognata fui** for *prognata sum*, a frequent form of the perf. pass. or deponent in Plaut.; cf. Trin. 850 *natus necne is fuerit*, and on Most. 694 *uisum fuit*, Brix on Mil. 102 *legatus fuit*; similarly Most. 487 *oblitus fueram* for *oblitus eram*, &c. Contrast Most. 163 *tectus fui* (no true compound tense). **maxume** must mean 'entirely,' 'beyond all question': cf. note on 1410 ('by all means'). **nequiquam**. For the form see Ritschl, Prol. to Trin. p. cv. Scan **fūī** (twice); cf. *fūit* 1105, Capt. 262, 555, 633, Asin. 782, Mil. 754, 776, 1364, Poen. Prol. 110; Ritschl, Prol. to Trin. p. clxxi, Corssen^2, II. 681.

218 *b*. Scan **seruă for-** (for anapaest).

Scene 4. Enter Ampelisca from the shore (right), seeking her lost companion, who is now standing at the opposite end of the long stage (in the foreground). At 229 Palaestra catches the sound of a woman's voice. Gradually the two girls approach, at first without seeing one another. At last they meet, embrace and decide upon a course of action. Ampelisca catches sight of the temple in the background, and they approach it together. In the whole scene there is plenty of scope for by-play.

220. **meliust quam ut**; cf. 1189, Men. 834, Pseud. 1121, Aul. I. 1. 37 f.; *melius quam opperiar* Rud. 328: *melius* with acc. and infin. 1205.

221. **exanimalis** here active (=*βιοφθόρος*), Bacch. 848 passive.

222. **uitae hau parco**, 'I care not for my life'; cf. Capt. Prol. 32 *nil pretio parsit.*

223. **omnibus latebris** with *perreptaui*, local abl. like *ire uia*, &c.

224. **quaerere** depending on *perreptaui*; cf. on *uenio uisere* 94 and such expressions as *operam numquam sumam quaerere* Men. 244, *pergo quaerere*, &c. **ut peruestigarem**, 'in order to track her out'=*ad peruestigandum ubi sit illaec* Merc. 935.

225 ff. The repeated **neque** is expressive of despair. **consultumst** =*consultum habeo.*

226. **responsor**=*homo idoneus qui respondeat*: cf. 50.

227. **solae terrae**, 'desert lands'; cf. Most. 995, Phorm. 978, *solus locus*, 'a lonely place,' Rud. 1185, Aul. 665.

228. **uiua**=*dum uiuo*; cf. Men. 245 *uiuos numquam desistam*, Bacch. 515.

229. **quoianam**; cf. Bacch. 979, Curc. 111, 229, Pseud. 702, Trin. 45. *Quoius* is the old form of *cuius* (cf. *cuium pecus*); *-nam* as in *quisnam*, *ubinam*, &c.

232. **eximere ex** is the general Plautine constr., e.g. Capt. 356, Men. 8: contrast the abl. without a preposition in Capt. 204.

233. **muliebrĭs**; cf. on 199 (*omniă*).

234. **uĕnit**; cf. *sonat*, *loquitur* 229 f., and such common phrases as *uox auris uerberat* (Amph. 333, &c.).

237. **hem**, 'here I am!' see Excurs. p. 190, ('hem respondendi').

239. **minor pars**, sc. *malorum.*

240. **expeto**, 'desire'; cf. Trin. 366, Haut. 890, and *expetesso* Rud. 258. **mihi's aemula**, i.e. 'your desire is mine.'

241. **consequamur gradu uocem**, 'let us follow the voice, step by step,' cf. 493, 948. **ecce me**, 'here I am!' see Excurs. p. 187.

243. **cedo**, 'give me' (origin uncertain). **em**, 'there,' often used before imperatives; see Excurs. p. 189 (ii). **accipĕ**; cf. on 199.

244. **me facis ut uelim**=*facis ut ego uelim*, the subject of the subordinate clause being anticipated as the object of the principal verb, a construction common in the Latin comedians (as in Greek); cf. Rud. 293, 328, 353, 390, 592, 1068, Pers. 635 *patriam te rogo quae sit*, Truc. 463, Capt. III. 4. 25, II. 3. 16 (note), Rud. 171, 1297 (anticipation of object).

245. **ut**, exclamatory.

246. **tenere**, without subject (*me*) expressed, Plautine; cf. 405, Most. 55 (note).

247. **laborum leuas**. Many verbs in old Lat. take the gen. as well as the abl.; *complere* Amph. 470, Men. 901 (abl. Amph. 251, Cist. I. 2. 5), *implere* Aul. III. 6. 16, Merc. 409, 795 (abl. Aul. III. 3. 6, Cas. I. 1. 35); the gen. is found with *saturare* Stich. 18, *obsaturare* Haut. 869, *participare* Cist. I. 3. 17, *carere* Haut. 400, *abundare* Lucil. VIII. 17, *onerare* Pacuv. 291 Ribb., *priuare* Afran. 152 Ribb., *orbificare* Attius 421.

248. **occupas praeloqui**=*φθάνεις προαγορεύειν*, cf. Most. 566 *occupabo adire*, Stich. 89, Poen. 320, Rud. 119 *praefestinet praeloqui*.

249. **decet** in Plaut. often means 'it is advantageous, desirable'; cf. Trin. 478, 548, Truc. 712, Pseud. 1127, Men. 88, 131, 453, Mil. 201, 220, 737, 765, Cist. I. 1. 24—a meaning not elsewhere found in the older writers: Langen, Anal. Plaut. particula III. **amabo**, 'pray,' lit. 'I shall love (i. e. be grateful to) you,' a parenthetical expression used only by women, or by men in addressing women (Seyff.; cf. Most. 324, 343, 385, Men. 678). **ibimus**, cf. on 189 *a*.

251. **cum**, cf. *madida cum ueste grauatum* Verg. Aen. VI. 359. **uuida**=*umida*, cf. *uuida uestimenta* Hor. Od. I. 5. 14, *uuescunt*=*humescunt* Lucr. I. 306.

252. **hoc quod est id**, 'what is'; cf. Mil. 352 *hoc quod ago id*, Most. 841 *haec quae possum ea*, Aul. 34 *hic qui poscet is*.

254. 'I see that the place seems worthy of the gods.' For **decorus** (=*dignus*) with abl. cf. *te decora* Mil. 619, *haud decorum facinus tuis factis* Aul. 220; *decet* takes abl. in Asin. 577.

256. **quis quis est deus**, a common formula to avoid blundering when the name of a god was unknown; cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 577 *sequimur te sancte deorum quisquis es*, Aesch. Ag. 160 *Ζεύς, ὅστις ποτ' ἐστίν*, Hor. Sat. II. 6. 20, &c. **ueneror**=*oro*, cf. 305, 1349, Poen. 950, Aul. Prol. 8 (also classical).

257. **ut adiuuet**, 'by aiding.' For the two *ut* clauses cf. Capt. II. 3. 7, Phorm. 836.

SCENE 5. Enter the priestess from the temple of Venus. She promises protection to the two girls.

258. **preces expetessunt**, 'ask boons'; *prex* is properly 'a thing asked,' from the root *prac*, Germ. *frag-*, 'ask,' whence also come *procus*, 'suitor,' and *procare*; hence *preces precari* (cognate accus.), cf. Cato, R. R. 134 *Iane pater, te bonas preces precor, uti sies uolens propitius mihi*. *Poscere* comes from another form of the same root (=*proc-scere* or *porc-scere*); hence the expression *preces posco* (*ut*) found in an inscription (Marini, Arv. T. XLVII, Henzen p. ccxxix).

Preces expetessere (cf. *expetere* 240) is an easy extension of this construction; cf. the letter of Cornelia in Nepos, *non pudet te deum preces expetere.* **mea**, one syllable (synizesis), elided.

259. **precantum**: for the gen. plur. in *-um* of stems in *-nt* cf. *innocentum* 619, *absentum* Stich. 4, *amantum* Most. 171, Mil. 625 (Arg. II. 11), Men. 355, Truc. I. 1. 4, Pseud. I. 1. 64, *gerentum* Truc. II. 1. 13, *parentum* Amph. 841, Capt. 627, &c.; for the form in *-ium* (on analogy of *i*-stems) cf. *praesentium* Stich. 220, *amentium haud amantium* Andr. 218, *amantium irae amoris integratiost* 555.

260 f. The adjectives are predicative: 'the goddess whom they seek is . . . .' **grauatam**, 'grudging'; there are many similar adjectives (not participles) in *-atus*, formed direct from the stem; e. g. *albatus*, 'dressed in white'; *atratus*, 'dressed in black'; *barbatus*, *beluatus*, 'adorned with figures of beasts,' Pseud. 147; *candidatus*, 'dressed in white,' Rud. 270, *cenatus* (*incenatus*) 304, *chlamydatus* 315, *inpuratus* 543, *litteratus* 478, *praedatus* 1316; *feriatus*, *russatus*, *togatus*, *tunicatus*; from the adj. *grauatus* was formed the adv. *grauate* 408.

261. **exsequi**, 'to seek'; cf. Men. 245, Amph. 801, Epid. 572.

264. **ire**, 'come.' **dicam**, cf. on 138.

265. **maestiter** pro *maeste* (Nonius); cf. Prisc. XV. p. 1010. Similarly *amiciter* Pers. 255, *auariter* Curc. 126, *blanditer* Asin. 222, Pseud. 1290, *munditer* Poen. 235, *saeuiter* Pseud. 1290, *largiter* Rud. 1188; *puriter* Catull. LXXVI. 19, *proteruiter* Enn. Frag. (Com. R. p. 5).

266. **haud longule ex hoc loco** expands **ilico hinc** ('straight from the neighbourhood'), cf. *ilico hic* 328, Trin. 608, *illic ilico* Rud. 836, *ilico illo*, 'to that very place,' Non. 325, 5, *ilico ubi*, 'the very moment that,' Stich. 557, Cas. IV. 4. 6. Contrast *ilico* Rud. 62, where it does not go with *hinc*. **ilico**=*in loco*, a meaning which is obscured when joined with *hinc*, *illo*.

267. **unde**, 'the place whence.'

268. For **nempe**, 'I presume,' introducing questions cf. 343, 565, 567, 1057, 1080, 1392, Most. 491, 653, 919, Pseud. 353, 1169, 1189, &c., introducing statements 476, 565. **equo ligneo**, cf. Homer's ἀλὸς ἴπποι. **uias caerulas** (by-form of *caeruleus*), cf. Ovid. Her. XVI. 104 *caerulea peterem quin mea uota uia.*

269. **admodum**, cf. 143. **aequius erat**, 'it would have been fitter' (classical).

270. **candidatas**, cf. on 260; Persius 2. 40 *negato Iuppiter haec illi, quamuis te albata rogarit.*

271. **ad istunc modum**, 'in the state in which you are,' cf. 699; for *ad* cf. 317. **ueniri**, impersonal.

272. **quaene**=*nosne dicis quae*, cf. 1019, 1231, Mil. 13, Most. 738, Trin. 358, Epid. 719, Curc. 705, Andr. 768, Phorm. 923. For the subj. **simus**

(here concessive) cf. Mil. 66 *quaen' me ambae opsecrauerint* (causal), Truc. 534, Merc. 573, Cist. IV. 1. 2. It would also be possible to put a comma after *opsecro* (as Fleck.), cf. Catull. LXIV. 180 *An patris auxilium sperem, quemne ipsa reliqui?*

273. For the tense of **uoluisti** cf. Phorm. 291. **adigere**, 'drive,' cf. *huc oues adegit* Bacch. 1121, *greges adegero* Pseud. 333, in a different sense Rud. 681, Aul. 50.

274. **tibi genua**: for the dat. cf. *anus ei amplexast genua* Cist. II. 3. 25. **opes** here approaches the meaning *auxilium*, cf. 664, Cas. III. 5. 4, Cist. I. 1. 30.

275. **nesciis**=*ignotis* (with passive sense). Gellius, N. A. IX. 12. 21, says 'nescius quoque dicitur tam is qui nescitur quam qui nescit,' and quotes this passage; cf. Capt. II. 2. 15 *si quid nescibo id nescium tradam tibi*; so too Tacitus (*tributa* Ann. I. 59). **nescia spe sumus** (with active sense), 'do not know what to expect.' Similarly with other adjectives, e. g. *caecus*=(i) not seeing, (ii) not seen, (iii) not admitting of vision (*caecae tenebrae*).

279. **hoc**, abl. of comparison.

283. **sic**, '(even) as it is'; cf. Pseud. 388 *nolo bis iterari; sat sic longae fiunt fabulae*, Pers. 275, Bacch. 1005. **uitam colo**, 'keep body and soul together'; cf. Haut. 136. **cibo meo**=*meo sumptu*; cf. 181, Cas. III. 1. 10 *cum cibo cum quiqui facito ut ueniant*; Ussing compares αὐτόσιτος Athen. VI. p. 248.

285. **clueo**=*dicor*, as often in Plaut.

286. **quidquid est**, 'everything,' Mil. 37 'anything you like'; cf. *quidquid est domi*, 'what one has of one's own,' 292. For a slightly different use cf. 256, 925, 1140, Mil. 1372. **fiet**, 'shall be done,' rather a promise than a mere expression of futurity; cf. *cras donaberis haedo* Hor., and note on 365 (*scibis faxo*).

287. **quōd**=*quoad*, 'so far as'; cf. Capt. III. 5. 12 *quod in te uno fuit*, Mil. 1160, Haut. 416, Rud. 1073, 'till.' For **ualebit** cf. *quoad uires ualent* Asin. 296. Scan **copiā**, nom., cf. Asin. 762 *ne epistulā quidem úlla sit in aédibus*; Bücheler, Lat. Decl.[2] p. 21. Few certain instances of this original *-ā* can be quoted from Plaut.; Ter. has always *-ă*.

289. **nostrum** (cf. 1145), objective gen. of personal pronoun, for *nostri* (a form not found in Plaut.) or *nobis* (cf. Cist. I. 1. 4). Besides *nostrum*, *uostrum* Plaut. also used *nostrorum*, *uostrorum* (*nostrarum*, *uostrarum*) as gen. of the personal pronouns; Langen, Beitr. p. 132. Scan **hábĕs** (arsis of iambus).

Act II, Scene 1. Enter fishermen (left), coming from town to their morning's work on the shore. They are dressed in the ordinary costume of peasants on the stage—a white sleeveless chiton (ἐξωμίς),

perhaps with a covering of skins (διφθέραι)—and carry their fishing apparatus on their backs. The scene is delivered in recitative, with an accompaniment by the flute player, the fishermen marching with rapid and business-like steps about the stage — 'Serui, ancillae, parasiti, *piscatores* citatius mouentur' Quintilian, XI. 3. 112. The fishermen do not appear again in the play; but their introduction here is very happy, as it contributes to the local colouring of the play and serves as a preparation for Act II, Scenes 2, 3.

290. **miseri**, predicate adjective; cf. *uiuo miser* 127. *Misere* would not be Plautine.

291. **quaestus.** Fishing is here not regarded as a regular trade, although there were fish markets both at Rome and at Athens. **nec artem nullam**, 'nor any craft'; for the double negative cf. 359. The abandonment of the relative construction in this clause is thoroughly Plautine; cf. Amph. 425 *quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius adfuit*, Capt. III. 4. 23 *quibus insputari saluti fuit atque is* (demonstr.) *profuit*, Andr. I. 1. 66, Ad. I. 2. 4, III. 2. 8.

292. **necessitate**=*necessario*, 'whether one likes it or not'; cf. Pers. 382 *necessitate me, mala ut fiam, facis.* **quidquid est domi**, cf. on 286, 1335.

293. **iam de ornatu**, 'at once from our get up,' 'from our very get up'; for *ornatu* cf. 187 *b*. **propemodum**, 'pretty well.' **ut . . . scitis**, lit. 'you (addressed to the audience) see to what extent we are rich men,' i. e. our costume and baskets show us to be fishermen, and therefore poor. With the sense of *ut locupletes* cf. *ut multifecit* 381.

294. **hisce**, an old form of the nom. plur. masc. attested by Priscian, XII. p. 593, and found in Capt. Prol. 35, Pseud. 539, Pers. 856, Mil. 374, 1334, Amph. 974. Similarly *illis-ce* Capt. 481, 653, Men. 997, Most. 510, 935. On the suffix *-ce* see note on 110. **haec**, nom. plur. fem., cf. on 200 *a*. **quaestu et cultu**, predicate datives, 'a source of gain and a livelihood': *cultus*=*uictus*, cf. *uitam colo* 283. For the dat. in *-u* cf. Mil. 1073 *risu moderarier*, Pseud. 306 *non est usu, non usust* Rud. 1083, Truc. 721.

295. **pabulatum**, 'to forage,' properly a military term.

296. **exercitus gymnasticus**=*exercitatio gymnica*, as Cic. would have said. The exercises in the gymnasia of the wealthy are described in Bacch. 428 ff. *Ibi* [*equo*], *cursu, luctando, hasta, disco, pugilatu, pila, Saliendo sese exercebant*; cf. Most. 151.

297 and 298 enumerate the various species (edible?) which the fishermen pick up with their fingers from the shore: **echinos**, 'quibus spinae pro pedibus' Pliny, H. N. IX. 100, Athen. III. p. 91, Hor. Epist. I. 15. 23, 'sea urchins,' creatures of the same species as the star fish ('echinodermata'). **lopadas**, Greek accus. of *lopas*, 'limpet'; Nonius quotes this form in Cas. II. 8. 57, where the MSS. have the

form *lepidas*. The **balanus** belongs to the order of crustaceans, perhaps the same kind as is now-a-days called the 'acorn-shell' (Lat. *balanus*=acorn); see Pliny, XXXII. 11. 53, Athen. p. 87 f. **conchas** here probably some peculiar kind of shell fish. **marinam urticam**, our 'sea-nettle,' a creature which stings like the jelly fish: Pliny, IX. 146, Athen. p. 89 f. **musculos**, 'mussels' (Middle Eng. 'muscle,' Old. Eng. 'muxle'); cf. μῦς denoting a kind of shell fish, Aesch. Frag. 25, Athen. p. 86. **placusias**, perhaps from πλακοῦς, denoting some kind of flat shell fish similar to what are now called 'lamp-shells' or 'scallops': *placusiae* are not elsewhere mentioned. **striatas**, 'fluted' (from *stria*, *striare*, 'furrow').

299. **postid**, adv.=*postea*; cf. Aul. IV. 10. 19, Cas. Prol. 31 and I. 32, 42, Stich. 86, Trin. 529, Truc. 421, 762, Andr. 936; esp. in the phrase *postid locorum* (cf. *ibi loci*) Cas. I. 32, Poen. 144, Truc. 661. *Postid* is formed from *poste*, a by-form of *post*, with ablatival *d* (Ritschl, Opusc. II. pp. 270, 565, &c.); *poste* is found in Asin. 915, Men. 839, Merc. 370, Stich. 380, Enn. Ann. 244 B. **hamatilem et saxatilem**, alliterative, 'with hooks and from the rocks.' This line speaks of fishing with the rod (contrast 297, 298); but the fishermen are too poor to possess boats, and have to confine themselves to fishing from the rocks on the coast.

300. **euentus euenit**, figura etymologica.

301. **quicquam piscium**, 'any fish,' 'anything in the way of fish,' partitive gen.; cf. 304 and on 415. **salsi**, 'salted' (i. e. by the spray), from *salire*, 'to sprinkle with salt'; cf. the joke in 517. **lautus**, 'washed clean,' 'clean,' participle of *lauĕre* 'to wash,' cf. 151 (note), 701, Pseud. 164, Mil. 787, Stich. 745, 668 *lautus sum*, 'I am washed clean'; with derived sense Poen. 1189, Curc. 9. **pure**, adverb of cognate meaning with *lautus*, 'perfectly clean,' cf. *pure elue* Aul. II. 3. 3, and the common phrases *bene prodesse*, 'to be very helpful,' *male taesum*, 'horribly bored,' *perspicue palam*, 'quite clear,' *inepte stultus*, 'extremely dense,' *male odisse* &c. (note on Capt. I. 2. 29, Most. 316, Rud. 426, 920, 1392).

302. **domum redimus clanculum**, 'we sneak home,' i.e. ashamed of ourselves. **incenati**, 'supperless,' a compound of *cenatus*, from *cena* (260), cf. *superi incenati sunt et cenati inferi* Aul. II. 7. 6, IV. 2. 9.

303. **ut . . . fluctuat** 'the sea being very rough, as it now is'; for this use of *ut* ('as is natural considering that') cf. my note on Most. 268, and Palmer's on Amph. I. 1. 175. For the active form *fluctuo* cf. 903, Merc. V. 2. 49. Plaut. never uses the deponent, which is found in classical Lat. side by side with the active form: cf. on 629.

304. **concharum**, i.e. there is no chance of catching *fish*. **capsimus**, from *capso* (Bacch. 712, *capsit* Pseud. 1022), cf. *faxo* 365, 376, *faxis*, *faxit*, *respexis* 678, *exoculassitis* 731, *occeptassit* 776, *indicassis* 1028, *peccassis* 1150, *defraudassis* 1345, *peccasso* 1348, &c. Such forms are

very common in Plaut. and are used (i) as subjunctives—in prohibitions (e. g. 1028), in expressions of wish, in clauses depending on *caue*, occasionally in final *ne* clauses, and in sentences like *ausim dicere*: (ii) as futures or future perfects indicative; so above, and in 678, 731, 776, 1150, 1348. For recent views on the origin of these forms see Brugmann, Morphologische Untersuchungen, III. 33. 37, Stolz, Lat. Gram. § 110, Henry, transl. by Elliott, § 97. **cenati sumus**, 'we are men who have supped,' i.e. we have had all the supper we are likely to get: cf. *respondi tibi* Trin. 458 'you have my answer,' *dixi satis* Rud. 817; *uixi*, 'I have had my day,' *fuimus Troes* &c.

305. **Venerem ueneremur**, a pun. **ut adiuerit**, perf. subj. = pres. subj., common in Plaut., e. g. *caue rettuleris pedem* Epid. 435; Madv. Opusc. II. p. 103. In classical Lat. the perf. subj. in final clauses differs slightly in meaning from the pres. subj., e. g. Cic. de Fin. I. 16. 50 *ut de omni uirtute sit dictum*. **adiŭerit** for *adiūuerit*, cf. Phorm. 537, *adiŭero* Enn. Ann. 339 Vahl., *iŭerint* Catull. LXVI. 18, Prop. II. 23. 22.

Scene 2. Enter Trachalio from the town (left) in search of his master: although he has been careful to follow instructions, he has not found Plesidippus at the appointed place. He asks for information from the fishermen, who tell him that they have seen no one. He decides to wait.

306. **aduorsaui**, for *aduorti*. Plaut. frequently uses intensive forms without difference of meaning, cf. *defensare* 692, *essitare*, *cursitare*, *haesitare*, *uentitare*, &c. **praeterirem**, cf. on 129.

307. **ire**, 'was going' or 'would go'; the present infin. is often used by Plaut. for the future depending on *dico*, *aio*, *promitto*, &c., cf. 541, 589, 636, 1292, *dixit se operam dare* Asin. 366, 377, 442, 604, *scis te tradier* Most. 17, *nego me dicere* Curc. 597, *iuratus est se dare* Pers. 401, &c. So even in Verg. Aen. IV. 487 *promittit soluere*.

309. **commode**, generally in Plaut. = 'suitably' (e. g. Epid. 552), here = *commodum* (Mil. 1198, Trin. 400, 1136, &c.), 'just at the right moment,' cf. Titinnius (flor. B. C. 160), quoted by Charisius, *et commode eccum exit*, and Hand, Turs. II. 101 f. **eccos**, either parenthetical, 'behold,' or as object of *uideo*: see Excursus, p. 188.

310. **fures**, 'riflers.' **conchitae atque hamiotae**, 'men of the shell fish and men of the hook,' formations with Greek patronymic endings, probably borrowed by Plautus from his original: cf. Varro, quoted by Nonius, *cohortis cocorum atque amiotarum aucupumque* (probably borrowed from Plautus).

311. **ut peritis**? *παρὰ πρόσδοκίαν* for *ut ualetis*? (*ut* interrogative).

314. **strenua facie**, 'of determined appearance.'

315. **qui duceret**, 'bringing'; cf. 129, 320. **chlamydatos cum machaeris**, 'dressed in military cloaks (cf. on 260 f.) and carrying swords.'

317. **recaluom ad Silanum**, 'with a bald forehead, like a satyr,' 'à la Silanus' (Seyffert). Silenus or Silanus, (the Doric form introduced at Rome by the Sicilian Greeks, cf. *silanus*, 'a fountain' spirting from the head of a Silenus) was the attendant of Bacchus, and the father of the satyrs. For *ad*='after the fashion of' cf. *ad istanc faciem ancilla* Merc. 427, Trin. 873, 921 f., Stich. 306, Cist. I. 1. 73, *ad hoc exemplum* Rud. 488. **statutum**=*commoda statura*, 'good sized,' Asin. 402, where Saurea is described as *aliquantum uentriosus, truculentis oculis, commoda statura, tristi fronte*, a passage very similar to the present.

318. **tortis superciliis**, 'with bent eyebrows,' like those depicted in certain terra cotta masks and shaped like a ⌣. Varro (quoted by Nonius, p. 25) says that Silenus was represented *hirsutis superciliis*. **contracta**, 'knitted'; cf. *contrahit frontem* Cic. Clu. XXVI. 72, *συνάγειν τὰς ὀφρῦς* Pollux IV. 145, Soph. Frag. 752.

321. **cum . . . operisque ornatus**, 'distinguished by,' (ironically, 488, 730). Cato, R. R. 10, has *cum loris ornata*, 77 *cum melle oblinito*; as a general rule old Latin frequently employs *cum* with the abl. where we might expect the abl. alone: cf. 1363, and see Lew. and Sh. The reading of the MSS. *natus* would have to mean *homo*. For **operis**='actions' (implied in the adj. *fraudulentus*) cf. Merc. 838 *pol haud censebam istarum esse operarum patrem*, Capt. II. 3. 69. **istius modi** occurs six times in Plaut. (Rud. 321, Epid. 119, Most. 746, Merc. 144, Trin. 552, Accius 136) and in all cases it would be possible to scan *istĭus* or *istīus*; but *istīus, illīus* occur in Plaut. more than twice as often as *istĭus, illĭus*. It would be possible here to scan *istĭŭs mŏdĭ*.

323. **nullus**; cf. 143.

324. **credidi**, 'I thought so!' 'Just what I expected!'

325. **abit**, contracted perfect; cf. Mil. 1331, 251 (*A*), Haut. 818, Ad. 169, C. I. L. 1. 1450, Ovid, Her. II. 99, Mart. I. 99. 9, Stat. Ach. II. 152 (I. 438), Silv. I. 6. 92, &c. **exulatum**, 'to leave the country' (supine).

326. **hariolus sum**, 'Oh my prophetic soul!' lit. 'I am a soothsayer'; cf. *hariola* 1139, *hariolari* 347, 377, 1141, Most. 571 *hic homo certest hariolus*.

327. **semen**=*origo, fons*; so in Cic. *stirps ac semen malorum, bellorum semen et causa*, &c. Compare *seminarium* (Lew. and Sh.).

328. **ilico hic**, 'on this very spot'; cf. 266. **opperiar**=*ut opperiar*, cf. 377; with *ut* 220. **ĕrŭm dum ueniat**, cf. on 244.

329. **eadem**=*eadem opera*, lit. 'by the same effort,' i. e. 'at the same time,' (=*simul*); cf. Capt. II. 2. 43, 3. 99, &c. *Eadem* in Plaut. is always used with the future or a future equivalent.

330. **exquisiuero**=*statim exquiram*. The fut. perf. in Plaut. is often nearly equivalent to the future; cf. on Most. 590, Capt. II. 2. 65.

Scene 3. As Trachalio is about to enquire further about his master at the temple of Venus, Ampelisca steps out, pitcher in hand. Her first words are addressed to the priestess within, who has been giving her instructions where to get water for a bath. Trachalio at first supposes that his master is also in the temple with Palaestra, but is informed by Ampelisca of all that has happened. He goes into the temple to console Palaestra, who is sitting in suppliant attitude by the *signum* (statue of Venus). Ampelisca, after a short soliloquy, knocks at the door of Daemones' cottage.

331. For the order of words (join **quae proxumast Veneris fano**) cf. 1134, Pseud. 797, Asin. 232, Cist. IV. 2. 82, Epid. 310, Merc. 405 f., Amph. 712, Aul. 112.

332. **quoia**; cf. on 229.

333. **aduolauit**; cf. Amph. 325, Merc. 864. Scan **quŭs hĭc lŏquĭt-** (for iambus).

335. **calator**, 'lackey,' 'footman,' 'man': Merc. 852, Pseud. 1009. '*Calatores* dicebantur serui, *ἀπὸ τοῦ καλεῖν* . . . quia semper uocari possent ob necessitatem seruitutis' Festus; rather *calator* (from *calare*) ='crier,' a slave in attendance whose business it was to remind his master of the names of persons in the streets (=*nomenclator*; cf. Hor. Ep. I. 6. 50).

337. Amp. plays on the word **agere**; 'I am passing the age of happiness (i. e. youth) unhappily': **mala aetas**='old age,' Men. 758, Aul. 43. Compare the Book of Ecclesiastes XII 'Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the *evil days* come not,' &c. **melius ominare** = *male ominatis parce uerbis* (cf. Hor. Od. III. 14. 11).

338. **omnis sapientis**, 'all sensible people'; cf. 431, 1246. **uerum conferre**, 'to communicate the truth,' *conf.*=*inter se conf.*; cf. Poen. Prol. 34 *sermones fabulandi conferant*: for an equivalent phrase Curc. 290 *conserunt sermones inter se.*

339. **heia uero**, 'a pretty question!' here an expression of remonstrance; cf. Epid. 262, Mil. 1141, Hec. 250. *Heia* comes from *εἶα*, though it differs from it in meaning; the spelling with *h* is supported by a great preponderance of MS. authority. *A* never has *eia*, but *heia* in many places. [Correct Lew. and Sh.]

340. **neque ullus** = *et nullus*, 'and he has not'; cf. 143.

341. **non uenit?** 'he has not come?'='do you say that he has not come?' referring to the words of Amp. in 340; cf. 347, 1372, and Most. 950, 595 *TR. non debet. DA. non debet?* Asin. 480, Poen. 173, 404, Men. 302, 503, Merc. 918, Ad. 112, Eun. 179, 679, Haut. 612, Hec. 342. In such cases, where the words of a previous speaker are repeated in the form of a surprised question, Plaut. always uses *non* (not *nonne*). In other cases he uses *non* before consonants, *nonne* before vowels (except in Amph. 405 *nonne me* M), without difference of meaning; cf. Amph. 403–407 where the two words are used side by side.—Questions without any interrogative particle occur about 900 times in Plaut. and Terence, and of these instances about 200 contain a negative word (about 180 *non*); see Morris in American Journ. of Phil. vol. XI. Examples in the Rudens are (i) with *non* 347, 355, 426, 723, 740, 870, 942, 969, 1125, 1372; (ii) without *non* 268, 378, 379, 676, 799, 1011, 1267 f. **uera praedicas,** 'you speak the truth'; the preceding question of Trach. being treated by Amp. as a *statement*—a piece of funning of which Plaut. has availed himself in several other places; e.g. Pseud. 1153 f. *BA. Te ad me misit Polymachaeroplagides? HARP. Vera memoras,* Cist. II. 1. 31 *AL. Non remissura's mihi illam? ME. Pro me responsas tibi* (so A), 'you answer yourself,' Cas. V. 4. 13 *CL. Times ecastor. LYS. Egone? CL. Mentire hercle* (so A; *haud mentire hercle* M); sometimes the answer takes the form 'you've guessed it!' e.g. below 347, Asin. 579 *LIB. Argenti uiginti minas habes nunc? LEON. Hariolare,* lit. 'You divine well,' Cist. IV. 2. 80 *HA. Hicine tu ergo habitas? PH. Hariolare.* **non est meum,** 'it is not my habit'; cf. Trin. 123, 631, Asin. 190, Most. 789, Haut. 549, 782, Cic. Fam. III. 9. 3, pro Balbo XV. 34, Hor. Od. III. 29. 57.

342. **quam mox** always takes the present (not future) tense in Plautus; e.g. Rud. 1227, 1412, Stich. 533 *quam mox coctast cena?* Truc. 208 *quam mox te huc recipis?* Men. 154 *quam mox incendo rogum?* (deliberative, as also Mil. 1406); in dependent questions the present subj. (not future participle with *sim*), e.g. Men. 704 *prouisam quam mox uir meus redeat domum,* Mil. 304; **coctum** is to be taken as an adjective, or *coctumst* as a pres. perf.=pres.

343. **nempe,** 'I presume'; cf. on 268. The true rule for the scansion of *nempe* in Plaut. was first stated by Seyffert (Berl. Phil. Wochenschr. 1888, p. 700); the first syllable is long before a vowel or *h*, short before a consonant; thus *nēmpĕ* 268, 1057, *nĕpĕ* 565, 567, 1080, 1392; whether the first syllable stands in arsis or in thesis makes no difference; the word never occupies a complete foot. **rem diuinam;** a sacrifice to a god meant a dinner for the sacrificers.

344. **certe,** 'surely.' I cannot agree with Langen that *certe* here means 'at any rate' (restrictive); see his Beiträge, p. 25. 'Surely' or 'I am sure that' suits the context in Mil. 433 *certe equidem noster*

sum, Men. 623 *certe familiarium aliquoi irata's*; it would appear that Plaut. sometimes used *certe* and *certo* in the same sense; cf. Mil. 433 with Mil. 353 *certo numquam dabunt*, Most. 369 (note) with Rud. 351.

345. **haud miranda facta**, 'nothing surprising.'

346. **deos**, one syll. (synizesis).

347. **hariolare**; cf. on 341 (*uera praedicas*) and 326.

348. **quid tu agis hic?** 'what are you doing *here*?' cf. Epid. 345, Most. 293 *quid hic uos agitis? Quid tu agis?* (without *hic*: Fleck.) would mean 'how goes it?'

349. **capitali periculo**=*periculo capitis*. **orbus** with gen.; cf. Lucr. V. 840, Ovid, Met. III. 518, XIII. 595, with abl. Afran. 195, 240, Enn. Trag. 77 (Ribb.). In general those adjectives which take an abl. and those which take a gen. in class. Latin are in old Latin constructed *with either abl. or gen.*; so *onustus* with gen. Aul. IV. 2. 4, 10, with abl. Bacch. 1069, Rud. 909, Epid. 375, Pseud. 218, &c., *largus* with abl. Asin. 598, with gen. 533, *compos* with abl. Capt. 217, Attius 36 (R.), with gen. Amph. 643, &c., *parcus* with abl. Rud. 919, *expers* with abl. Asin. I. 1. 31, III. 1. 2, Amph. II. 2. 81, with gen. I. 1. 16, Pseud. 498, Haut. 652, *exheres* with gen. Bacch. 849, with abl. Most. 234, *plenus* with abl. Merc. 881, elsewhere always with gen., *dignus* with gen. Trin. 1153 (Nonius), elsewhere abl. in Plautus. **-que . . . -que**=*et . . . et*; cf. Asin. 577 *meque teque*, Epid. 220 *fidemque remque seque teque*, Amph. Prol. 7.

350. **recepit ad se**; cf. *accepit ad se* 410.

351. **certo**, 'undoubtedly'; for *certo* standing alone in answers cf. *egon te iussi coquere? certo* Men. 389, 1058, 1109, Merc. 534, Pseud. 361. Hiatus (after *opsecro*) is justified at the end of the first half of the iambic septenarius; Intr. to Most. p. xix. In English the corresponding metre may be written as two lines; e. g.:

There was an old wife lean and poor,
Her rags scarce held together,

(quoted by Palmer in Hermathena XI, p. 314); cf. below 354, 684.

353. **fuerit**; on the mood see note on 356.

355. **quae istaec fabulast?** 'what is this that you tell me?' cf. Most. 937, Rud. 676 *quae istaec oratiost?*

356. **uoluit.** Dependent questions and dependent exclamations commonly take the indicative in old Latin (parataxis); cf. on Most. 149. But the subjunctive is also found in Plaut., and not only (as Schmalz says, Lat. Gram. § 214) where it has independent meaning (e. g. deliberative, Rud. 208), but also in other cases, as a mere sign of subordination; cf. Rud. 125, 353, 385, 991, 1040, 1149. That the distinction of form between the coordinate question and the subordinate question had not been fully evolved in the time of Plaut. is

shown most clearly by the cases in which he uses subj. and indic. side by side, without any distinction of meaning, e. g. Most. 199 *uide quae sim et quae fui ante* (cf. 969), Cist. I. 1. 58 *eloquere et quid tibi est et quid uelis*, Amph. Prol. 17 (where see Palmer's note). Schmalz says also that the subj. is used when the subject of the dependent question is 'anticipated' (e. g. Rud. 353, Pers. 685 *patriam te rogo quae sit*; but cf. Rud. 592). For another special case in which the subj. is more usual see 385.

357. Plautus uses only the form **posiui** as the perfect of *pono* and its compounds: Pseud. 1281, Frag. 200 W., Trin. 145 (cf. C. I. L. 1. 551, 3; 7. 579 and 656; 9. 745), *praeposiui* Rud. 916, *deposiui* Most. 382, Curc. 536, Bacch. 306; *inposiuit* Cato, Orat. 2, p. 37 f.

358. **f. salue : nec**; cf. 406, Asin. 704 *laudo: nec te equo magis est equos nullus* (*ullus* M) *sapiens*, Most. 607 *nescit . . . neque ego taetriorem beluam uidisse me . . . censeo.* For the double negative cf. also on 291. For the position of **profecto** (previous editors put the stop at *sapientior*) cf. *uirtus omnibus rebus anteit profecto* Amph. 649, 1084, Curc. 570, Cas. III. 5. 55, Most. 1082, Stich. 277 (Ritschl), Eun. 395. Transl. 'I am sure there is no more cunning dicer than you.'

360. **nimis . . . bolum**, 'It was a very pretty cast of yours,' i. e. *iecisti basilicum* (Curc. 359) and thereby *periurum perdidisti.* For *nimis*, 'quite too'='very,' cf. 511, 920, Most. 278, Aul. 206, *nimio* Rud. 185. *Bolus*=βόλος, Lat. *iactus*, cf. Curc. 611 *tribus bolis.*

361. **periit potando** (alliteration), 'he has died of drinking.'

362. **inuitare**, 'treat,' 'entertain'; cf. 590, 811. This is its usual sense in Plaut., cf. Palm. on Amph. I. 1. 127: in Trin. 27 'invite,' 'summon.'

363. ἀναγκαίῳ, either (i) as Turnebus says 'poculum magnum quod in potandi certamine necesse esset ebibere,' or (ii)=ἀνάγκῃ, ἀναγκαίως (cf. *necessitate* 292) 'under compulsion.' We may transl. 'he gave him to drink from the cup of necessity.' Compare the Engl. 'sconce.'

364. **mulsa**, 'honied'; cf. Stich. 755, Poen. 325.

365. A question addressed to a new person or introducing a new subject is frequently prefaced by **sed tu** in Plaut.; cf. 987, Most. 522, 1135, Men. 648, Bacch. 195, Cist. I. 1. 88 (Seyff. in Jahresbericht for 1885, p. 58). **scibis**, old future of 4th conj., common in Plaut. side by side with the ordinary forms, e. g. *scibo* Most. 997, &c. (*sciet* 985), Pseud. 174, 480, *seruibo* six times, *congredibor* Most. 783, *aggredibor* Pers. 15, *amicibor* (pass.) ibid. 307, &c. **scibis faxo** (cf. on 304), lit. 'you shall know, I'll warrant'; cf. 578 *exarescent faxo.* The fut. indic. is found fifty times in the MSS. of Plaut. with *faxo*, the pres. subj. sixteen times; the latter constr. survived (e. g. Verg. Aen. IX. 150 *haud faxo putent*, 'I'll warrant they shall not fancy'). The fut.

indic., like the pres. subj., here expresses *promise* (cf. 286), and is a form of will-speech: so too is the fut. *faxo*, which expresses *resolve* (cf. 785). These meanings of the tense called future indicative are far more common in all periods of Latin than is commonly supposed (transl. 'I will,' 'thou shalt,' 'he shall'): so too in other languages which use a simple form for this tense (e. g. Greek, French; contrast German, English). Both *faxo scibis* and *faxo scias* are formally paratactic: in Asin. 902 the MS. have *faxo ut scias*, which is formally hypotactic.

366. **uidemus**, historical present; cf. 368, 369, Prol. 37.

367. **ferrier.** In the ordinary metres such forms of the pass. infin. are used by Plaut. only at the end of the verse and in the diaeresis of the iambic tetrameter. **restim**, the rope by which the *scapha* was fastened to the *nauis*.

368. **illi**, vaguely, without grammatical reference=*ei qui ibi aderant*, 'the company,' here 'the crew' (Charmides has not hitherto been mentioned): cf. 384, 398, 405.

369. **differre** is very rare in this sense; see dictionary. **itaque** is often used by Plaut. in the sense of *ita*.

370–372. Plautus very artistically omits details of the subsequent adventures of the girls, which are already known to the audience.

370. **iactatae**, sc. *sumus*; Plaut. often leaves out parts of *esse* in compound tenses, cf. 453, 690; Fleck. supposed a verse to have dropped out (hence the numeration of the text). **exemplis plurumis**, 'in every possible way'; cf. *pessumis exemplis* Most. 192, 212, but *hoc* (*istoc*, *eo*, *uno*) *exemplo* Mil. 359, 726, Bacch. 540, Men. 981, &c.; *ad hoc exemplum* Rud. 488; cf. on 147. **perpetuam noctem.** Elsewhere (Amph. I. 1. 126, see Palm., II. 2. 100, Truc. 278) Plaut. expresses 'the whole night' by *perpetem noctem*. For sense cf. on 1037.

372. **exanimatas**, 'half dead'; cf. 409.

373. **Neptunus ita solet**, 'that's the way with N.' For the parataxis cf. Pseud. 1138 *noui*, *bona scaeuast mihi*, Pers. 243, Stich. 23 *noui ego illum; ioculo istaec dicit*, Cas. IV. 1. 20. **quamuis**, &c., 'he is ever so particular as an inspector of markets' (ἀγορανόμος Curc. II. 3. 6); cf. Capt. IV. 2. 43, Mil. 727 ff. *sicut merci pretium statuit, quist probus agoranomus; quae probast mers, pretium ei statuit, pro uirtute ut ueneat, quae inprobast* ('trashy') *pro mercis uitio dominum pretio pauperet*. Plaut. uses *quamuis* only in immediate connection with adjectives or adverbs; so even in the only two passages in which the subj. follows (to be explained paratactically), Trin. 554, Bacch. 82.

374. **iactat**, 'throws them overboard,' probably a technical term, here used with reference to 370.

375. **uae**, &c., 'confound your impudence,' a frequent substitute for a repartee in Plaut. **capiti (tuo)=aetati tuae**=*tibi*; cf. 486.

tuost, 'it is you that are confounded' (*uae est cap. tuo*). The reply is not an expression of *wish*, which would be quite unsuitable to the present context, but a *statement*: cf. Poen. 783 *uae uostrae aetati.* —*Id quidem in mundo tuaest* (=*paratum est tibi*), Merc. 161 *Vae tibi.* —*Tibi equidem a portu adporto hoc*, Asin. 306 *Vae tibi.*—*Istoc testamento Seruitus legat tibi*; cf. Poen. 645, Mil. 326, Amph. 741.

376. **faxere**, infin. from *faxo* (365). This form (not elsewhere found) I have ventured to introduce into the text for the unmetrical *facere* of the MSS. *Faxere* is analogous to other archaic fut. infinitives, e.g. *impetrassere* Stich. 71, Aul. 687, Mil. 1127, Cas. II. 3. 53, *oppugnassere* Amph. 210, *reconciliassere* Capt. 168, *aueruncassere* Pacuv. 236, and a few others.

377. **promittam**, cf. on 328. On the long hair of the *uates* cf. Tib. II. 5. 66 *iactauit fusas et caput ante comas.*

378. **cauistis**? cf. on 341. **quom**, whether temporal, causal (as here), or concessive (as in 383), regularly takes the indic. in Plaut.: cf. on 1124, Lübbert, die Syntax von *quom*. **scibatis**=*sciebatis*, cf. *scibis* 365.

379. **si amabat**, 'if he loved her (was her lover),' an open condition of the past; cf. *si amabas*, *inuenires mutuom* Pseud. 286, Men. 195, Truc. IV. 2. 35. **rogas**?=*rogasne*? again 860, 1361, Epid. 64, Bacch. 206, 216, Capt. 660, Trin. 80, &c. **quid faceret**, deliberative question (first independent, then dependent): cf. *Quid ego facerem*? —*Quid tu faceres, men rogas*? *requireres* Merc. 633. This subj. is essentially of the same nature as that in **adseruaret**, 'he ought to have kept watch,' and **esset** 380; both speak of what *ought to have been done* or *was to be done*, the former in a question, the latter in a statement. So, too, in class. Lat. *quid diceret*? and *potius diceret*, 'ought to have said.' In this sense (referring to past time) Plaut. always uses the imperf., class. Lat. both the imperf. (e.g. Verg. Aen. VIII. 643 *at tu dictis Albane maneres*) and the pluperf. (e.g. Cic. Verr. V. 65, 168 *asseruasses hominem*).

380. **dies** (synizesis) **noctesque**. I have left the form *noctes* (so M) for the sake of the assonance. In other places I have followed the rule of spelling the acc. plur. of *i*-stems (and stems declined on the analogy of *i*-stems) *-is*, the form countenanced by the MSS. (*A* and *M* agree in general in giving *-is* or *-eis*), though it is at least doubtful whether this was the form current in the time of Plaut.; see Stolz, Lat. Gram. § 83, Bücheler, Lat. Decl.[2] pp. 54, 33. **ecastor** (*e* interjection, 'Oh, Castor') and *mecastor* (=*me Castor adiuuet*) are ejaculations used only by women in Plaut.; cf. on *amabo* 249 and Wilkins on Hor. Epist. I. 7. 92.

381. **ut multifecit, ita**, &c., 'in proportion as he made much of her, so he took fine care of her,' ironically (so *probus* 112, 735);

cf. Placidus, ed. Deuerling, 67, 4 '*multifacere: magnifacere*,' Festus '*multifacere* antiqui dicebant sicut *magnifacere*,' Cato quoted by Paulus *neque pudicitiam multifacit.* The comparative and superlative *pluris facere, plurimi facere* are quite common. For the sense of *ut multi-*, 'how little,' cf. *ut locupletes* 293.

382. **scin** (=*scisne*) **tu**, 'don't you know,' a lively way of introducing a proposition; cf. *scin quid tecum oro*, 'do you know what . . .' 773, 1216, *scis tu, ut* Bacch. 202, *non tu scis* Asin. 177, 215, Amph. 703: all these instances have parataxis, cf. 373. **-ne** in Plaut. often =*nonne*, cf. 865, Most. 622, 660, 850, 887*a*, Trin. 129, 136.

lauatum, 'to bathe'; cf. on 151.

384. **subrupiuntur.** That such thefts were common is shown by the term λωποδύτης, 'clothes-stealer,' and by the institution in later times of ἱματιοφύλακες and *capsarii.* At Athens these thefts were punishable with death (Arist. Probl. 29. 14), and at Rome they were visited with extraordinary penalties (Digest. XLVII. 17); cf. Catull. XXXIII. 1 *o furum optime balneariorum*, and note of Ellis. **quippe qui.** In this phrase, as used by Plaut., *qui* (in origin the abl. of the relat., interr., and indef. pron., 123) has come to be an indefinite adverb, going closely with *quippe*; that it was not felt as the relative pronoun by Plaut. is shown by Aul. 348 *quippe qui ubi quod subrupias nihil est* 'seeing that there is nothing there for you to steal,' Bacch. 369 *quippe qui* (so B; *cui* CD) *nemo aduenit*, Amph. 745 *quippe qui* (Alcumena is speaking) *ex te audiui*, Truc. 68, Haut. 538; in the light of these passages we must judge Amph. Prol. 22, Pseud. 1274 *quippe ego qui Ionica probe perdidici*, Epid. 367 *quippe ego qui . . . denumeraui*, and the present passage of the Rudens: contrast Epid. 618 *quippe ego* (sc. *bonum animum habeo*) *quoi libertas in mundo sitast.* —For other uses of *qui* see 123, 390, 918 (relative), 639 (interrogative), 760, 896, 946 (indefinite).—*Quippe qui* in Plautus does not require the subjunctive, though a free subj. may be used: see Pers. 699 *quippe qui frater siet* (supposition). **illorum**, 'of the persons present,' 'of the gang,' cf. on 368. **opseruat**, 'he has his eye upon.' **falsust**, 'he is in a state of uncertainty,' cf. Aul. 123, Men. 755, Truc. 785.

385. **qui fur sit**, 'which is the thief,' dependent question, not deliberative: the subj. is generally, if not always, used by Plaut. in interrogative clauses depending on a *uerbum nesciendi*; cf. 1040, Capt. 560, 969, Most. 1101, Pseud. 1038, &c. (Becker in Studem. Stud. I. p. 213 ff.); cf. note on 356. For *qui*=*quis* cf. 98.

386. **ad illam, ubist**, 'to her, where she is,' i. e. 'to the place where she is.' **i sane**, 'just go'; cf. 855, Asin. 464 *nosce sane*, Merc. 500 *sequere sane*, 677 *da sane*, &c.

387. **sedentem**, here a technical term for sitting as a suppliant (by the statue of the goddess in the temple; cf. 648, 673, 689); similarly

θακεῖν Soph. Oed. Tyr. 20 ἀγοραῖσι θακεῖ, πρός τε Παλλάδος διπλοῖς ναοῖς, Ajax 1173, Eur. Heracl. 239 βώμιος θακεῖς. **opprimes**, 'you will find her'; like καταλαμβάνω, the word is used with weaker or stronger meaning in different contexts, cf. 456, 680, Asin. 876, Bacch. 860.

iam, 'well then,' 'then,' illative ('as an immediate inference from what you say'), cf. 398, 453, Men. 222 *ER. Ego et Menaechmus et parasitus eius. CY. Iam isti' sunt decem*, 'then there are ten of you.'

388. **hoc ... quia**, 'for the reason that,' cf. Most. 51, 16 *hoc ... quod*, Pseud. III. 2. 33 *hoc ... quom*. **animi**, 'in mind,' cf. *excruciare se animi* Epid. 390, Mil. 720, 1068, 1280, Rud. 399, *discrucior animi* Aul. 105, *te angas animi* Epid. 326, *animi pendeo* Merc. 127, 166 (*desipiebam mentis* Epid. 138); so with adjectives, *lassus* Cist. II. 1. 11, *misera* IV. 2. 3, *sanus mentis aut an.* Trin. 454.

389. **ei**, one syll. (synizesis).

390. **qui**, 'the means by which'; cf. on 123. **noscerĕ**, syllaba anceps, cf. 354. **possēt** with original long vowel, cf. *decēt* 921, *lubēt* 1333, *habēt* Amph. 652, Trin. 206, *egēt* 330, *adtinēt* Bacch. 229, *solēt* Merc. 696, *iacēt* Amph. 241; similarly even in Horace *perirēt*, *timēt*, *ridēt*. **eam ueretur**, cf. on 244.

392. **ipse**=*erus*, 'the master,' so *ipsus* Aul. II. 6. 7, Most. 420 (according to my conjecture), *ipsa*=*era* Cas. IV. 2. 11; also classical, Hor. Sat. II. 8. 23 *Nomentanus erat super ipsum*. Compare the Irish use of 'himself,' 'herself' in the same sense. Scan **ēi**.

393. On the form **parentis** (so M in 196, 390, &c.) see note on 380 (cf. on 259). **inpudicum**, 'shameless,' cf. 115.

394. **postulare**, 'demand,' 'claim,' cf. on Prol. 17.

395. **eum**, sc. *uidulum*; so 397. **eum abisse** depends on **scilicet**, 'it is clear,' 'you may know' (=*scīre licet*), cf. Asin. 787, Curc. 263, Haut. 358, 856, 892, Asin. 599 (*uidelicet*). **pessum abire**, 'to go to the bottom'; cf. Aul. 590, Cist. II. 1. 20; metaphorically *pessum dare* Rud. 507, 617, *pessum premere* Most. 1171.

396. **ibīdem**, cf. 847, Bacch. 756, Pseud. 1271, Andr. 777 (*ibĭdem* Rud. 391, 591, 878). Correct Lew. and Sh. as to quantity of *ibidem* in Plaut.

397. Trach. wishes to console Amp. 'I dare say someone has dived in,' &c. The suggestion serves as an excellent preparation for the subsequent recovery of the *uidulus* by Gripus. **inmersisse**=*se inm.*, cf. Bacch. IV. 4. 26. **id**, 'that is just why she is melancholy'; for the accus. cf. *id nunc suscenses mihi* Capt. III. 5. 22.

398. **eorum**, vaguely (cf. 405, *illorum* 368, 384) referring to the *crepundia* implied in *qui* 390. **iam istoc magis usus**, 'then (387) there is all the more need owing to what you say'; cf. Epid. 111 *iam*

istoc (abl. of measure) *probior es meo quidem animo* (M). **facto ut eam intro**, 'of my going in': *ut eam* is object of the verbal noun *factum*; cf. *efficere ut*.

402. **animus aequos**, 'self-possession.'

403. **eas**, 'go' (Exit Trach. into the temple). In Plaut. the 2nd sing. pres. subj. addressed to a particular person is common in commands, e.g. 519, 834, Most. 47, 388, 594, 718, 1100, 1129, Bacch. 417, 1061, 1189, Curc. 271, and is still more common in prohibitions, e.g. Capt. 186 *ne postules*, 331, 349, 393, 548, Aul. II. 2. 61, 64, Curc. 213, 539, 565, 568, 713 (contrast *ne ostenderis* Rud. 1155, 1135). In classical Latin this usage is limited; but examples are Verg. Aen. VI. 109 *doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas*, Hor. Epist. I. 6. 66 *uiuas in amore iocisque*, Ovid, Fast. III. 789 f. *cornua uertas*, IV. 723 *alma Pales, faueas*; Cic. ad Att. XIV. 1 *scribere ne pigrere*, Hor. Sat. II. 3. 88 *ne sis patruus mihi*.

405. **uerbis suis**, 'in her name.' **daturos**, sc. *eos* (with vague sense, 'the people there,' cf. 398). For omission of subject (here different from subject of principal verb), cf. on 246.

406. **neque**, cf. 359. **anum quemquam**. *Quisquam* is used by Plaut. not only to denote female as well as male persons (e.g. Amph. V. 1. 47; similarly *quispiam* Rud. 813, *quisquis* 1146, Cist. II. 3. 66, Pers. 546, *quis* Mil. 361, 436, &c., *quisque* Pseud. 185, Poen. Prol. 107), but also as a fem. adj., as above; cf. Most. 608 *quemquam beluam*, Mil. 1060 *quemquam porcellam*, Cist. I. 1. 67 *quisquam alia mulier*.

408. **grauate**, cf. on 260 f.

410. **se**, cf. on Prol. 47. **simus**, for *essemus*, depending on *accepit*: cf. on 129, 130.

411. **eapse**, 'with her own hand,' old fem. of *i-pse* (=*is-pse*); cf. 478. **nunc**, in contrast to what she had previously done. **succincta**, cf. *uelut succinctus cursitat hospes* Hor. Sat. II. 7. 107. **aquam calefactat**. The priestess is already warming water for a bath; but as the supply is not sufficient for two persons, Amp. has been sent to fetch more. **lauemus**, cf. on 151.

412. **morae**, 'cause of delay,' 'hindrance,' cf. Bacch. 224, Mil. 1190 (*more* M), Pers. 86, Pseud. 573 *a* (Trin. 277 *tibi ero in mora*).

413. In the first **ecquis** the first syll. is short, cf. Amph. 1020, Trin. 870, Cas. II. 2. 2, Stich. 352. **hoc**, sc. *ostium*, cf. *hoc pultem* Pseud. 1121, *hoc aperit* 1139, Trin. 870, 1174, Amph. 1020. **recludit**, 'does anyone open,' almost equivalent to '*will* anyone open,' cf. *inuenitur* 687, *quiescis* 781, *ecquis hasce aperit foris?* Most. 900, 988, Capt. 830, Amph. 1020, Bacch. 582, Pseud. 1139.

Scene 4. Sceparnio opens the door of the cottage, and enquires in a customary formula, 'Who is there?' (cf. Truc. 256). He is capti-

vated by the good looks of Ampelisca, and consents to fetch water for her. While he is gone she catches sight of her master and his guest walking along the shore, and flees for refuge into the temple.

414. **proterue** (or *propterue* as Schoell writes it in Truc. 256 *A*, cf. Amph. 837 *D*, *propteruiter* Enn. Com. 2, Ribb. p. 5, Priscian, *propteruos* Goetz in Bacch. 612 *BCD*, Loewe, Gloss. Nom. p. 142, 184 ff., Act. Soc. Lips. II. p. 468, Bergk in Jahrb. 1869, p. 480) has the first syllable long in Plaut.; classical *prŏterue*. Similarly we find *prōficiscor* Trin. 149 (*prŏficisco* Mil. 1329), *prōfiteor* Men. 643 (*prŏfiteor* Capt. III. 1. 20, Eun. Prol. 3), *pōlentārius* Curc. 295 (from *pŏlenta*: correct Lew. & Sh.), *rūdens* Rud. 1015.

415. **hem**, 'ah,' expressing astonishment: see Excursus, p. 190.

quid hoc bonist? 'heydey,' seems to have been a popular phrase to express surprise, in which *boni* had lost something of its proper meaning (almost=*noui* Asin. 50): cf. Truc. 548 *sed quid illuc bonist?* (so M), Pseud. 1067 (note of Lorenz). Compare Shaksp. Tempest II. 2. 190 'Heyda, what Hans Flutterkin is this?' For the partitive gen. cf. 487, 571, 574, 758; 301, 496, 504, 559. **eu ĕdĕpol**, 'well upon my word!' see Excursus, p. 190. **mulierem**, accus. of exclamation, cf. Truc. 695.

416. **salueto**=*salue*, cf. 103, Curc. 234 f., Asin. 297, Men. 1076, Pers. 789; but *ualeto* is not used for *uale*.

417 ff. The restoration of these mutilated lines is very difficult. Fleck. supposed a verse to have been lost after 418. **item ut adfectam**. The sense seems to require 'like a queen.' Paulus says '*Adfecta* femina uel in bonam partem dicitur, uelut *honorata*, uel in malam, quasi *ad extremum periculum adducta*,' but it is difficult to quote any passage in which *adfectus* standing alone='honoured'; it rather means 'in trouble'; cf. *adfecta respublica* Livy V. 57. There was probably alliteration at the end of both verses: perhaps *uenies uesperi . . . mane mulierem*, as Lamb. read. With **item ut**, 'just as' (Capt. V. 4. 11), cf. *ut . . . item* 1099, *itidem quasi* 660.

420. **ah**, here an 'interiectio improbantis,' cf. 681; contrast 415.

421. **ecfigia** or *effigia* is a rare and archaic form of *effigies* ('the very picture of Venus'), found also in fragments of Afranius and Lucilius, and in Lucr. IV. 42, 85, 105, C. I. L. 8. 3581.

422. **hilaritudo**, archaic form of *hilaritas*; cf. Mil. 677, Cist. I. 1. 56, *seueritudo* Epid. 609, *maestitudo* Aul. 732, *uanitudo* Capt. 569, *saeuitudo* Bacch. 2, *partitudo* Aul. 75, 276. **heia**, 'oh,' here an expression of delight; cf. Truc. 371, Haut. 1063 *heia ut elegans est*; contrast 339. **corpus**, acc. of exclamation, cf. Trin. 501 *condicionem quoiusmodi*!

423. **subuolturium—subaquilum**. *Aquilus* meant 'dark-coloured' (deriv. uncertain), cf. Poen. V. 2. 152 *corpore aquilo*, Suet. Aug. 79:

hence *subaquilus*, 'brownish.' Scep., in trying to compliment Amp. on her 'brunette' complexion, first calls it *subuolturium*, 'vulture like,' a coinage of his own from the resemblance of *aquilus* to *aquila*, 'eagle,' and then corrects himself. We might substitute 'bruinette.' Such intentional *lapsus linguae* are often used by Plaut. for comic effect: cf. Amp. 384 (*Sosiam—socium*), Mil. 27 (*bracchium—femur*), 819 (*sorbit —stertit*), Most. 830 (*dormiunt—coniuent*), Pseud. 711 (*attuli—adduxi*), 841 ff. (*manibus—pedibus*), Frivolaria Frag. (*fraterculabant—sororiabant*).

424. **indoles**, 'natural beauty.' **sauium**, here 'mouth' (rare): Gell. XIX. 11. 4 quotes *semihulco sauio*: cf. the two senses of *osculum*.

425. **non ego sum pollucta pago** (alliteration), 'I am meat for your master' Shaks. Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4. 135, lit. 'I am no dish for the village.' *Pollucere* means 'to offer in sacrifice,' and hence 'to serve up at table' (cf. above on 343): Cassius Hemina in Pliny, H. N. XXX. 20 *Numa constituit ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni* (=*ne*) *pollucerent, parsimoniā commentus, ut conuiuia publica et priuata cenaeque ad puluinaria facilius compararentur, ni* (=*ne*) *qui ad polluctum emerent pretio minus parcerent eaque praemercarentur*: cf. Stich. 233 *ut decumam partem inde Herculi polluceam.* Hence *polluctus uirgis* (dat.), 'food for the scourge,' Curc. 193: *polluctum*, 'a banquet,' Rud. 1419= *polluctura* Stich. 688; *pollucibiliter*, 'sumptuously,' Most. 24. **potin ut**=*potisne* (sc. *est*) *fieri ut*, cf. Most. 396, Amph. 903, &c. *Potis* is an indeclinable adj.='able,' cf. 968. **me**, abl. 'off me,' cf. Trin. 288 *quo manus apstineant*, Truc. 926, Pseud. 981, Poen. 282.

426. **non**, cf. on 341. **sic** *δεικτικῶς*. **placidule**, 'gently,' cf. *placide* 1162, *sic placide* 1274. **bellam belle tangere**, cf. *sequere istum, bella, belle* Curc. 521, *i sane, bella, belle* Asin. 676; with this order contrast *i belle, belliatula* Cas. IV. 4. 28. The adverb qualifies the verb, and the adj., placed immediately after or before it, lends point to the expression; cf. Most. 187 *te nunc stultam stulte facere*, and Spenser (quoted by Munro on Lucr. III. 889), 'Poorly, poor man, he lived; poorly, poor man, he died.'

429. For the two datives (**tibi** and **ludo et deliciae**) depending on **operam dabo** cf. Cas. II. 5. 29 *quis mihi subueniet tergo aut capiti aut cruribus?* Bacch. 1083 *desidiae ei dare ludum*; in Capt. 520 *nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantellumst meis* the dat. noun depends on *mantellum*. **deliciae**, sing., cf. Poen. 365 *mea uoluptas, mea delicia*, 389 *huius delicia*.

430. **uel . . . uel**, 'either . . . or if you like,' may introduce two mutually exclusive alternatives if the choice between them is left open, cf. 582, 991 f., 1331, Capt. 370, 693, Naev. Frag. 125 Ribb. *uel aï uel nega.* **aias**, 'say yes,' i. e. 'grant.' **quam ob rem**, 'that for the sake of which,' i. e. the water.

431. **sapienti**, cf. 338. **ornatus**, 'costume,' as represented on many vase paintings of comic actors.

435. **basilicus**, here a noun, cf. Poen. 671 *rex sum*, Curc. 359 *iecisti basilicum*, 'a royal throw.' **oras**, cf. 179 (tense).

436. **periclo**, 'risk,' 'cost,' cf. Cas. II. 4. 14 *liber si sim, meo periclo uiuam; nunc uiuo tuo*: and Rud. 1393.

438. **hostis** [Gothic *gastis*, Germ. *gast*, Engl. *guest*] in Plaut. sometimes has its original sense of *peregrinus*, still preserved in the Italian *osteria*, 'inn.' '*Hostis* apud maiores nostros is dicebatur quem nunc *peregrinum* uocamus' Cic. Off. I. 12. 37; Varro L. L. V. 3; Fest. p. 102: cf. XII Tables *aduersus hostem aeterna auctoritas*, Trin. 102 *hostisne an ciuis*, Curc. 5, Mil. 450 *hosticum domicilium*. Hence *hostire*, 'to exchange presents,' 'to recompense,' Asin. 377, *hostimentum*, 'exchange,' 172.

442. **eugepae**, 'hurrah'; see Excursus, p. 191.

443. Scan **mĕ ămes**. **cĕdŏ**, 'give,' cf. 712, 1380.

444 ff. **ecferre**, 'to bring out,' i. e. from the house. **manta**=*mane*, cf. Most. 116, Pseud. 255, 283, Poen. 264. **iam**, 'immediately.' [Exit Sceparnio, into the cottage.] **demoratum**. In Plautus *morari*, *commorari*, *remorari* are transitive, 'to keep waiting,' 'cause delay'; so too *demorari* in the only other passage of Plaut. in which it occurs (Epid. 376) and in all other authors till Tacitus, who uses it once intransitively (Ann. XV. 69).

453. **iam**, cf. 387. **illud**, 'therein.' **ratae**, sc. *sumus*; cf. 370.

455. Pronounce **príu'**; so always in Plaut. in the metres of dialogue (e. g. 494, 1131), except at the diaeresis and end of the verse (*príús* e.g. 460).

456. **ueniat**, 'come' (subj.), 'shall come'; so regularly with *antequam*, *priusquam*, *donec*, *quoad*, *dum* when an action is to be marked as merely contemplated or in prospect (the original sense of *will* or *purpose* having been completely lost). **opprimat**, cf. on 387.

457. **confugiam huc**, 'I will take refuge here'; *huc*=*in fanum*, cf. 480, 570, 622. **res noua**, 'an emergency,' cf. Pseud. 601 *noua res haec subito mi obiectast*; for *suppetit*=*adest, in praesto est*, without dative, cf. Mil. 205, *quod agat aegre suppetit*.

Scene 5. Sceparnio returns with the urn full of water. The pleasure which he has found in his task recalls Ferdinand's speech in the *Tempest*, III. 1. 4 ff.:

> 'This my mean task
> Would be as heavy to me as odious, but
> The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead
> And makes my labours pleasures.'

After trying in vain to find Ampelisca, Sceparnio wishes to give the urn to the priestess; but as she does not come out, he has to take it into the temple.

460. **nimio**, cf. on 185.

461. **praefiscine** or *praefiscini* [*fascinum*, 'witchcraft'] = *ἀβασκάντως*, a phrase for averting an evil omen, like the Irish 'in a good hour be it spoken!' It occurs again Asin. 491 *praefiscini hoc nunc dixerim*, 'without vanity be it spoken.' Sceparnio is filled with self-satisfaction at having fallen in love; his *nequam* 462, 'rascal,' 'devil of a fellow,' is merely an expression of complacency. Nettleship, Contrib. to Lat. Lexicography, p. 555, shows that the original form of the word *praefiscine* was *praefascini* (Charisius).

462. **satin** is almost an interrog. particle (*nonne*), cf. on Most. 76 *satin abiit*, Trin. 925. **utpote qui**, with subj. (causal, cf. 105)=*quippe qui* with indic. 384.

463. **em tibi aquam**, 'there is the water for you,' see Excursus, p. 189. **em sic uolo**, 'there! that's how I wish,' etc. **mea belliata**, 'my beauty,' cf. *i belle, belliatula* Cas. IV. 4. 28 (*A*), and Shakspere's 'most beautified Ophelia.' Studemund in Hermes I. p. 303 compares *ampliatus*.

465. **delicata**, 'playful one,' cf. *uah delicatu's*! Mil. 984, Most. 947; *delicias facere*, 'to make fun,' Men. 381, &c. **sis**, lit. 'if you please,' from *si uis*, as Cic. says (Or. XLV. 154).

466. **delituit mala**, 'she's playing hide and seek, the rogue!' cf. Hor. Od. I. 9. 21 f., Verg. Ecl. III. 65.

467. **etiamne** and *etiam*, when introducing impatient questions equivalent to commands, take either the future participle with *sum*, as here, and 469 ('are you going to . . . '), or the pres. indic., e.g. Most. 937 *etiamne aperis*? Poen. 431, Most. 383 *etiam uigilas*? 513, Trin. 514, 790, Curc. 41, 189, Pers. 152, Bacch. 670: not the fut. indic.

468. **commodule metuis**, 'you play timidity very well.' *Commodule=satis commode*, lit. 'about right,' not elsewhere found; but cf. *commodum* (adv.) *obsona, ne magno sumptu*, 'cater suitably,' Mil. 750, *hoc conuiuium pro nostris opibus satis commodulumst*, 'about right for . . ,' Stich. 690. **uero serio**, asyndeton of two adverbs, 'really and seriously,' as in Poen. 160, 438, Truc. 302, 921, Merc. 685, Cas. IV. 2. 11. *Vero* is opposed to *falso* (cf. Most. 177, Capt. 567, Asin. 568), *serio* to *ioco* (cf. Amph. 964).

470. **ludos me facit**, 'she is making fun of me'; cf. Capt. 579, Aul. 253, Amph. 571, &c. With the construction *ludos facere aliquem* cf. the compound verb *ludificari*, and the similar phrase *ludos dimittere aliquem* 791. Contrast *ludos facere alicui* 594.

472. **sed autem**, 'but softly'; cf. Bacch. 512 (519[a] Goetz), *sed . . . autem* Truc. 335, Phorm. 601. **quid si . . .** 'what if . . .' i. e. what would happen if . . .; cf. Asin. 195, 720, Aul. 776, Truc. 766, Cas. II. 5. 37, Hec. 442: Rud. 535 is slightly different ('how would

it be if . . . ?' a proposal to take a certain course); cf. Most. 393, 581 f., Capt. 599, Curc. 351, Poen. 1162.

476. **nempe**, 'to wit,' 'I mean'; cf. 268. **optumo iure**, 'with perfect justice'; cf. 537.

478. **litterata**=*litteris inscripta*, cf. 1156, 1159, Cas. II. 6. 49, *litteratae fictiles epistulae* Poen. 836, ἔκπωμα γραμματικόν Athen. 466 A, *seruos litteratus*, 'a branded slave.' **eapse** (cf. 411) **cantat**, 'it tells its own tale'; cf. Bacch. 985 *metuo ne idem cantent quod priores*, Most. 980 *uera cantas*. **quoia**; cf. 229.

480. **huc**; cf. 457, and contrast 482.

481. Scan **căpe hănc urn.**

482. **nescioquis** = *aliquis* is always accented either *néscĭŏquis* (perhaps pronounced *néscyoquis*) or *nescĭŏquis* (*nescyóquis*).

484. On the scansion **sĭquidem hís** see 1061. **ultro** (hiatus) i. e. in addition to drawing it. **adgerunda**; for *adg. aquam* cf. Cas. I. 36, Poen. 224.

Scene 6. Enter Labrax from the shore (right), followed after a brief interval by Charmides. The latter, who shows some pluck, meets the reproaches of Labrax with taunts and mockery.

485. **qui homo**; for this order at the beginning of a speech cf. Aul. 790, Curc. 380, Trin. 305, Most. 1041, in middle of speech Curc. 170, Poen. 874. **uolet**; for the fut. in subord. clauses of a 'general' character ('*ever* clauses') cf. Men. 87, 93 (*dum*), Poen. 210, Most. 1041, Pers. 366, Aul. 601.

488. **ad hoc exemplum** (370) **ornatum** (187 *b*, 321, 730), 'in a plight like this.'

490. An allusion to some lost myth about Herakles. Lucian (De mercede conductis, 23) says that *Libertas* never enters the house of a rich man.

492. **atque eccum**, Engl. 'but look,' introducing some new person or fact, like καὶ μήν: cf. 1209, Most. 1127 *atque eccum optume* (1120 *sed eccum*), Asin. 151, 403, Amph. 955, &c. **malum**, 'the mischief,' an 'interiectio stomachantis' found only in questions; cf. 945, Most. 6, 34, 368, Aul. 429, Capt. 531, Men. 390, Mil. 446.

493. **consequi**=*sequi*, cf. 241, 948.

494. The MSS. have hiatus in caesura.

495. **perbiteres**. *Bĭtere*=*ire* is found uncompounded four times in Plaut. (Curc. 141, Merc. 465, Pseud. 254, Stich. 608) and in fragments of Pacuvius, Pomponius and Varro; compounds *perbitere* = *perire* (seven times), *abitere* (Rud. 777, 815), *adbitere*, *interbitere*, *rebitere*, *praeterbitere*. In Stich. 608 some read *ebitat*. For the

imperf. subj.=pluperf. subj. (498) with *utinam* cf. Capt. 537 *utinam te di prius perderent*, with *si* Rud. 590.

496. **quem propter**; prepositions generally stand after relatives in Plaut., cf. for *propter* 1411, Aul. 786, Truc. 391, Bacch. 1032, Trin. 1164, Amph. 1016, Mil. 1086 (Bothe); for *ab* on Rud. 555.

500. **omnis**, 'none but'; cf. Epid. 591 *quae didici dixi omnia*, 'I have said nothing but what I have learned,' Cic. pro Planc. VII. 17, Sall. Jug. 103. 1. **tui** (synizesis) **similis**, 'like yourself,' i.e. persons who will not be able to complain if they get into trouble through association with you. **habeas tibi**, 'have for yourself,' pleonastic, cf. Truc. 392, 495, Amph. 907, Bacch. 45.

501. To let good luck or bad luck into the house was a proverbial expression: cf. Aul. 100 *si Bona Fortuna ueniat ne intromiseris*.

502. **quid mihi tibi erat auscultatio?** 'What business had I to listen to you?'=*quor tibi auscultaui?* (540) or *quor mihi tibi auscultandum erat?* cf. 503, Most. 6 *quid tibi clamitatiost?* Poen. 1308 *quid tibi istanc digito tactiost?* Most. 34 *quid tibi me . . . curatiost*, &c. **scelesto**, 'wretched fool,' cf. 801, 1167, from the special Plautine sense of 'under a curse,' 'unlucky'; cf. 508, 1184, Most. 504 *scelestae haec aedes*, 532, 563, Rud. 1001 *scelus* = *infortunium*. Contrast *scelestus*, 'wicked,' 456, 1058, 1093 f., *sceleste* and *scelus* 506, Asin. 476 *sceleste* ('rascal') *non audes mihi scelesto* ('poor devil') *subuenire?*

504. **plus boni quam mihi fuit**, i. e. Palaestra, who had been sold to Plesidippus.

505. **miror si**=*miror quod* (classical).

506. **scelus te**, 'a rascal like you,' cf. Bacch. 1095 *is me scelus . . . attondit*. **sceleste parta**, 'your rascally gains'; cf. the proverb *male parta* ('ill gotten gains') *male dilabuntur*.

507. **pessum dedisti**, cf. 395. For the accentuation *me blandimentís tuis* at the end of a senarius cf. Amph. 592 *mecum argúmentís puta*, Pseud. 837 *cum condímentís tuis*, Cas. Prol. 61 *impedímentó sibi*.

509. Thyestes and Tereus fed upon the bodies of their own sons, who had been murdered and served up at table out of revenge by Atreus (brother of Thyestes) and Procne (wife of Tereus). **Terĕo**. Greek names in *-εύς* pass over into the 2nd decl. in Latin, except in the nom. and voc. case, e.g. *Orphēus*, *Orphēi*, *Orphĕum*: so sometimes even those which assume the form *-es* in the nom., e. g. *Ulixes*, *Ulixĕum* Bacch. 7 (Bücheler), *Ulixĕi* Hor. Od. I. 6. 6, Epod. 16. 60, *Achilles*, *Achillĕi* Od. I. 15. 34.

510. **animo male fit**, 'I am feeling sick,' cf. *animo malest* Amph. 1058, Truc. 365. **cóntinē** (Intr. to Capt. A. (i), p. 10) 'hold together,' i.e. 'hold with both hands,' cf. Cas. III. 5. 14.

511. **pulmoneum uomitum uomas**=*pulmonem euomas*. **uelim**, 'I could wish,' with parataxis (cf. on 365).

512. **eheu**, see Excursus, p. 191. Scan **esti' nunc**, cf. on 103.

513. **credo**, parenthetic, as very often in Plaut.

516 f. **est quod habeas**, &c., 'you ought by rights to feel very grateful to me, who have turned you into a man of humour: you were as dry as dust before'; cf. 301. For the order *b. est quod h.* cf. Stich. 391 *meo malo est quod maleuolentes gaudeant.*

517. **opera mea** is the retort to *opera tua* 514.

518. **quin is?** cf. 122.

519. **eas**, 'be off,' cf. 403, almost equivalent to *eas tu*, 'go yourself,' cf. Poen. 873 *SYN. I in malam rem. MI. I tu atque erus.* **easque res agebam commodum**, 'that was what I was just thinking of saying' (and should have said, had you not forestalled me), i.e. *ut ires in malam crucem.* For the plural *eas res* cf. Bacch. 110 *exspectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras*, instead of the more usual *quam rem.* For *-que*, cf. *neque* 359. For *commodum* cf. Cas. III. 4. 3 *ad te hercle ibam commodum*, Stich. 365 *Commodum radiosus sese sol superabat ex mari.* The general run of the sentence reminds one of Pers. 352 *ferant, eantque in maxumam malam crucem*, Cas. III. 4. 21 *ducas, easque in maxumam malam crucem.*

521. **tanto** strengthens **multo**, cf. Men. 800 *multo tanto amplius*, Bacch. 310 *multo tanto carior*, Stich. 339 *nimio multo tanto plus* (a comic heaping up of ablatives). **miserior**, sc. *uiuo.*

522. **qui?—quia**, cf. 151, 538. **sies**, sc. *miser.*

523. Compare Aristoph. Wasps 1292–6, where Xanthias apostrophises the tortoise: *ἰὼ χελῶναι μακάριαι τοῦ δέρματος*, &c. **scirpe**: the scene represents bullrushes in the background; see Introduction. **laudo fortunas tuas**, 'I congratulate you on your condition.' For plural *fortunae* (Eng. 'fortunes') cf. 185, 674, *laudare f.* Andr. 97, Cic. Tusc. V. 39. 115, *queri f.* Asin. 513, Cas. II. 1. 14, Mil. 125, *fungi f.* Most. 48, *uostrae f. meis praecedunt* Asin. 629, and similar phrases Truc. 219, 372, 709, Cist. I. 1. 116, Capt. 958, Andr. 609, Phorm. 201, 473, *f. secundae* Stich. 300. The singular *fortuna* rarely has this meaning (Langen, Beitr. p. 294), generally 'the goddess Fortune,' e. g. Rud. 501.

525. *Velitari*, properly 'to skirmish,' of light armed troops (*uelites*), metaphorically 'to wrangle,' cf. Men. 778 *nescio quid uos uelitati estis inter uos*; hence **uelitatio**='ultro citroque probrorum obiectatio' Festus, *uerbiuelitatio*, 'scrimmage of words,' Asin. 307. Note absence of caesura; cf. Mil. 485 *certúmst nunc opseruátioni operám dare.*

526. **omnia corusca fabulor**, 'all my words have a flourish in them': cf. *hastam coruscare.* **prae tremore**: the sound is suggestive of shivering.

527. **balineator** from *balineum*, the latinized form of *βαλανεῖον*,

'bath,' cf. *machina*, μαχανά (Doric); *patina*, πατάνη; *bucina*, βυκάνη; *trutina*, τρυτάνη, &c. It was the business of the *balineator* (βαλανεύς, 'bath man') to pour cold water over the heads of the bathers after they had taken a warm bath; his assistants were called παραχύται. Neptune does the work so thoroughly that the bather feels cold even when dressed.

528 ff. It is possible to scan **abs tĕ ab-**: but perhaps it is more natural in view of lines 529, 533, 534, 537, 538 to suppose that the word **algeo** or **abii** is spoken with chattering teeth, **al-álgeo** or **ab-ábii**, cf. Most. 319, 331 *ma-ma-madere*, 'to be ti-ti-tipsy,' the stammer of a drunken man. It is a remarkable fact that in this passage (528-538) there are no less than six lines in which the question of hiatus arises; and *they are all spoken by persons who are shivering with cold.* Seyffert on 537 f. suggested that we might read *Iure óptumo-mo mé-me elauisse árbitror*, and *Qui? Qui-quia*, thus preserving the order of words in the MSS. and getting rid of the hiatus; and the same method should be applied to the other five lines. Thus read with '*corusca uerba*' 529 **in-ínstruit**, perhaps also *ul-úllum*, 533 **ut-úterer** or *an-ánetina*, 534 **aqu-áqu-aqua ar-arerém**: can there have been here an intentional suggestion of 'quack-quack'?

529. **thermipolium**, latinized form of θερμοπώλιον, a resort where hot drinks were sold (Curc. 292, Trin. 1013 f.), cf. *Patricoles* from Πάτροκλος.

531 is the companion picture to 523.

533. **anetinus**, adj. from *anas*, 'duck,' gen. *anatis* or *anitis* (Capt. 1003 *anites*, Cic. de Nat. Deor. II. 124 *anitum*), cf. Asin. 693 *aniticula* B^1 D, *aneticula* B^2 (diminutive of *anas*). Correct the spelling of both words in Lew. and Sh.

utor regularly takes the abl. in Plaut., Ter., Cato and the tragedians, as in class. Lat.; the accus. of a neuter pronoun is found (Merc. 145, Asin. 199, Ad. 815), and in two passages the accus. of a noun or participle (Poen. 1088 *operam meam*, Rud. 1241 *partum*: Stich. 450 *a*, Epid. 264 are probably interpolated). Yet that the word originally (before Plautus) took an accus. is made probable by the common gerundive constr. (e. g. Rud. 602 *scalas utendas*) and the fact that *abutor* always takes the accus. in Plaut. and Ter. (Trin. 682, Bacch. 359 f., Phorm. 413, &c.). See Langen in Archiv III. 3.

535. **me pro manduco locem**, 'hire myself out as an ogre.' Masked heads with moveable jaws were introduced in the Atellan interludes: 'effigies in pompa antiquorum inter ceteras ridiculas formidolosasque [*res*] ire solebat, magnis malis, ac late dehiscens, et ingentem dentibus sonitum faciens' Festus. 'In Atellanis Dosennum ("hunchback") uocant manducum' Varro L. L. VII. 95. 'Manducones qui manduci dicti sunt et mandones' Nonius; cf. Juv. III. 174 f. *personae pallentis hiatum In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans.*

537. **iure optumo**, transl. 'I quite deserve,' cf. 476. **elauisse**, a slang expression found in two other passages with the sense 'to have been cleaned out,' 'to have lost one's property,' always in connection with the *sea*: Rud. 579, Asin. 135 *nam mare haud est mare, uos mare acerrumum: nam in mari repperi, hic elaui bonis* (abl. as with *spolior*). The verb has reflexive or passive sense like *lauare* (see on 151 and cf. *eluere* 579) and thus is equivalent to *elautus esse* 699.

538. **auderem**, subj. because subord. to *me elauisse*.

541. **illi**=*illic*: contrast *istic*=*isti* 118. **esse**=*fore*, cf. 307.

542. **conruere**, transitive, very rare, cf. Lucr. V. 369, Varro, L. L. V. 139 Müll. *Conruere*, 'to get together rapidly (easily),' as distinct from *conradere*, 'to scrape together laboriously.' **ditias**: this form only at the end of verses.

543. **iam**, 'immediately,' with *deuoraturum*, cf. 444. **postulabas** almost=*sperabas*, cf. Prol. 17. **inpurata** (not a participle, cf. on 260): 751, Aul. 357, Phorm. 669.

545. **ballaena**, not *balaena*, according to the best MSS. in Ovid, Met. II. 9, Plin. H. N. IX. 12 ff., Juv. X. 14; cf. Paulus, p. 31 (Nettleship).

546. **conpactum**, cf. 715, 1147.

548. **sacciperium**, latinized diminutive of σακκοπήρα, 'wallet.'

550. **pallium**, a square piece of stuff thrown over the body like a cloak. **oppido**, 'utterly,' cf. on 207.

551. **consociare**, 'enter into partnership.'

553. **spes**, plural (metri causa), cf. 1161, and *eas res* 519.

555. **quo ab**, cf. Asin. 119 (but *abs qua* Men. 345, *a quo* Epid. 143): note on 496.

558. **uiuet**, 'wags.' **qui**, abl. (antecedent *copia*).

Scene 7. Enter Sceparnio from the temple, where he has seen the two girls embracing the statue of Venus. From his soliloquy Labrax discovers that his victims are in the neighbourhood, and rushes into the temple. Charmides entreats Scep. for dry clothes and shelter, but in vain. Scep. retires into the cottage, and Charm. follows Labrax into the temple, after a short soliloquy.

560. **amplexae**, because deponent: contrast *urbem obsessam tenent*.

561 f. The repeated **aiunt** seems to be a vulgarism, like our 'says he.'

563. **istaec**, nom. pl. fem., cf. Men. 520, 766 (*istaec*, neut. pl. Rud. 752). **memoras**=*dicis*, very common in old Lat.; not in Caesar, rare in Cic.

565. **nempe**, cf. on 343.

566. **possum . . . si siem**, 'I could (should be able) . . . if I were.' The indic. (pres. as well as past tenses) for subj. in expressions denoting 'can,' 'must,' 'ought' is frequently found in Plaut., as in class. Lat. Examples with the pres. of *posse* are Mil. 764 *otium si sit, possum expromere*, Poen. 351, 864, Curc. 246, 268, Trin. 85, 414, Bacch. 479, Asin. 153, 164, Pers. 40, Cas. II. 5. 6, Aul. 558, Hec. 471; cf. Cic. II. Verr. IV. 7. 14 *si uelim nominare homines . . . nonne possum?* 9. 20 *neque debent adiuuare si possint, neque possunt si uelint*; 40. 87 *non possum . . . si cupiam*; 51. 115 *si cupiamus . . . qui possumus?* **adpotus**, 'drunk': Curc. 354 *cenati atque adpoti*, Amph. 282 *adpotus probe.*

567. **uise**, cf. on 94.

568. **meas**, synizesis. **oportet**, 'must.' **mi Charmides**: joy makes Labrax affectionate.

569. **tamen**, 'all the same,' belonging in sense to the principal clause, cf. 1124.

570. **barathrum**, *βάραθρον*, the place at Athens into which criminals were hurled; cf. Bacch. 148 (Curc. 121=the belly). [Exit Labrax, into the temple.]

571. **hospes**, 'kind stranger,' addressed to Scep. **aliquid loci**, cf. 301, 415.

572. **istic**, i. e. *in uia*. **ubi uis**, 'wherever you like.'

575. **locus**, here 'occasion,' 'opportunity.' The abl. *loco* is always joined with *in* by Plaut., except in Most. 254, *locis* Rud. 907, Amph. 568.

576. **tegillum**=*teges*, a mat woven out of bullrushes and used to draw round the body and over the head; cf. Paulus *tegillum: cucullionculum ex scirpo factum*; Apul. Met. IX. 12 *nonnulli exiguo tegili tantummodo pubem iniecti.* The first syllable is long (*tēgillum* or *tigillum*: correct Lew. and Sh.) in spite of the fact that the word comes from root *tĕg-*, cf. *tēgula*, 'tile,' also from *tĕg-*, and *rēgilla*=*recta* (*tunica* Varro ap. Non. 539. 10, *inducula* Epid. 223) from *rĕg-*. The same word is probably found in Aul. 301 *de suó tigillo fúmus si qua exit foras*, where however it means 'cottage' according to Nonius, p. 134 *tigellum* (a mistake for *tigellum*): *tuguriolum, domicilium breue.* Cf. *Iuppiter Tigillus*, 'the Protector,' August. Civ. D. 7. 11. *Tĭgillum* from *tignum* (cf. *sigillum* from *signum*) is an altogether different word. [Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. XXXIX. p. 422 f.]

578. **eho** (i) expresses surprise, anger or derision ('zounds!' 'what!' &c.) before a question, cf. Most. 178 *eho mauis uituperarier?* *eho an . . .* Trin. 933, 942 f., *eho quis . . .* Mil. 435, *eho amabo quid . . .* Poen. 263: (ii) calls the attention of the person addressed ('ho!' 'I say!' &c.) before a vocative or a command, e.g. *eho tu* Trin. 55, *eho*

Pseudole Pseud. 348, Men. 432, *eho dic mihi* Capt. 623, Most. 843. [Seyffert in Philol. XXIX. p. 394 f., Richter de us. part. exclam.]

578 f. **an te paenitet . . . ni eluam?** 'are you not content . . . unless I be robbed (without my being robbed)?' Charm. is dissatisfied with the proposed exchange of garments. For *paenitet=parum uidetur* cf. Trin. 320, Truc. 533, Pseud. 305, Bacch. 1182, &c.; for the subj. Eun. 1013 *an paenitebat . . . ni miserum insuper etiam patri indicares?* Merc. 692 *parumne est* (is it not enough) *malae rei quod amat Demipho, ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet?* Phorm. 546, Andr. 647: with *si* Trin. 1186. **eluam** has here the same reflexive or passive sense as **elaui**, (cf. on 537), to which it does duty as a present: the present *elauo*, and the perfect *elui*, are not used by Plaut. Elsewhere the verb *eluere* has the ordinary sense 'to wash out,' 'to wash clean': Aul. 270 *uascula*, Capt. 846 *patinas*, Pseud. 162 *argentum*, Stich. 670 *peregrina omnia*, 'every trace of the foreigner,' Poen. 199 *maculam*.

580. **eluas an exunguare**, 'whether you are cleaned out by washing or anointing,' a piece of word fencing, i.e. 'whether you come to grief in this way or in that.' For the meaning of *ex-* cf. Trin. 406 *quid factumst eo?—Exessum, expotum, exunctum, elotum* (so *M*; *A* has *elutum*) *in balineis*, 'it has been spent in eating,' &c., Truc. 312 *exestis, exunguimini, ebibitis* (allusions to the extravagant sums spent in ointments by the luxurious classes). For *an* without *utrum* or *-ne* cf. 213. **ciccum** (not *ciccus*, Lew. and Sh.), 'a straw,' γρῦ, properly the thin membrane surrounding the grains of the pomegranate (*malum punicum*) as Festus and Varro say. **interduim**, subj. of the old Lat. pres. indic, *interduo* (cf. *duim, interduim, perduis, creduit*, &c.), here expressing modest assertion, 'I am not inclined to make the distinction of a *ciccum*,' cf. Trin. 994 *floccum non interduim*.

581. **nisi si**=*nisi*, not elsewhere used by Plaut. without verb.

583. **barbarum**, 'from foreign parts.' Charm. was a Sicilian, not *ex germana Graecia* (737); but it is not clear how Scep. could have known this. **in aedis**, sc. *uenire*, cf. Stich. 496 *cras de reliquiis nos uolo*, Asin. 30, Mil. 220. **nil moror**, 'I don't care for,' as often in Plaut. and class. Lat. [Exit Scep. into the cottage.]

584. **uenalis ductitauit**, 'has been a slave dealer.' (Cf. Trin. 332 *uenalis habuit*), explained by *non est misericors* 585.

586. **crapulam**, 'potations.' Cf. Most. 1122, Pseud. 1281, Cic. Phil. II. 12. 30 *edormi crapulam et exhala*. (**quam potaui** 587, 'which I have imbibed').

587. A mixture of two constructions, **praeter animi sententiam** and **praeter quam lubuit**; cf. *meo arbitratu ut uolui* Mil. 1221, *ut uolui ex sententia* Merc. 94, *meo modo ut uolui* Trin. 827, and on Rud. 963.

588. 'Neptune has poured salt water into us as though we were Greek wines.' The inferior kinds of Greek wine were mixed with sea

water, in order to make them keep (οἶνος τεθαλασσωμένος): Cato, R. R. 24. Such wines were regarded as unwholesome: Dioscorides, V. 10.

589. **itaque**, 'and so,' cf. 369. **aluom prodi**, 'that we should (307, 636) be cleared out.' Cf. *aluom deicere* Cato, R. R. 158, *al. superiorem d.* 156, *al. mouere* 115, *al. citare* Columella VII. 9, *al. ciere* Celsus, Pliny.

590. **quid opust uerbis?** 'to cut the matter short,' 'in a word,' a common Plautine formula. **inuitare**, 'entertain.' **si pergeret**; for imperf. subj.=pluperf. subj. in conditional sentences cf. Asin. 397 *argenti uiginti minas, si adesset, accepisset*, Pers. 173, Stich. 742; Mil. 28 *pol si quidem conisus esses per corium . . . transmineret bracchium*, 720 ff., Rud. 1260, Curc. 700, Bacch. 434; Merc. 993, Capt. 871, Bacch. 1208 f.; Asin. 678 *numquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares*, Aul. 439, 741.

591. **ibidem**, i.e. in the sea. **uix uiuos amisit domum**, cf. Most. 432 *quom med amisisti a te uix uiuom domum. Amisit=dimisit*, 'let go,' cf. Capt. Arg. 7, Prol. 36, II. 2. 82.

592. **agit.** Note the indic. in a dep. question of which the subject is 'anticipated,' cf. on 353, 356. **conuiuam**, 'my boon companion,' i.e. in the drinking bout described above.

Act III, Scene 1. Enter Daemones from his cottage. He tells of a dream which he had during the previous night, portending an attempted robbery; cf. Merc. II. 1, which opens with a similar passage.

593. **miris modis**, 'in wondrous wise,' again Merc. 225, Mil. 539, Men. 1039, Hec. 179; Verg. Georg. I. 477 *modis pallentia miris*, &c., Lucretius: cf. on 147.

594. **ludos facere**, with dat.='to play a comedy before the eyes of' (to divert or to mystify), cf. Most. 427, Merc. II. 1. 1. Contrast *ludos facere* with acc. 470, 'to make fun of.'

595. Pronounce *quide'*. Final *m* is often dropped before a consonant in Plaut. (*ent'*, *paru'*, *uelt'*): Intr. to Capt. p. 9.

597. **inscitum**, 'uncanny.'

599. **ascensionem facere**=*ascendere*, cf. Bacch. 296 *reuersionem f.*

600. **eas**, i.e. *hirundines*, cf. on 198. **eripere**, i.e. *ex nido*. **postibi**=*postea*, only in Plaut., cf. 1263, Mil. 1418, Poen. 902, Prol. 108, Cist. II. 3. 76; so *interibi=interea*.

601. **adgredirier**, 4th conj. Merc. 248, Truc. 252, 461, *adgredimur* Rud. 299, Asin. 680; so *ingrediri* Pseud. 1299 (A), *progrediri* Cas. V. 1. 9, Men. 754, *congredibor* Most. 783, &c.

602. **utendas**, cf. on 533.

604. **Attica.** Philomela was a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens.

605. **ago cum,** 'plead with,' cf. Pseud. 187 *tecum ago*, Hec. 686 *egi atque oraui tecum.* **popularibus,** 'compatriots,' cf. 615.

606. **fieri,** historical infin. **ferocior** (allit.), 'more insolent.'

607. **ultro,** 'take the offensive and.'

611. **dicam attinere**=*attineat*, a pleonasm very common in Plaut., especially with *dicere*, cf. Trin. 2 *finem fore quem dicam nescio*, Amph. 825, Aul. 67, 804, Capt. 268, 533, Curc. 463, Men. 887, Pseud. 966, Truc. 70, Hec. 520, Phorm. 660; with *arbitrari* Most. 89 *b* (note), 119; with *praedicare* Rud. 138, Pseud. 1306; with *credere* Bacch. 500, Merc. 252, Hec. 261. Similarly Cic. pro Sest. 117 *quid populus Romanus sentire se ostenderet declaratum est*, Verg. Aen. V. 96.

612. **ad coniecturam euadere,** 'to arrive at an interpretation'; cf. *coniecturam facere* (of a dream) 771, Curc. 246, *conicere somnium* Curc. 253, *coniector* Curc. 249.

613 f. **quid hoc clamoris oritur?** 'What is this shouting which arises?' Cf. Aul. 403 *sed quid hoc clamoris oritur hinc ex proxumo?* Trin. 1093, Cas. III. 4. 29. For the partitive gen. cf. 415. **meae uiciniae,** locative (Bücheler, Lat. Decl. p. 62); so, acc. to MSS., *proxumae uiciniae* Bacch. 205, Mil. 273; cf. Charisius, p. 223, 11. For the abl. in similar phrases (*proxuma uicinia*) cf. Most. 1062, Aul. 402, Mil. 1377, 154, and note of Luchs on Mil. 273, in 3rd ed. of Brix.

Scene 2. Enter Trachalio from the temple, where Labrax has been attempting to drag the suppliants by force from the statue of Venus. He implores the aid of Daemones, who goes with two stout slaves (*lorarii*) into the temple to interfere. A noise is heard within, as the struggle begins.

615. Compare Aul. III. 1. 1.

617. **exemplum**=*facinus.* **pessumum pessum** (395, 507), a pun, as in Most. 1171 *pro suis factis pessumis pessum premam.*

618. **uindicate,** 'interfere,' 'take steps,' cf. *uindicatum* (*uindicandum*) *est in eos*, Sall. Cat. 9, Cic. II. Verr. V. 50. 133, Cat. Jug. XXXI. 18. **potior sit pollentia,** again Cas. IV. 4. 3.

619. **nobilis,** 'notorious,' cf. Haut. 227 *nobilis meretrix: nobilis*=*notus* Pseud. 1112 *neque eis* (*umquam*) *nobilis fui*; ibid. 592, 964 *ignobilis* =*ignotus.* **qui**; for the generalizing masc. pl. cf. 624, 728.

620. **statuite exemplum,** 'make an example of,' lit. 'appoint an exemplary punishment for.' Gellius, VII. 14. 4, says 'ueteres nostri *exempla* pro maximis grauissimisque poenis dicebant,' cf. Most. 1116 *exempla edepol faciam ego in te*, Eun. 948 *in quem exempla fient?* 1022, Caes. B. G. I. 31. 9 *in eos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere,*

Sall. Cat. LI. 27, Tac. Ann. XII. 20, XIV. 44. **inpudenti**, 'shamelessness,' neut. cf. *bonum aequomque* 184, *inhumanum*, 'inhumanity,' 767, *melius*, 'a better thing,' 675 *b*, *iniquom* 1096, *dulce amarumque* Pseud. 63, *uetus* Pseud. 436, *uerisimile* Mil. 291.

621. **potius quam ui uicto**, 'and not coerced by brute force.' For the dat. of the predicate adj. with *licet* cf. Truc. 301 *abire hinc saluis licet*, Men. 878.

624. **qui**, i. e. *eis qui*, the antecedent being understood as in 1322, Mil. III. 1. 97–100 *da* (sc. *aliquid*) *qui faciam condimenta, da quod dem quinquatribus . . . flagitiumst si nil mittetur* (sc. *ei*) *quae supercilio spicit* (note of Tyrrell), IV. 2. 85, Most. 522 *nec quae dico obtemperas*, Capt. V. 1. 20, Amph. Prol. 38, Bacch. 1091, Poen. 766, 820.

626. **peruenat** = *peruenĭat*, perhaps from an old pres. *uenĕre* (Corssen), cf. Trin. 93, *euenat* Curc. 39, Epid. 287, 321, Mil. 1010, *aduenat* Pseud. 1030, *conuenat* 543 *b*, *euenunt* Curc. 125 (Fleck.).

627. **per ego haec genua**; cf. Men. 990 *per ego uobis deos dico*, Bacch. 905 *per te, ere, opsecro*, Andr. 538, 834, Hor. Od. I. 8. 1.

629, 638. **tumultues** = *tumultuaris*, again Mil. 172; cf. (in some cases side by side with deponents) the Plautine forms *adsentio* Rud. 975, *amplecto* 816, *amplexo, arbitror, aucupo, auspico* 717, *circumplecto, congraeco, contemplo, crimino, cuncto, delucto, fabulo, fluctuo* 303, 903, *frustro, indipisco, insecto, ludifico, medico, mereo, minito, morigero, munero, nicto, nutrico, opino, pacisco, partio, perscruto, proficisco, sortio, suscito, suspico, tuto, uago, uenero.*

630. **sirpe**, 'silphium,' a latinized form of the Greek σίλφιον (σίλφιον, σίρπιον*, *sirpe*). The plant is described by Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. VI. 3. 4, as having a hollow stalk (νάρθηξ), a thick root (i.e. root stock), a leaf like that of parsley (σέλινον), and a flat seed (probably a seed-vessel) of a leaf-like appearance (φυλλῶδες). This description would be suitable to an umbelliferous plant, like the English parsley. Ellis on Catullus VII. 4 *lasserpiciferae Cyrenae* says that the plant was probably the *Narthex asafoetida* (sometimes called *Ferula asafoetida*), 'which corresponds closely with the figure as represented on coins of Cyrenae (see Dict. of Geography and the woodcut in Taubmann's Plautus, Rud. 630) in its erect thick stem with longitudinal furrowings, its arrangement of leaves and the form and size of its flower stalks.' The method described by Theophrastus (§ 2) of obtaining a juice (ὀπός) from σίλφιον corresponds with that by which the drug *asafoetida* is now-a-days obtained from the plant *Narthex asafoetida*, by incision of the living root. Silphium was grown in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Cyrene, and was a principal source of its wealth: hence frequently represented on its coins. **lasserpicium** (for the spelling cf. Pseud. 816 *A*) was probably a *product* of the plant silphium, used as a drug

(Pliny H. N. XX. 13. 51, § 141), and also highly esteemed as a condiment by Roman epicures (Pseud. 816). The modern drug asafoetida has an offensive odour and taste; but taste is capricious; garlic is as attractive to some nations as it is offensive to others. In XIX. 3. 15, § 38, Pliny says that the juice of the silphium was called *laser*. The derivation of *lasserpicium* is uncertain: perhaps it = *laser piceum*; Solinus 15. 40 derives it from *lac sirpicum*, 'milk of silphium,' cf. γάλα Theophr. (referred to on 630). Wharton (Etyma Latina) says it is an African word.

631. **eam exagogam Capuam**=*eius ex. C.*, 'exportation of it to C.': ἐξαγωγή, pure Lat. *euectio* (Festus). For *eam* cf. *has* (*gratias*) 906.

632. **siccitas**, lit. 'dryness,' i.e. 'immunity.' **ab lippitudine**, 'from rheum (humours)'; cf. *siccum sanguine guttur* (abl. without prep.) Verg. Aen. VIII. 261, IX. 64. **usque**, 'ever,' 'uninterruptedly'; cf. Most. 449 *TR. usquin ualuisti? TH. usque* (Merc. 373 *CH. perpetuo*), Amph. 679, Pers. 23, Epid. 129, Bacch. 248. **ut** probably depends on *futurum* 630. It would seem from this passage that diseases of the eyes were prevalent at Cyrene.

633. **magūdaris** (correct the quantity in Lew. and Sh.) is probably a name for the seed or seed-vessel of the silphium; cf. Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. VI. 3. 4 ἐκ δὲ τούτου μαγύδαριν τὸ καὶ καλούμενον φύλλον (φύεσθαι), 'and that from this (the stalk) grows the magudaris, as the foliage (i.e. leafy seed-vessel) is also called.' In § 1 he said it was called μάσπετον. Note **si** (629) . . . **seu**, cf. 776, Men. 794, &c., *si* . . . *si* 1257.

634. **ut** depends on *oro* 629.

636. **ut**, 'as.' **esse**=*fore*, cf. 307, 589. **uirgidemia**, a humorous coinage of Plautus, on the analogy of *uindemia* (*uini-demia*): **ulmeam uirgidemiam**, 'vintage of the elm.' Elm rods were used for the chastisement of slaves: Amph. 1029, Pseud. 333, 545, &c.

637. **messem mali**, cf. Trin. 33 *eorum* (i.e. *morum malorum*) *licet iam messem metere maxumam*. In Most. 161, Epid. 718, Poen. 1919 the MSS. support the form *messim*.

639. **qui**, 'why' (interrogative, cf. on 123).

640. **bene tibi dico**, 'I speak you fair.'

641. **praeuorti**, lit. 'to turn oneself to something (*rei*, or with pronouns *id*, *hoc*, *illud*, &c.) in preference to other things,' hence 'to attend to'; cf. Capt. II. 3. 100, V. 4. 29.

642. Scan **Dúae ĭnnoc** and **túi ĭndig**.

643. **insignīte** (=*insignĭter*) **iniuria factast**, 'a glaring wrong has been done,' cf. 1097, Mil. 560, Poen. 809, Cic. pro Quinct. 73 *insignite inprobus*.

649 f. **eas** and **deos**, one syll. (synizesis).

653. **quid illum porro praedicem?** 'what should I call him further?' cf. Prol. 30 *porro*, Men. 909 *se miserum praedicat*, Pseud. 192.

654. **praedicas**, 'you speak of,' cf. Aul. 312 *edepol mortalem parce parcum praedicas*, Mil. 968, Most. 981: contrast Rud. 341, 653. **infortunio donabilem**, 'who deserves to be flogged'; cf. *incredibilis*, 'not to be believed' 912, *merx inuendibilis* Poen. 341, *inmemorabilis*, 'not fit to be mentioned' Capt. Prol. 56.

657. **Turbalio**=*tumultuator*, from *turba*, τύρβη; **Sparax**=*lacerator* from σπαράσσειν: names of *lorarii*.

658. **iterum haud imperabo**, 'I will not give orders a second time' (but punish you), a threat addressed to the slaves, because they do not appear at once.

659. **iube**, sc. *eos*. **elidere**, 'knock out,' cf. Mil. 167 *talos elidi*, Verg. Aen. VIII. 261 *angit inhaerens elisos oculos*, 'starting eyeballs.' **sepia**, 'cuttle fish,' cf. *sepiola* Cas. II. 8. 57.

660. **proripite**, 'pitch out,' cf. Cic. in Verr. II. 5. 62 *hominem proripi iubet*. **itidem** (from *ita-dem*, cf. *i-dem*) **quasi**=*perinde ac*.

661. **pectitur**, 'is being belaboured,' cf. Men. V. 7. 30, Capt. IV. 2. 116 *fusti pectito*, Shaksp. Taming of Shrew, Act I. Scene 1. 64 'Doubt not her care should be to comb your noddle with a three legged stool.'

662. **nimis uelim edentauerint**, 'I only hope they have knocked the teeth out of,' cf. 511.

Scene 3. The two girls rush out of the temple in despair. Trachalio assures them of his protection and bids them seat themselves upon the steps of the altar, situated in the court outside the temple. They obey and address a united prayer to Venus.

664. **id est**, 'is the moment,' cf. *nunc illud est quom* Capt. III. 3. 1, Ad. III. 2. 1, *Nunc est ille dies quom gloria maxuma sese Nobis ostendat si uiuimus siue morimur* Enn. Ann. 383 f. Vahl.

665. **auxili praesidi**, asyndeton of synonyms, Cas. III. 5. 3; cf. Rud. 675[b] *malis rebus,miseriis*, Trin. 242 f., 285, Men. 342, Mil. 137, 201, 1232, Bacch. 246, 407, 748, 931, 935, &c. **uiduitas**, 'loss,' cf. *orbitas*. *Viduus* and *orbus* properly mean simply 'deprived of.'

667. **persequamur** with infin.; so in old Lat. *occupo* 248, Most. 566, Poen. 320, &c., *adorno* Epid. 690, *adfecto* Bacch. 377, *conperco* Poen. 350, *conpesco* Bacch. 463, *exsequor* Merc. 911, *perpetro* (=*pergo*) Truc. 465, *expeto* frequently: cf. too Rud. 224 *perreptaui quaerere*.

669. **inportunitas**, 'outrage,' cf. *inp. et superbia*, 'atrocious tyranny,' Cic. Repub. I. 40, Lael. 15. 54, *inp. atque audacia* II. Verr. II. 30. 74.

671. **praecipes**=*praeceps*, 'ruthless(ly),' 'reckless(ly).' 'Antiqui *ancipes, praecipes, bicipes* proferebant in nominatiuo: Plautus *saliam in*

puteum praecipes' Prisc. VI. 95, who further quotes *praecipem* Laev. fr. 18 M, *praecipe* Enn. Ann. 422 M.; cf. *ancipes=anceps* Rud. 1158.

672. **reppulit, propulit,** 'hustled backwards and forwards.'

675 *a.* **moriri,** always 4th conj. in Plaut., cf. 684, Asin. 121, Capt. III. 5. 74, Pseud. 1222, *morīmur* Enn. Ann. 384 (quoted on 664).

675 *b.* **melius,** cf. on 620 *inpudenti.* For the sentiment cf. 220 and Sall. Cat. 51 *in luctu atque miseriis mortem aerumnarum requiem, non cruciatum esse*: Seneca, Herc. F. 515 *Qui morte cunctos luere supplicium iubet Nescit tyrannus esse. diuersa irroga: Miserum ueta perire, felicem iube.*

676. **cesso,** without interrog. particle, cf. Aul. 397, 627, Capt. 827, Mil. 896, Cas. II. 3. 20, III. 6. 4, Pers. 197, Merc. 129. Synonymous phrase: *sed ego cesso* Capt. 827, Truc. 630, Epid. 100, 342.

677 *a.* **qui=***quis*, cf. 98.

677 *b*, 678. For the repetition of thought cf. Curc. 304 *quis uocat? quis nominat me?* For the omission of the object cf. Ad. 778 *quor hic nominat?* sc. *eum.* **respexis,** cf. on *faxo* 365.

680. **me uide,** 'trust me,' 'look to me,' an expression peculiar to comedy, cf. Trin. 808, Merc. 1013, Andr. 350, Phorm. 711; similarly *me spectes* Asin. 680, *me uiden* Mil. 376. **si modo liceat** &c., '(I will do so) if only it be granted that violence do not crush us': *id* anticipates the *ne* clause.

681 *a.* Constr. **quae uis adigit (ut) ipsa mi uim adferam,** 'violence which impels me to lay violent hands on myself.' For *uim adferre* cf. 729. *Adigit* here (metri causa) for *subigit*, cf. *adigere* 273.

681 *b.* **inepta,** 'foolish.'

683. **re=***ἔργῳ, factis* 1221, opposed to *dictis* 682. **acta haec res est=***actum est de nobis*, 'the game is up': *haec res=nostra res*, cf. Trin. 507, Capt. 539.

684. **quam=***potius quam*, cf. Men. 726 *uidua uiuam quam tuos mores perferam*, Bacch. 618 *inimicos quam amicos aequomst med habere*, Poen. 747, Sall. Jug. 82, Cat. 9, Tac. Ann. I. 58. Hiatus in diaeresis, cf. 354.

685. **quom uenit,** &c., 'now that I think of death'; for pres. indic. cf. 743, 771, Amph. 416, Mil. 1324, Bacch. 597, *nunc quom* Aul. 194, 629, Merc. 178. Note the alliteration (*m*), a constant feature of the verse of Plaut., cf. in this scene 669 (*t. in.*), 671 (*s*), 672 (*p*), 691 (*t*), 694 f. (*a*), 697 (*f*), 699 (*n*), 700 (*u*), and similarly throughout the play.

687. **nam,** interrogative, cf. *nam quod malum* Most. 191, *nam qua causa* Aul. 44, *nam quam ob rem* Amph. 553, *nam cur* Aul. 42, *nam quid* Amph. 661, &c. **is animus,** 'the courage you speak of,' cf. Bacch. 630 *PI. Heia, habe bonum animum. MN. Vnde habeam?* Pseud.

1095 *SI. Bonan fide istuc dicis? BA. Vnde ea sit mihi?* **inuenitur**, for *inuenietur* or *inueniatur*, cf. *ecquis recludit?* 413. The 1st pers. of the pres. indic. is often deliberative in meaning, e. g. *quid ago?* Most. 368, Trin. 1062, Bacch. 1196, Pers. 666, Epid. 693, Haut. 343, *eon?* Most. 774, *quam mox seco?* Mil. 1406, *an obsono amplius?* Men. 320, *credo?* Amph. I. 1. 237, *ferio?* Cas. II. 6. 53, *purgon ego me?* Eun. 434: so too in class. Lat., Cic. ad Att. XIII. 40 *aduolone an maneo?* Or. III. 5 *imusne sessum?* Madv. Opusc. p. 40.

688. **adsidite in ara.** The altar (in this case situated in the court-yard outside the temple, but still within the temple precincts: cf. 725 *foras*) was a common place of refuge, cf. 692 *moenia haec*, Cic. pro Domo *Hic arae sunt, hic foci, hic di penates . . . hoc perfugium est ita sanctum omnibus ut inde abripi neminem fas sit* (not even a slave, cf. Most. 1094 *ego interim aram hanc occupabo*).

689. **in fano hic intus Veneris**, 'inside in the temple of Venus here,' probably in the *cella*, cf. Livy XXIV. 10. 6 *in aede intus sospitae Iunonis*, Cic. Fin. III. 5. 18 *quae sunt intus in corpore.* For the pleonasm cf. Mil. 121, Capt. 330.

690. **amplexae** and **abreptae**, sc. *sumus*, cf. 370.

691. **tamen**, 'spite of everything,' cf. Capt. II. 3. 44 *beneque ero gessisse morem in tantis aerumnis tamen*, Amph. I. 3. 44, Most. 179, Rud. 569: add Verg. Aen. IV. 329 *qui te tamen ore referret.*

hinc, 'from my position here.'

692. **moenia haec**, sc. *sunt*, cf. 170, 207: 'these are your bulwarks,' with regular attraction of the subject pronoun to the gender and number of the predicate noun. **defensabo**=*defendam*, cf. 307.

693. **contra incedam**, 'I will offer a sturdy resistance': for the dat. cf. Capt. III. 5. 6 *ut confidenter mihi contra astitit*, Curc. 163, Tac. Ann. XI. 10 *huic contra itum*, and the dat. with *obuiam ire.*

697. **fecerunt parui**, 'have insulted,' 'have slighted.'

698. **tua pace**, 'by thy leave,' 'of thy grace.'

699. **elautae sumus** (passive of *elauere*, 'to wash out,' cf. on 151), lit. 'we have been cleaned out,' i. e. have lost everything, including our clean clothes; for the sense cf. *elaui* 537, 579.

700. **idcirco**, antecedent to **si** 701.

701. **minus bene lautum**, 'uncleanly.' The girls have not had time to wash their clothes or take the bath which the priestess prepared: cf. 271.

702. **ut**, 'as,' implying *sic* in the principal clause.

703. **id**, i.e. to address prayers to Venus without due formalities.

704. **autumant**, 'men say.' **ex concha**: not quite accurate. Venus was regarded as having been born from the foam (Ἀφρογένεια),

and was often represented in works of art as rising from the sea (Ἀφροδίτη ἀναδυομένη), sometimes as supported on a shell. Certain kinds of mussels were called *Venereae*. **conchas**. We should expect *preces*: *concha* seems to denote the coating of mud and sand which encased the girls like a shell. This is perhaps better than to suppose with Ussing a reference to shells sticking to the clothes of the girls.

705. **-que et**, 'both . . . and,' cf. Mil. 1348 *metuoque et timeo*, Poen. Prol. 3.

Scene 4. Enter Daemones from the temple, followed by Labrax, in custody of the *lorarii*. An altercation between Labrax, Daemones, and Trachalio ensues, accompanied by threats and blows. In the course of it Trachalio incidentally mentions that the girls are genuine Greeks, and Palaestra an Athenian by birth. This not only serves to excite the interest of Daemones, himself an Athenian, but also, by suggesting to him the thought of his lost daughter, skilfully paves the way for the discovery in the fourth act. Trachalio is sent to find his master, while Daemones and the *lorarii* keep guard over Labrax.

706. **natum quantumst hominum**, 'of all sons of women,' cf. Pseud. 351 *quid ais, quantum terram tetigit hominum periurissume?*

707. **sunt**, i.e. the girls, whom he addresses with **uos**, (keeping his eyes all the while fixed on the *leno*): in his excitement he has not observed that the girls have already come out of the temple; he supposes that they are following him. Trachalio points out that they are already at the altar, where he himself is also standing by their side. **huc**=*ad me*, cf. on 726.

708. **istuc**, cf. Truc. IV. 3. 13 *omnium primum diuorsae state: em sic, istuc* (what you are doing) *uolo*. **uolueramus**, cf. on 95 *dixerat*. In the plural Daem. includes his slaves with himself. **iube modo**, 'just let him,' here a challenge (addressed to no definite person)=*sine modo* (Most. 11), cf. Most. 426 *iube uenire nunciam*, Pseud. 1054, Eun. 739, Ad. 914, and Bentley's note '*iube* est insultantis, prouocantis.' The word often takes a dependent subj. in other senses, e. g. Men. 955, Pers. 605, Stich. 396, Eun. 691, Haut. 735.

709 addressed to Labrax. **legirupio** probably='a breach of the laws,' (not as Lew. and Sh. and Key say, 'a law-breaker,' *legirupa* 652), formed like (*usu*) *capio*, 'a taking,' &c. **cum dis**, 'with (i. e. against) the gods.' *Cum* like the Engl. 'with' often describes in a quite general way the relation of two parties, even if it be an antagonistic one; cf. *seruare* (and *perdere, mutare*) *fidem cum*, 'to break faith with,' Pseud. 376, Ad. 512, *capere* (*habere*) *iudicem cum*, 'to go to law with,' Rud. 1380, Most. 557, *captare cum*, 'to break a lance with,' ibid. 1069, *stomachari cum*, 'to be angry with,' Eun. 323, and Rud. 719, 733, 773, Most. 1142 (note). So in Cic. *coniugium* (and

diuortium) *facere cum, liberalitate uti cum.* Hand, Turs. II. 147 ff., Nägelsbach, Lat. Stil.[4] p. 347. **nobis,** 'do you expect us to look on while,' &c.

710. **inpinge,** said to a *lorarius,* as Labrax shows an intention of approaching the altar. **iniqua,** predicate adjective. **cum pretio tuo** =*cum damno tuo,* i. e. 'you will suffer for it,' cf. *magno cum pretio atque malo* Catull. LXXVII. 2.

711. **at etiam,** 'what?' cf. Capt. 563, Trin. 991, Amph. 1025, Most. 851.

712. **meas,** synizesis; so 723. **inuito me,** abl. abs. for prose *mihi inuito.* **cedo arbitrum,** 'name as arbitrator,' cf. 1380, Ad. 123 *aut cedo quemuis arbitrum.*

714. **si . . . niue,** 'if (as you say) . . . and not,' cf. 1381 *ni . . . siue* and note.

715. **conpingi,** cf. 546, 1147. **test aequom.** For the accentuation cf. Bacch. 14 *uideás mercédis quíd tibíst aequóm dari,* Amph. 832, 990. **aetatem,** 'for life,' adverbial accusative (never joined with a possessive adjective), cf. Curc. 554 *aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem,* Pseud. 515, Asin. 21, 274, 284, Amph. 1023, Poen. III. 3. 23, Haut. 716, Hec. 747, Eun. 734.

716. **contriueris,** '(shall) have worn out' by pacing to and fro, or lying there: cf. 749.

717. **non auspicaui isti rei,** 'I have not laid myself out for this' (talk with you), lit. 'I have not sought divine approval by taking auspices,' cf. Pers. 689 *lucro faciundo ego auspicaui in hunc diem*: for a slightly different sense cf. Capt. 766 f. (*exauspicaui, redauspicandum*). The verb is never deponent in Plaut., cf. Stich. 502, and note on *tumultuare* Rud. 629. **rei,** synizesis. **ut . . . fabuler,** a clause equivalent to a noun, in apposition to *isti rei.* For the pres. subj. cf. on 129.

718. **te,** Daemones. **istoc,** 'the person standing by you,' cf. *istuc* 708.

719. **tecum ago,** 'my business is with you': contrast *agere cum,* 'to plead with' 605, 'to behave in relation to' 733.

720. The reply of Trach. is *παρὰ προσδοκίαν.* **digitulo minumo,** 'with the littlest of a little finger.'

721. **follis pugilatorius,** 'boxer's ball,' a bag or ball inflated with air, and hung up for practice with the fists. Slaves were sometimes hung up and flogged; cf. Trin. 247 *pendentem ferit,* Most. 1167 *caedi pendens.*

722. **incursare,** with acc.; Asin. 34.

725. **foras,** 'out,' i. e. out of the temple precincts; cf. on 688.

726. **huc opus est,** 'it is necessary (to pay) to me': *huc=mihi,*

cf. Poen. 1049 *huc ostende*, Rud. 707. **arido argento**, 'hard cash'; cf. the Irish expression 'dry money' ("£700 of dry money" Spectator, Nov. 8, 1890), and the similar metaphorical expressions ἀργύριον καθαρόν Theocr. XV. 36, 'blankes Geld,' lit. 'shining money': *aridus*, 'without moisture,' easily suggests the meaning 'nothing but,' cf. Asin. 155 *aurum et argentum merum*, Germ. 'lauter,' prop. 'clear'='nothing but.'

727. **Veneri conplacuerunt**, 'have won favour in the eyes of Venus.'

728. **dei**, &c., 'the gods pay you money?' generalizing masc. plural, cf. Pers. 26 *deisne aduorser*? where the talk is about *Cupido* 25: similarly *liberi* often of a single child (male or female), Rud. 748, Aul. 736. **nunc adeo** frequently introduces an energetic command or expression of resolve, generally in breaking off a discussion, like the Engl. 'now I'll tell you what'; cf. Men. 119, Pseud. 143, 185, 855, Mil. 159, Trin. 855, Merc. 329, Asin. 532, Curc. 715, Truc. II. 2. 12, Cas. III. 2. 4, Aul. 438 (Langen); *adeo* has here weakened meaning, and serves to emphasise *nunc*, cf. on 731.

729. **occipito modo ioculo**, 'just attempt merely in fun'; cf. Most. 923 *egone te ioculo modo ausim dicto aut facto fallere*? **pausillulum** 'to the smallest extent.' The form *paus.* (not *paux.*) is found in some of the best MSS. in Bacch. 833, Stich. 163, 175, Truc. V. 21. 48; contrast *M* in Rud. 929. *A* has sometimes *paus.*, sometimes *paux.*

730. **ita ornatum**, 'with such an expression on your face'; cf. 488. **noueris** for *sis* with fut. part., a construction avoided by Plaut. after consecutive *ut* (or *non dubito quin*); cf. Pseud. 464 *ut tu censeas*, Rud. 756, (Poen. 184, 882), and note on Rud. 1419.

731. **uos** (accus.) **adeo**, 'as for you' (*lorarii*): *adeo* is used with weakened meaning to emphasise the pronoun; *ego adeo* Mil. 1192, Bacch. 829, 968, Truc. IV. 3. 74, *eum . . . adeo* Rud. 1199, *id adeo* Most. 477, &c., cf. Rud. 728; for fuller meaning of *adeo* cf. on Prol. 36. For **ni**, 'unless,' when the principal clause expresses a threat, cf. 810 ff., 1008, Asin. 471, 474, 706, Curc. 723, Mil. 156, Amph. 440, Truc. 286; *nisi* Mil. 828, Capt. 749, Poen. 355. **ei**, dat. (synizesis). **exoculassitis**, cf. *edentauerint* 662, and note on 304.

732. **quasi murteta iuncis**, 'like bunches of myrtle with rushes'; *murteta*, prop. 'myrtle groves,' here seems to denote artificial imitations made of single branches, as offerings to Venus, somewhat similar to the Ἀδώνιδος κῆποι (plants grown in pots or boxes and offered at the Ἀδώνια), Plato, Phaedr. 276 B, Theocr. XV. 113. **uirgis circumuinciam** (allit.), 'wrap you round with rods,' i. e. flog you, cf. *amplectitote* 816.

733. **ui agis**; cf. on 719. **mecum**; cf. on 709. **opprobras uim**;

cf. Truc. 280 *rus tu mi opprobras*, Most. 301 *cupio id opprobrarier.* **flagiti flagrantia**, 'you burning scandal'=*homo flagitio flagrans*, cf. Cic. II. Verr. IV. 32. 71 *conuiuia quae domesticis flagitiis flagrabant.*

734. **trifurcifer**, 'double-dyed villain'; cf. Aul. 326 *fur trifurcifer*, 633 *non fur, sed trifur.* **inclementer**, 'uncivilly'; cf. 114.

735. **fateor**, 'I grant' for the sake of argument only; cf. 756. **adprime probus**, (allit.), 'a very fine (virtuous) fellow,' ironical; cf. 112, 381; not ironical Trin. 373 *adprime probo* (*genere*), Cist. I. 1. 10 *adprime nobilis.*

736. **numqui**, 'in any degree,' interrogative, 'is that any reason why'; cf. 1020. **quid 'liberas'?** 'free, say you?' For *quid* in surprised quotations of another's words cf. 881 *quid 'fures'?* Bacch. 145 *Caue malo. LY. Quid 'caue malo'?* Amph. 1021, Truc. 256, Merc. 304, 684, &c.

737. **atque eras tuas**, 'and, what is more, your betters.' **ex germana Graecia**, 'from Greece proper,' as opposed to Greek colonies, cf. Most. 40 *germana inluuies*, Capt. II. 2. 38 *germano nomine.*

740. **poplaris**=*popularis* 605, cf. *popli*=*populi* Most. 15, Aul. 283, 285, Asin. 655, &c.

741. **Athenis Atticis**, 'Athens in Attica'; cf. Pseud. 416, Epid. II. 4. 66, &c. Stephanus says that there were cities called Athens in Laconia, Caria, Liguria, Italy, Euboea, Acarnania, Boeotia and Pontus.

742. **ciuis** (=*popularis*), cf. on 42. **tuas**, synizesis; so **mearum** 743.

743. **quom uideo**; cf. on 685. **apsens**, 'though absent,' is added because *commonere* would generally be used of someone present.

744. **quae** . . . 'she whom I lost as a three year old child.' **tanta**, 'as tall' as Palaestra. **esset scio**; a common case of parataxis in Plaut. **si uiuit**, an unusual case of anacoluthon (anac. of the if-clause), to avoid the 'male ominatum' *uiueret.*

745. **istisce**, abl. plur. of *istic*, again Mil. 421, in both cases before vowels; elsewhere even before vowels *istis*. Compare on 110, 294. **quoiae** refers to *domino*, 'to whom they belonged.'

746. **haec**; cf. on 200 *a.*

747. **recte**, 'properly,' 'duly,' cf. 779, 800.

748. **faelis uirginalis**, 'maiden mouser.' The spelling *faelis* or *faeles* is supported by the best MSS. of Varro, Cicero, Nemesianus, and Charisius (Georges, Lat. Wortf.). In Persa 751 *BC* spell *feles uirginaria.*

749. **sublectos** from *sublegere*, 'to filch away,' cf. Ecl. IX. 21 *uel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper*: Mil. 1090 *clam nostrum*

hunc hinc sermonem sublegerunt='overheard.' The uncompounded *legere* =*surripere*, Hor. Sat. I. 3. 117 *sacra diuom legere*, Lucil. Sat. XXVIII. 58. **habebis, conteres**, cf. on 189 *a.*

750. **namque**, only before vowels in Plaut. **alterae**, i. e. Ampelisca: old dat. fem., again Haut. 271, Phorm. 928, Caes. B. G. V. 27. 5, Nep. Eum. I. 6, Colum. V. 11. 10, Gell. VII. (VI.) 6. 1: cf. dat. masc. *altero* Gruter, Inscr. 928, 9, fem. *aliae* Mil. 802, *illae* Cato, R. R. 154, C. I. L. 4, 1824, *istae* Truc. 790, *solae* Mil. 356, gen. masc. *ulli* Truc. 293, *nulli* Andr. 608. **patria**, 'native city' (somewhere in Greece, cf. 737).

751. **nisi**, 'only,' almost equivalent to the co-ordinating conjunction 'but'; cf. Cist. I. 1. 5 *nescio: nisi fieri non posse arbitror*, Eun. 827 *nescio: nisi amasse credo Pamphilam*, Trin. 233 *de hac re mihi satis hau liquet: nisi hoc sic faciam, opinor, ut*, &c.. Cic. Rosc. Am. 99 *nescio: nisi hoc uideo Capitonem in his bonis esse socium*, Sall. Jug. 24, 67, 100. More difficult examples, involving either a mixture of the two meanings 'except' and 'but,' or ellipsis of a verb, are Epid. 281, Bacch. 324, Most. 278. Mil. 24, 1166, Men. 530; cf. on *nisi quia* Rud. 1025.

752. **tua istaec sunt**, a Latin way of saying 'you are another,' lit. 'what you say applies to yourself,' cf. Pseud. 362 *PS. Socio-fraude! BA. Sunt mea istaec*, 'true,' Trin. 123 *non istuc meumst*, 631 *non meumst.* The answer of Trach. *contende ergo*, &c. necessarily implies some taunt or repartee on the part of Labr. in reply to the epithet *inpuratissime.* **enim**, 'look you,' 'I declare,' as often in classical Lat., cf. on 922, Most. 1144 *enim istic captiost*, 551, Capt. III. 4. 36, Palmer on Amph. II. 2. 26, Langen, Beitr. p. 262 f. **istaec**, neut. pl., formed like *haec*, is the only form used before consonants by Plaut., e. g. Pseud. 362 (quoted above), Amph. 815, 834, 925, &c., *ista* (rare) only before vowels, e. g. Amph. 589, Asin. 578 (*M*). **purior**, 'cleaner,' i. e. less marked with stripes, cf. *sincerum* 756, *lanx pura* Dig. VI. 1. 6, *corona pura* Vitr. VII. 3, opposed to *caelata.*

753. **offerūmentas** (correct the quantity in Lew. and Sh.), 'weals,' 'seams,' properly the ridge where two things are joined together by *ferrūmen*, 'cement'; for *-menta* cf. *ramenta* 1016, *caementa* (=*caementum*). **habebis**,'do (shall) not turn out to have,' cf. *erit* 756.

756. **sincerum**, 'whole,' 'flawless,' cf. Most. 868 *ut adhuc fuit mi corium esse oportet sincerum.* **dicat**, 'will say,' or 'would say'=*dicturus sit* (avoided by Plaut., cf. on 730, 1419). **ampullarius**, here 'a maker (or coverer) of leathern flasks'; cf. Festus 'scorteae ampullae (flasks of hide) uetustate rugosae et coloris eiusdem *rubidae* dici solent.'

757. **optumum operi faciundo**, 'most suitable for carrying on his craft,' cf. Curc. 240 *id lieni optumumst*, Cato, R. R. 6 *locus uino optumus*;

similar datives in Rud. 1374, Pers. 560, Mil. 745, Amph. 288, Trin. 229.

758. **quid causae** (partitive gen.): Aul. 92, Trin. 1188.

759. **spectas**, 'are you ogling.' **quas**=*nam eas*, cf. *quos* 972.

760. **atqui**, 'however,' lit. 'but somehow (anyhow)': *qui* indefinite, cf. on 123, 946 *at pol qui*. **uotas**=*uetas*. **semul**, archaic=*simul*.

761. **Volcanus**=*ignis*, cf. Amph. 341, Men. 330, Aul. 359. **aduorsarius**, on account of her unfaithfulness to him, cf. the myth in Homer of Aphrodite being surprised by Hephaestus in adultery with Ares. [Labrax approaches the cottage.]

762. For **heus**, 'harkye,' standing after a sentence, cf. 830 *heus uos*, Mil. 434 *tibi ego dico, heus Philocomasium*, Pseud. 243, Most. 680, Trin. 1054.

763. **iam hercle**, not separated by Plaut., cf. 769. **messis mergis** (allit.) **pugneis**, 'I'll make hay in your face with a fisty fork': *mergae* (plur.), a two-pronged pitchfork, used for tossing hay or corn; cf. Amph. I. 1. 142 *hospitio pugneo*, 'a fisty welcome.' Scan **tíbi fiét** with original long vowel, cf. *fīt*, Capt. Prol. 25.

764. **ficis aridis**, which require no cooking.

765. **tuo**, synizesis. **siquidem** (cf. on 1061) **copiast**, 'on condition that I have leave.'

766. **aliquo**, 'somewhere else,' cf. *aliquis* 135.

767. **quin**=*quine*, 'by which,' cf. *quaene* 272, *quin* 861, Trin. 360, *quemne* 1019, *quodne* 1231. **inhumanum**, 'the inhumanity,' cf. on 620 *inpudenti*.

768. The fact that it was lawful to burn or smoke out a refugee at the altar (cf. Most. 1114 and the Andromache of Euripides), though not to drag him away, illustrates the formalism of ancient religious usage, and may be compared with the custom of throwing poppy heads and figures made of rushes into the Tiber in place of the human offerings demanded by the river god.

769. **coniciam**, asyndeton, cf. 774.

770. **ambustulatum**, 'half-roasted,' cf. *infelicibus ustulanda lignis* Catull. XXXVI. 8. **magnis auibus**, i. e. vultures.

771. **coniecturam**, cf. 612. **illa simia**, cf. 598.

772. **ingratiis**=*me inuito* or *inuitas*, frequent in the comedians, e. g. Mil. 449 *ui atque inuitam ingratiis*, Amph. I. 1. 217, Men. 1054, elsewhere only in Nep. Them. 4. 4, Cic. Quinct. XIV. 47, Gellius. Compare *gratiis*, 'for nothing,' abl. of *gratiae*, lit. 'for mere thanks' (always three syllables in Plaut. and Ter., cf. Capt. 408, Most. 175, &c.).

773. **scin quid**, with indic., very common, e. g. Men. 207, 425,

677, 947, 1154, Pseud. 276, 538, 641, 657; cf. on 356, 382 (*scin tu*?). **oro cum**, cf. Asin. 662, 686, and on Rud. 709.

774. **dum adduco**, 'till I (shall) bring,' cf. 879, 179.

775. **ne** depends on *cura* 776, 'take care that he does not ——' (i. e. 'touch them,' interrupted by Daem., cf. Trin. 1073, Epid. 128, Phorm. 254).

777. **abitat**: cf. on *perbiteres* 495.

778. **talentum magnum**, again 1344, means the Attic silver talent, worth 60 minae, as is proved by Most. 919, where, after deducting 40 minae from two 'great talents,' the remainder is reckoned as 80 minae. Dziatzko on Phorm. 644 says that the Attic talent was called *magnum* in contrast to other Greek and foreign talents of less value. Hiatus before **aut**. **sistere**, a legal term, 'to produce in court,' cf. Cic. de Off. III. 10. 45, Livy III. 45. 3, *se sistere* Curc. 163, 'to appear in court.'

779. **curabo**, cf. *curabitur* Capt. 728, Most. 401, Men. 539.

Scene 5. Daemones threatens Labrax with condign punishment, if he ventures either to lay hands on the girls, or to go away himself, and then (l. 820) leaves him in the custody of the *lorarii*.

781. **quiescis**, &c., 'will you prefer to be quiet (cf. 413) after a thrashing or as you are, without a thrashing, if you have the choice?' cf. 765.

784. **tangedum**, 'just touch them,' cf. 785 f., 796, 798.

785. **tangam**, 'I *will* touch them,' expressing *resolve*, cf. 365 (*faxo*).

787. **non censeo**, 'I think not,'=*nolo*, cf. 1269–1278, *haud opinor* Most. 798, *non spero*, 'I hope not,' Most. 197, *non uideor* Most. 146, 270, 820, *non aio* Most. 978 f.

788. **recessero**, (cf. 330), παρὰ προσδοκίαν.

790. **dixerit**, '*shall* call me,' cf. on 946.

791. **te ludos dimisero**, 'make sport of you before I let you go,' a variation of *te ludos fecero*, cf. on 470.

794. **quam magnum uero**, cf. Asin. 669, 697, Merc. 395, 405, Mil. 296, &c.

795. **minacias**, 'menaces,' cf. Mil. 374, Truc. V. 56. For the formation cf. *audacia*, *contumacia*, *fallacia*, &c., from adjectives in *-ax*.

796. **rapere**='to drag off,' several times in this play, e. g. 853, 881; cf. *proripere* 660.

797. **at scin quo modo?** 'at your peril,' lit. 'but do you know on what terms?' with ellipsis of the verb (*tanges*): cf. Amph. 356, Aul. 307, 831, Poen. 376, Bacch. 1178, Most. 642, &c.; with the verb Aul.

47 *at scin quomodo tibi res se habet?* Bacch. 594 *at scin quam iracundus siem?*

798. **curriculo**, 'at full speed,' cf. Most. 362 *curro curriculo*, 930 *curriculo ueniat*, Pers. 199 *uola curriculo.*

799. **clauas?** For the repetition of a word, making a question without an interrogative particle cf. Capt. 838 *manum?* 844 *ignem ingentem?* Most. 493 *in somnis?* 638 *aedis?* 810 *tamquam?* with *ain* Rud. 1095. **sed**, '(and not merely clubs) but stout ones'; for *sed*, introducing a word or phrase which is intended to obviate a possible misunderstanding, cf. Cas. II. 8. 55 *obsona: sed lepide uolo*, ibid. III. 5. 51 *LY. etiamne habet nunc Casina insana gladium? PA. Habet, sed duos*: Juv. V. 147 *boletus domino, sed qualem Claudius edit*, where Mayor quotes, among other passages, Phaedr. IV. 17. 19 *odore . . . sed multo*, Mart. IX. 42. 3 *scelus est, mihi crede, sed ingens*, and compares the similar use of the French 'mais.'

800. **faxo** (365) **recte** (747) **acceptum**, 'I'll see that you have a warm reception,' cf. Haut. 341 *ademptum tibi iam faxo omnem metum*, Phorm. 1028. For this sense of *accipere* cf. Amph. 286.

801. **scelestus** (502) **galeam perdidi**, perhaps a reminiscence (derived from Diphilus) of the saying of Socrates preserved by Seneca, De ira III. 11. 2 *Socratem aiunt colapho percussum nihil amplius dixisse quam molestum esse quod nescirent homines quando cum galea prodire deberent.* 802. **foret**=*esset.*

805. **ehem**, an interjection expressing a pleasant sense of surprise ('aha'); Hand, Tursell. II. p. 356. For the order of words (**optume eccum**) cf. 1209: *optume* frequently comes after an interjection, and regularly stands before *eccum.* **clauator**, with synizesis: cf. *cauillator* (3 sylls.) Truc. 683, *obliuiscendus* (4 sylls.) Mil. 1359, *obliscier*, *obliscar* Attius 190, 488 Ribb., *auonculus* (3 sylls.) Aul. 685, 778, 799, *ditiae* Rud. 542, *sis*=*si uis* 465, *sultis*=*si uoltis* 820, *sodes*=*si audes.* That *caue ne eas* sounded something like *cauneas* is proved by the well-known story of the hawker of Caunian figs in Cic. Div. II. 40.

806. **tinnimentum auribus**, either 'that means a tingling in my ears' (caused by a blow: Turnebus), cf. Cas. V. 4. 5 *illac lumbifragiumst obuiam*; or 'that is mere rodomontade' (intended to frighten): cf. our expression 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.'

807. **illinc alteram clauam**, 'one of the two clubs,' cf. Aul. 325 *agnum hinc uter est pinguior.*

808. **istinc, hinc adsistite**, cf. Merc. 977 *adsistam hinc altrinsecus.*

809. **sic.** Daemones indicates more exactly the position which he wishes the *lorarii* to take up: for the repetition cf. Truc. 787 *omnium primum diuorsae state; em sic, istuc uolo.*

811. **istis inuitassitis**, 'give him a taste of your clubs,' cf. 362.

For the play upon **inuitas** cf. Trin. 27 *inuitus, ni id me inuitet ut faciam fides.*

812. **adeo**, 'up to such a point' (of time), is here strengthened by **usque**, 'right up to,' &c., cf. *usque adeo donec* Cist. II. 3. 40, *adeo usque dum* Amph. 470, Asin. 328.

813. **peristis.** For the perf. in threats, accompanied by an 'unless' clause, cf. Mil. 163, 828, Capt. 749, Poen. 355. For the form cf. C. I. L. 1. 646, 647; 4. 1293; Capt. 749 (*BJE*); *peristi* Poen. 355, Cas. III. 5. 12; *perisse* Aul. 300, Most. 349: Plaut. also used the forms in *ii* (*periisti*), &c. **appellabit**, 'accosts.' **quempiam**, fem., cf. *anum quemquam* 406.

814. **istinc**, 'from where you stand'; cf. Capt. 603. **istarum**, i. e. *mulierum.*

815. **quantum potest**, 'as fast as you can,' cf. Most. 758 (note).

816. **amplectitote** (629), 'compass about.'

820. **sultis**=*si uoltis*; cf. *sis* 465.

821. **heu hercle** (hiatus), 'alas, upon my word'; cf. Men. 731, Mil. 1057 (*B*), Most. 981 *heu edepol.* The phrase is further strengthened by **ne**, 'verily'; cf. Men. 908 *heu edepol ne ego homo uiuo miser.* [The combination *eheu hercle* which the MSS. give here cannot be supported by parallel passages.]

822. **Herculi**, gen., again Pers. 2. **fit**, pres. tense, like *mutantur* 821.

823. **ita**, 'so strangely.' **destituit**, 'has set up,' 'placed'; so occasionally in Cic. and Livy; see Lew. and Sh. *Clauiger* is a standing epithet of Hercules.

826. When Labr. calls to Pal., a *lorarius* answers in obedience to the instructions of Daem. (813 f.) **apage**=ἄπαγε, an imperative sometimes found with an object, 'get out.' **controuorsiast**, 'I protest,' 'I have a bone to pick with you,' lit. 'there is a point at issue there.'

828. **caue infortunio.** *Cauere* takes sometimes dat. (as in the common phrase *caue malo*), sometimes *a* with abl. (833), sometimes accus. (833, Asin. 42). **sis**, cf. 465; in the present passage, as often, the feeling is the reverse of polite; cf. Most. 1 *exi e culina, sis, foras mastigia.*

829. **ut potis est**, 'so far as is possible,' i. e. for *ignaui homines.*

830. Hiatus before **heus** as in 1369, Men. 696, Trin. 1059 (*M*). **heus uos**, 'harkye,' voc., cf. on 97. For *heus uos* after *uobis dico* cf. the passages quoted on line 762 above: but more commonly *heus tu*, &c. precedes *tibi dico*, &c.; Curc. 516, Men. 378, 696, Mil. 217, 434, Poen. 1305. **molestiae**, 'an annoyance,' pred. dat.

833. **crassum infortunium**, 'a fat (sound) thrashing.'

834. **abeas, si uelis**, 'go away if you wish'; for the jussive pres. subj. *abeas* cf. *eas* 403, 519: for the pres. subj. in the if-clause cf. 1229 *si sapias, sapias*, Amph. 819 *tute si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuom*, ibid. 961 *tristis sit si eri sint tristes; hilarus sit si gaudeant*, Asin. 120, 763, 766, Pseud. 570, Stich. 80, Truc. 855, Trin. 370, and note on Rud. 1021.

835 f. **bene factum**, 'very good,' cf. 1411 *bene facis, gratiam habeo magnam*, Asin. 59, Eun. 1091. The *lorarii* lift up their clubs and approach; their permission only meant 'go at your peril.' Labrax continues hastily **non cedam potius**, 'I'll rather not go': *cedere=ire*, cf. Pseud. 308 *inanis cedis*, 955 *transuorsus cedit*, Aul. 517, 526, Cas. II. 8. 7, 10. **illic ilico**, 'there on the spot,' cf. 328. **astate**, 'keep your places.'

837. **proueni nequiter**, 'I have come off miserably,' cf. Men. 964 *nimis prouentumst nequiter*, Stich. 398 *prouenisti futtile*, Truc. 516 *recte prouenisti*. **multis modis** occurs only here in Plaut., but about 12 times in Lucretius; cf. *multimodis* Mil. 1190 and note above on 147.

838. **usque uincere**, transl. 'to go on and conquer,' cf. Merc. 111 *usque experiri*, 858 *usque quaerere*, Asin. 39 *usque exscrea*, 'hawk away,' Epid. 305 *usque opperiar*, 'I'll go on waiting.' *Usque* (originally local, cf. *usquam*: Thielmann in Archiv V. p. 428 ff.)=(i) 'uninterruptedly,' 632, 'again and again,' Hor. Epod. XVIII. 12, Epist. I. 10. 24 *tamen usque recurret*: (ii) 'right away,' Rud. 1034 *usque in campis ultimis*, Curc. 278 *usque in platea ultuma*, Asin. 40 *usque ex penitis faucibus*, 41 *quo usque*? 'how much further?' hence 'thoroughly,' Poen. 701 *replebo usque*, Capt. 266 *usque admutilabit probe*, Mil. 768, Bacch. 1095 (=*usque ad cutem* Bacch. 242). With the present passage cf. *porro* (also originally local) in Prol. 30 and l. 105.

Scene 6. When Plesidippus left the stage with his three companions (159), he went to the sea shore to see whether Labrax was among the shipwrecked persons whom Daemones had caught sight of. He missed them however, and Trachalio was sent to fetch him (775). They now return together, having left the three companions on the shore. Plesidippus at once resolves to drag Labrax off to trial and sends Trachalio back to the shore to tell the companions to proceed by another route to the harbour situated in the city (*in urbem ire ad portum* 856), and there to meet him. His choice of the harbour as a *rendezvous* is apparently determined by his wish to find witnesses there to the fact that Labrax had sailed thence with his *familia*. In spite of protests and appeals to Charmides who enters from the temple, and even to Palaestra, Labrax is led off with a rope round his neck. Exeunt women and servants into the cottage.

839. Cf. Bacch. 842 *Meamne hic Mnesilochus Nicobuli filius Per uim ut retineat mulierem? Quae haec factiost?*

840. **admodum**, cf. 143.

842. **caperes**, cf. 379.

843. **insectarer lapidibus**, cf. Poen. 528 *neque nos populus pro cerritis insectabit lapidibus*, Mil. 285 *homo sectatu's nihili nequam bestiam.* The question is here somewhat 'malapropos,' implying a greater degree of humanity in Trach. than in his master; it seems to be designed merely to bring out the full meaning of the previous sentence, for the benefit of the audience ('i.e. he is no better than a dog'); cf. on 99.

845. **cum puluisculo**, lit. 'with the dust,' a proverbial expression= 'so as to leave no trace behind,' cf. Truc. Prol. 19 *quo citius rem ab eo auorrat cum puluisculo*; here it strengthens *totum*, 'altogether.' Transl. 'dust me away to the last speck.' Cf. *cum ramento* Bacch. 680.

847. **profectu's ire**, cf. *uenio uisere* 94. Scan **ibīdem**, cf. 396.

849. **uicinus Veneris**, i.e. *templi Veneris*. **is**=*eis*.

850. **cum seruis seruat**, i.e. is helping the *lorarii* to keep guard, a pun. **ego mandaueram**; note the self-importance of Trach.

851. **recta**, sc. *uia*, common, e.g. Amph. 1042, 1115.

852. **salutem nil moror**, litotes='bother the good morning.'

853. **rapi**. For the absence of interrogative particle cf. on 213. **optorto collo**, 'with a rope round your neck,' again 868, Poen. 790, Amph. IV. 2, fr. 9 (12), Cic. pro Clu. XXI. 59, II. Verr. IV. 10. 24 *obtorta gula*.

858. **agitare custodiam**, cf. *ag. uigilias* Trin. 869, Mil. 216.

859. **exules dica**=*ἐξούλης δίκη*, lit. 'by an action of ejectment,' here applied to 'proceedings for the recovery of Palaestra whom Ples. had bought and given a deposit for, but whom Labr. is attempting to carry off by force,' Palmer, Appendix to Amphitruo, p. 257.

860. **ambula in ius**, 'come (with me) into court,' a phrase recurring in Curc. 621, 625, Pers. 745 (749); similarly Asin. 487 *age ambula ergo*, 'come along with me then.' Langen, Beitr. p. 203.

861. **quin**, cf. on 767.

863. **pol**, cf. 505. **prouexi**, 'carried her *on her way*,' but not *away*.

864. Scan **tibī**.

865. **numquid muto?** sc. *me*, 'do I prove false?' cf. *non demutabo* Pseud. 555, 565. *numquid dem.* Mil. 1130, *haud muto factum* Andr. 40, Cic. ad Fam. XVI. 1. 1. **sumne**=*nonne sum*, cf. 1184 and on 382.

866. **uerbum**=*uerborum*, again Trin. 644, Bacch. 878; cf. Capt. 125 *sed satis uerborum*. Similarly *nummum* 1327.

867. At this point Charmides enters from the temple, whither he had gone (592) *ut crapulam suam edormisceret* (586).

868. Scan **rapiōr**, with original long vowel.

870. **non audes**, 'won't you': *audere* comes from *auidere=auidum esse*; Plaut. often has *audes*='will,' generally in a question, e. g. *non audes* above, Truc. 425, Pseud. 1317, Asin. 476, *non audebas* Capt. 662, *nilne audes* Pseud. 78, *ecquid audes* Rud. 1030, Men. 149, *etiam audes* Men. 697, *auden* Mil. 232, *tune audes* Bacch. 1163; also *si audes* Trin. 244 (whence the contracted *sodes*, 'if you please'), *ausim*, 'I should wish,' Poen. 1358.

871. **ut nanctu's, habe**, a proverbial expression, again Trin. 61, Truc. 844, equivalent to our 'as you have made your bed, so you must lie upon it.'

872. **in neruom**, 'to prison'; cf. 876, Curc. 690, 720, 723, &c.

874. **ut id quod**, &c., 'to get what they strive after,' explanatory of *quod exoptant* 873, the meaning is 'other men *quaerunt bonum*, you *quaeris malum*.'

875. 'Your counsel is bad like yourself.'

876. **rapere**=*raperis*. **eo** with **sequar**.

877. **etiam** may here have the sense 'still,' as often in Plaut. and elsewhere; cf. 817 'even,' 1275 'also,' and contrast 467. Charm. shakes off Labr., who cries 'I am undone.'

878. **ibĭdem ilico**, 'in the same place there'; cf. on 266, and (for the scansion) on 396 and 1061 (under *si quidem*).

880. **recipis**, sc. *te*, cf. Bacch. 294, Merc. 498, Pers. 51 *recipe te*. **fures mi estis**: the same phrase Aul. 768, Poen. 785 (?).

881. **quid 'fures'?** cf. *quid 'liberas'?* 736.

884. **semel bibi**, i. e. I have tasted your cheer once, and that is enough; a reminiscence of the shipwreck: for the metaphorical use of *bibere* cf. Aul. II. 3. 12 *nam ecastor malum maerorem metuo ne immixtim bibam*, Cas. V. 2. 52 *ut senex hoc eodem poculo quod ego bibi biberet*.

885. **isti**=*tuo*.

886. An allusion to the doctrine of transmigration of souls or the old myth of the werwolf (*wer-*='man': λυκάνθρωπος).

888. **collumbar**, ἅπαξ λεγ., obviously a 'genus uinculi,' as Priscian says: probably a comic formation from *collum*: cf. *dentes dentiant* Mil. 34, *ruri rurant* Capt. 82. Transl. the pun upon *columbum* by 'stock-dove,' 'stocks.' The fact that Priscian read *collus* (cf. Amph. I. 1. 291, Capt. II. 2. 107, &c., Georg. Lat. Wortf.) is curious, as it makes the line unmetrical.

889. **congerere**; Verg. Ecl. 3 uses the word absolutely *aeriae quo congessere palumbes.*

891. **si qui**, 'to see whether by any means (perchance),' cf. Trin. 120, Cas. IV 3. 8 (*A*); similarly *si possum*, &c., very often. **addici**, *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*, sc. *Plesidippo a praetore.*

Act IV, Scene 1. Enter Daemones from his cottage; he soliloquizes about the jealousy of his wife and introduces a mention of a slave Gripus, who has gone fishing and not yet returned. This prepares the way for the following scenes, which lead up to the discovery of the parentage of Palaestra. Daemones returns into his cottage.

892. The form **uolup** occurs fifteen times in Plautus, and is an abbreviation of *uolupĕ* (correct Lew. and Sh.), from the disused adjective *uolupis* (cf. *facul* from *faculis*=*facilis*). In the MSS. it is occasionally written *uolupe*, but this form is never necessary and in four passages impossible (at the end of a line): Most. I. 2. 74, Men. IV. 3. 3, Asin. Cat. 1, Cas. IV. 2. 5. In the other eleven passages we have the phrase *uolup est* (generally written *uolupest* in MSS.). *Volup* is clearly an adverb in Most. I. 2. 74, and may be so regarded in all passages; e. g. Mil. 747 *si illis aegrest, mihi quod uolup est.* Compare *frustra esse* Capt. IV. 2. 74, Men. 692, &c.

893. **tetuli** is the prevailing form in Plautus, *tuli* being found only twice, Curc. 644, Poen. 1067 (Trin. 833 *disque tulissent*); in Terence *tuli* prevails, *tetuli* being found only twice, Andr. 808, 832.

894. **aetatula**, 'blooming youth' (= *aetas haud mala* 337, *aetas integra* Pseud. 203), cf. Pers. 229 *formula atque aetatula*, 'beauty and youth,' Pseud. 173, Most. 217. **scitula**, cf. *facie scitula* 565. The diminutives (characteristic of Plautus) have a kind of caressing effect: cf. the love-making of Sceparnio 423–426.

895. **scelesta**, 'ill-conditioned,' cf. 456, 502.

896. **ne qui**, 'lest in any way' (indef.); cf. on 123. **significem quidpiam**, lit. 'signify something,' i. e. 'show a liking.'

899. **sapisset**=*sapiuisset.*

900. **ludos facit**, 'is playing ducks and drakes with,' cf. 470.

901. **ut nunc** is a favourite Plautine combination, cf. 303, Truc. 376, Merc. 265, 410, Pseud. 433, 784, Men. 1118.

902. **in digitis percoquam**, 'I'll fry on my fingers,' i. e. he will catch nothing.

905. Synizesis of **meas** and **sua** (elided, cf. 258, 728, 1165). **uaniloquentia**, cf. *stultiloquentia* Trin. 222, *tolutiloquentia*, 'volubility,' Novius 38 Ribb.

Scene 2. Enter Gripus from the shore (right); he has fished up Palaestra's travelling trunk (*uidulus*), and, suspecting from its weight

that it contains gold, he indulges in a day dream of future greatness: cf. the story of the peasant and basket of eggs.

906. **hasce gratias**, 'thanks for this,' i. e. *quom med expediuit*, &c., (907), cf. 631, *eas gratias . . . quom* Poen. 1254, *ea* (*hanc, istam*)*gratia*(*m*) Capt. 358, 721, Cist. II. 3. 84, *hanc copiam* Mil. 769, 971, *eam potestatem* Capt. 934, *ea aegritudo* Men. Prol. 35, *hanc ueniam* Cas. V. 4. 21; similarly in class. Lat. *ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris* Verg. Aen. II. 171, &c. Contrast Pers. 755 f. *quom . . . iuuisti, ea re uobis gratis habeo.*

907. **locis**: the abl. of *locus* without *in* is very rare in Plautus, only here and Most. 254, Amph. 568. **pisculentis**, asyndeton, cf. 665.

908. (**gratias**) **quom**=*quod*, cf. Most. 432 *Habeo Neptune gratiam magnam tibi Quom med amisisti*, &c.; so even in classical Latin (Cic. Mil. XXXVI. 99, Madv. Gr. § 358, obs. 2). For the indic. cf. on 378. **pulchre ornatum**, 'enriched,' cf. on 488.

909. **suis templis**, 'his quarters,' cf. *templa turbulenta* Mil. 413, Eun. 590, and similar expressions in Ennius and Lucretius (*Acherusia templa, siluestria templa*, &c.). **redducem**, with first syll. long, as in Capt. V. 1. 2 (also bacchiac metre), elsewhere short: the verb *redduco* always has the first syll. long in Plautus, where the quantity can be determined by the metre, Pers. 659, Merc. 980: in Pseud. 668 *A* and *B* spell *redduxit.*

910. **salute horiae**=*cum salute horiae* or *salua horia*, 'with my fishing smack safe and sound,' cf. Men. 134 *nostrum salute socium*, Bacch. 1070 *salute nostra.* **horia**, 'nauis piscatoria,' Nonius.

911. **uberi**, asyndeton. **conpotiuit**, cf. 205.

912 ff. **miro modo**, unusual, cf. on 147. Scan **piscátu' mihī lepide éuēnit**; **piscyum**; **uncyam** (or **unciăm pónd.**, permissible in anapaestic metre); **nisi hŏc quód fero hĭc ín r.**

914. **rete**, abl., cf. 1020, 1292, Asin. 100 (*M*); contrast Rud. 1071, arg. 1.

916. **praeposiui**, cf. on 357.

917 f. **experiri qui**, 'to make trial whereby,' 'to try to'; the abl. *qui* (123, &c.) here almost=*ut* (which also originally meant 'how').

919. **tolerarem**, 'support'=*subleuarem*, cf. *t. egestatem* Trin. 338, 358, 371, *t. uitam* Verg. Aen. VIII. 409. **parcus**, 'chary,' with abl., cf. on 349 (*orbus* with gen.). Scan **parcŭ'**.

920. **homo nihili**, 'a man of naught.' **nimis**, cf. 360. **odi male**, cf. on *pure lauti* 301.

921. **decēt**, cf. on *possēt* 390. **temperi**, 'betimes,' cf. Pers. 229 *Temperi hanc uigilare oportet formulam atque aetatulam.*

922. **non enim**: in this combination *enim* has asseverative rather than illative force in Plautus, cf. 989, Trin. 705 *non enim possum quin exclamem*, 'I declare I cannot help crying out,' Most. 1133 *non enim ibis*, Stich. 302, Mil. 283, Epid. 162, Pseud. 1266; see too Rud. 752, 1116 *quia enim*. The true meaning of *non enim* has been set forth by Langen, Beitr. p. 264, and these words will probably have to be restored with the MSS. in Trin. 705, Aul. 594 (so Langen in his recent edition), Enn. Ann. 314 f. *Non enim rumores ponebat ante salutem*, and some other passages in which some of the greatest critics (e. g. Lachmann, Ritschl, Fleckeisen, Bücheler) have unnecessarily substituted *noenum*.

923. **sine lucro et cum malo**, 'get no advantage and are sure to suffer.'

925 *b*, *c*. For the repetition of **quidquid inest** cf. Cas. V. 2. 33 f. *Nisi quidquid erat, calamitas profecto attigerat numquam: ita quidquid erat, grande erat.*

927. **optigīt**, cf. on 199. **ex populo** must be corrupt: it is true that *populus* sometimes means 'the populace,' 'the lower orders' (Most. 15 *deliciae popli*, Aul. 283, Asin. 655; *populus* almost=*plebs* Cic. Sest. 103 f., de Amic. 41, Livy I. 17. 8, II. 27. 5, 12), but it cannot be synonymous with *serui*.

928. **sic . . . sic**, cf. Trin. 235 *ita faciam, ita placet*. **docte atque astu**, 'adroitly and with cunning'=*docte atque astute* 1240; for *astu* cf. Capt. II. 1. 29; for *atque* on 930.

930. **igitur demum**=*tum demum*, 'then and not till then,' Most. 380 *igitur demum fodere puteum ubi sitis faucis tenet*, Amph. 301, 473; cf. *igitur tum*=τότε δή or δὴ τότε (Homer), Most. 132 (note), 688. **instruam**, 'I will lay out.' **agrum** and **aedis** are closely connected in sense, and hence joined by **atque** (cf. 928). **mancipia**, less closely connected, is added asyndetically; cf. 664 f. *copiarum atque opum, auxili, praesidi uiduitas*, Pseud. 1265 *unguenta atque odores, lemniscos, corollas*.

932. **animi causa**, 'for my pleasure,' cf. Epid. 45. **Stratonicus**, no doubt (as Ussing says) the celebrated musician of the time of Alexander the Great (cf. Athen. VIII. 348 f.) who travelled about from place to place in Greece in order to exhibit his art; he was a contemporary of Diphilus, who appears here (in the Πήρα) to have indulged in a little light banter of the successful performer. From this passage it is clear that Plaut. did not hesitate to take over from his originals allusions which could hardly have been intelligible to a Roman audience.

934, 936. Hiatus in diaeresis.

935. Synizesis of **meae**.

936. **hic**, 'here,' in this desolate place where I now am. **agito**, 'I

am engaged.' **instruere in mentem magnas res**, 'in forming great plans in my mind,' cf. Most. 86 *in pectus instituere.* **condam**: for on the *uidulus* depends the possibility of realizing all these plans. The syncopated form **uidlus**=*uidulus* (Bothe, Spengel) is demanded in 1106, 1127 and 1130 (*uídlus*) by the law that a dactyl must not fill up a whole trochaic foot (Introd. to Most. p. xxii); here it improves the rhythm: cf. on Arg. 1. in Crit. Append. In this, as in several other words, two pronunciations were admitted by Plaut.; cf. 392, 963, 976, 982, 991, 993, &c.; similarly *praebeo* and *praehibeo* 138, *sī quidem* and *sìquidem* (see note on 1061), *mercle* and *mehercle* 1365, *poplus* 1251, *féstra* 88, *altrá* Pers. 226, *dextrá* Amph. 333.

937. **sed.** Gripus reverts in thought to the hard facts of the present: 'but I, this opulent personage (**rex**=*dies*) am doomed to a breakfast seasoned with sour wine and salt, without any dainty relish.' **prandium**, here=*ientaculum*, the early breakfast consisting of bread with some seasoning; it would appear from this passage that the poorer classes and slaves used to eat only salt with their bread. **acetum**, probably=*posca*, a drink consisting of sour wine and water: Mil. 836, Truc. 610. Scan **hĭc** (cf. 914), **cŭm ăcēt-**, **et sále** (=∪ ∪ ⏑), **sine bónŏ** (=∪ ∪ ⏑).

Scene 3. Trachalio, in accordance with his master's instructions (855–858), returns from the shore (right) to defend the girls, and discovers Gripus with the travelling trunk. He immediately sees that it must be the one of which Ampelisca had spoken to him and the recovery of which he had prophesied (395–397). In an amusing scene, from which the whole play takes its name, he lays hold of one end of the rope (*rudens*) attached to the *uidulus* and charges Gripus with theft. After a scurrilous altercation the two slaves agree to refer the matter to the arbitration of Daemones.

938. **rudentem**, here fem. (Nonius). For the quantity cf. 1015.

939. **nam bonis**, &c., probably a proverbial expression; cf. Capt. II. 2. 108 *Quod bonis benefit beneficium gratia ea grauidast bonis.* Scan **bŏnĭs, hĕrī** (940).

941. **ne postules**, 'don't imagine it'; for this sense of *postulare* cf. Cas. I. 53, Capt. III. 5. 59, Truc. 142: almost equivalent to *animum inducere.*

942. **squamoso pecu**, 'scaly flock.' *Pecu* is a by-form equivalent in meaning to *pecus* (*pecoris*); cf. Bacch. 1123, 1139, plur. *pecua* Merc. 509, Truc. 956; Lucr. II. 342 f. has *squamigerum pecudes* in very much the same sense.

943. **quam**=*tam . . . quam* (Cas. 429), 'so much . . . as'; cf. Men. 968 f. *Ut apsente ero rem eri diligenter Tutetur quam ipse adsit, aut rectius*: Livy XXIV. 23. 9 *non quam maturato opus erat nauiter* (=*non*

tam nau. quam, &c.), XXXV. 49. 7 *non quam isti sunt gloriosus*, Verg. Aen. VI. 309 *quam multa in siluis . . . lapsa cadunt folia*, similarly *quanto* without correlative Rud. 1301 (note). In this use *quam* means 'in comparison (proportion) as,'=*praequam* (Most. 1146); cf. Capt. 421 *haud centesumam partem . . . quam* (=*atque* Mil. 764: cf. Bacch. 549, Merc. 761).

944. **enícăs**, 'you bore me to death.' At the beginning of iambic metres, as in anapaests, cretic words may, under the influence of the ictus on the second syllable, shorten their final syllable; cf. Truc. 119 *enícās me miseram, quísquis es* (A), Capt. 833 *Perlúbĕt*, Stich. 223 *Hercúlĕs te amabit*, Cist. Fragm. Ambros. fol. 247 r, 5 *Opsécrŏ te*; so too after the diaeresis of the iamb. tetram. Pers. 269 *compédĕs* (M), Epid. 179 *Hercúli*.

945. **caue malo**; cf. on 828. Scan **mănŭ**. Join **quid nam. malum**; cf. on 492.

946. **qui** (cf. on 123 and 760 *atqui*) here strengthens *pol*; cf. Amph. 705 *at pol qui certa res*, Asin. 823. Similarly with other words: *quippe qui* 384, *hercle qui* Most. 824, Trin. 464, Men. 428, *ut qui* Capt. III. 4. 21, *ecastor qui* Asin. 930, *edepol qui* Mil. 779. **audies**, 'you *shall* hear': the fut. indic. is here a form of will speech, almost equivalent to a command (cf. on 189 *b*, 286, 365 *scibis faxo*); so 989, Aul. V. 1. 22 *numquam hinc feres*, Most. 238, Men. 662, Bacch. 146. **post**, 'anon.' **quin loquere**; cf. Most. 172 *quin me aspice*, 187 *quin mone*, Curc. 241 *quin perdura*, Cas. V. 4. 9 *quin responde*. *Quin* with the imperative (peculiar to comedy) is equivalent to *quin* with indic. (cf. 122), a construction of which it is probably a development; see Lorenz on Mil. 951. **quiduis**, 'anything you like,' expressing indifference. The common reading *quid uis* (dependent question) is unsuitable to the context: Gripus is at first quite indifferent as to what Trach. has to say; his interest is not aroused till 948, after Trach. has spoken, 947. Similarly we find *loquere quiduis* (not *quid uis*, as in the texts) Aul. 777, Mil. 358, *loquere quodlubet* Asin. 626, *quiduis roga* Amph. 708.

947. **ehodum huc**, sc. *accede* (cf. 1148) or *animum aduorte*; cf. Pers. 609 *Ehodum huc uirgo! uide sis quid agas* (Stud. from *A*), and on Rud. 578. **operae pretiumst**, 'is worth attention,' a remark called forth by Gripus' *quiduis*.

948. **consequi**, often=*sequi*; cf. 241, 493, Amph. 880, Asin. 261 *uostram consequi sententiam*.

949. **ecquid**; cf. on 125. For the subj. after *ecquis est qui* cf. Most. 354, Merc. 844, Curc. 301, Cas. V. 3. 12. **scilicet**, 'sure enough,' 'why certainly'; cf. on 395.

950. **ecquid** answers to the *ecquid* of Gripus' question 949. **boni consili**, 'discretion'; cf. the Engl. 'to keep one's counsel.' **mihist**,

'may I expect to find'; cf. 709. Hiatus in diaeresis of cretic tetrameter.

956. **furtum**, object of *faciebat* ('I saw one who . . .').

958. **furtum**, nom. or acc.; cf. 963.

959. **nil etiam**, 'nothing further.'

960. Scan dắrĭ. **dimidium**, &c., 'I expect you to say half.' Scan **uolo ŭt díc**. For the constr. *uolo ut* cf. 1217, 1067 (*ne*), Epid. 463, Bacch. 77, Pseud. 321.

961. **dat**: present for future; cf. on 179. This idiom must be carefully distinguished from cases in which the if-clause refers to present time and the principal clause refers to future time, e.g. Cic. Repub. I. 34. 51 *deliget, si modo saluus esse uult, optimum quemque*, Hor. Epist. I. 7. 31 *si uis effugere istinc . . . repetes*, Livy XXII. 60. 14 *si tot exempla non mouent, nihil umquam mouebit*, Lucr. III. 714, IV. 234, VI. 68. Scan **censéŏ** (cf. on 944); **tuo** is one syll. (synizesis).

963. A mixture of two constructions, (i) *uidulum istum quoius* (interrog. adj. *quoi-us, -a, -um*; cf. 229) *est noui*, with anticipation of the subject of the dependent question (*uidulus*); cf. on 244: (ii) *noui hominem quoius* (relative, cf. 1021) *est uidulus iste*. Cf. 587 *praeter animi quam lubuit sententiam*. **quid est**? 'what do you mean?'

966. 'The latter fact (**hoc**) does not concern you one whit more than the former fact (**illud**) concerns me,' i.e. 'let each of us keep his knowledge for himself'; for **nihilo pluris refert** cf. Bacch. 518 *blandiri nihilo pluris referet quam*, &c.

967. Scan the second **quoius** and **antehac** (so too in 933) with synizesis.

968. **ne**, prohibitive, cf. on 403. **potis**, cf. on 425.

969. **frustră**, as always in the phrase *ne frustra sis*; cf. 1255, Capt. IV. 2. 74, Merc. III. 1. 30, Pers. I. 3. 60, Men. IV. 3. 18.

970. **nemo natus**, 'no son of woman,' cf. *natus nemo* Most. 402, 451. *Nemo natus* is subject, *dominus* predicate noun. **hunc** repeating *huic* sounds strange to modern ears, but is not uncommon in Plaut., cf. Mil. 275, 1007, 1053 (*illi . . . illa*), 1163 f. (*istius . . . istius*), Pers. 498 f., 511 f., 611. **uenatu**=*piscatu*; so *θηρᾶν* occasionally of fishing, cf. *ἔρως τῆς περὶ θάλατταν θήρας* Plato, Laws VII. 823 D.

971. **ecquem esse dices**, &c. 'Will you admit that a fish in the sea belongs to me?' explained by the next sentence ('when I catch them they are mine'). Grip. means to say, 'I suppose you won't deny my right to fish.'

972. **piscem . . . quos**, cf. Curc. 494 f. *egone ab lenone* ('from *a* l.') *quicquam mancupio accipiam, quibus sui nihil est nisi una lingua*. **habeo pro meis**, 'I treat (regard) them as my own,' cf. Pers. 169, 341, Most. 386, Asin. 628, Merc. 744.

973. **nec manu adseruntur**, 'nor does anyone put in a claim to them,' a legal phrase (claim by laying on of the hand as a symbol of ownership); cf. Poen. 1348 *neminem uenire qui istas adsereret manu*, Pers. 163 *illam a lenone adserito manu*, and the phrases *aliquem liberali causa* (=*in libertatem*) *m. ads.* Poen. 906, 1102, Curc. 491, 709, *aliquem in seruitutem ads.* Livy III. 44, &c.

974. **pro meis uenalibus**=*quasi sint mei uenales serui* (584), cf. Cas. Prol. 20 *prosunt pro praesentibus*=*prosunt quasi praesentes sint.*

975. **conmune**, 'public,' 'open.' **omnibus**, with syllaba anceps at change of speakers; cf. Palmer, Introd. to Amph., Müller, Plaut. Pros. p. 55. **adsentio**=*adsentior*, cf. on 629. Transl. 'Agreed!'

977. **in mari conmuni**, cf. 981. **itane**, cf. 747.

980. **quisque ... poscant**, cf. Most. 103, Epid. 212, 214, Curc. 180.

983. **in manu non est mea**, 'it does not depend on me' (what I fish up); cf. Amph. Prol. 80 *si illis fides est quibus est ea res in manu*, II. 1. 14 *istuc tibist in manu, nam tuos sum*, Trin. I. 2. 67 *est atque non est mi in manu, Megaronides.*

986. **quod**=*aliquod.* **philosophe!** 'quibbler!' cf. *Thales* 1003, Capt. II. 2. 24 f. *Eugepae! Thalem talento non emam Milesium; nam ad sapientiam huius ille nimium nugator fuit*, Bacch. 122, Aristoph. Birds 1009 *ἄνθρωπος Θαλῆς.*

987. **sed tu**, 'but I say!' cf. on 365. **enumquam** (or *en unquam*) =*ecquando*, Paul. Fest. p. 76, a form supported by the MSS. in 1117, Cist. I. 1. 88, Trin. 589, Men. 925, Phorm. 329, 348, and introduced by Brix in Men. 143 (after Ausonius); cf. *ecquis*, the interrogative form of the indefinite *quis.*

987 f. **uidisti ... cepisse**, 'have you seen ... catch,' cf. on 132; the perf. infin. marks the action as completed, cf. Verg. Aen. VIII. 631 *Fecerat et uiridi fetam Mauortis in antro Procubuisse lupam.*

989. **non enim**, 'not, I promise you,' cf. on 922. **occupabis**, cf. on 946.

990. **uitor** [from *uiere*], one who makes articles of *uimina*, 'a basket maker,' cf. *uidulus*, which is perhaps etymologically connected (note on Arg. 1). The sense is: 'as a *piscator* you claim all fishes as your property, as a *uitor* everything made of wicker work.'

991 f. **uel ... uel**, cf. on 430.

992. **ne feras**, 'you shall not carry off,' almost=*non feres* 1004, cf. on 286.

993. **quid tu?** 'harkye,' often so used to introduce a new point (cf. 1074, 1304), very much as *sed tu* 987. Here Gripus gives a new turn to the argument. **scelus**=*sceleste.*

995. **rare**=*raro*, 'rarely.' This form is attested by Charisius, who

quotes *rare, rarius, rarissime* (192, 22), probably from sources older than existing MSS.

997. **quo colorest** is a relative clause forming part of the sentence begun in 996: 'considering the colour which it is.' The relative clause is loosely attached, as in Mil. 951 *Quin tu tuam rem cura potius quam Seleuci, quae tibi Condicio noua luculenta fertur per me interpretem*, 'considering the new and brilliant match which is offered you by my agency,' ibid. 406, 984. **pauxilluli**, 'only quite little ones'; this is the only meaning which the word bears in Plautus, cf. 729 (adverbial), *pauxillum, perpauxillum* Capt. 176 f., &c.

998. **puniceo corio**, 'with a scarlet skin,' referring to the different coloured leathers with which *uiduli* were covered, cf. on Arg. 1. **magni autem**, 'but they are big ones,' in contradistinction to the *pauxilluli*. **atque atri**, sc. *sunt*, 'and there are black ones too,' implying that these were also big. (The *uidulus* fished up by Gripus was therefore not big, and neither scarlet nor black, but of a colour not defined.) The word *puniceo* suggests a new idea to Trach., which he developes in 999: an English writer would have spoken of black and blue fishes. **scio**, 'exactly.'

999. **opino**=*opinor*, cf. on 629.

1000. **puniceum**, i.e. through flogging, cf. the pun in Pseud. 228 *cras, Phoenicium, poeniceo corio inuises pergulam.* **atrum** refers to the blue-black colour which succeeds the red of a weal.

1001. **quod scelus . . . hoc**, cf. Capt. III. 5. 104 *quod hoc est scelus?* Ad. 544 *quid hoc malum infelicitatis?* and on *scelestus* 508.

1002. **facere**, 'to settle the matter,' cf. *fieri* 1005, 1035.

1003. The common reading was *TR. Ita enimuero?* till Seyffert in Philol. XXIX. p. 407 showed that these words cannot form a question. **salue, Thales!** 'hail, great philosopher!' (986): *salue* is often so used in greeting a person *who appears in a new light*, cf. 358 *o Neptune lepide salue*, 1173 *filia mea, salue* (when Daem. recognizes Pal. as his daughter), 1175. Trin. 1163 *o saluete adfines mei.*

1004. **istunc**, i.e. *uidulum quem tenes*, cf. *hunc*=*uidulum quem teneo* 1006. **das**=*dabis*, cf. on 179, 961. **sequestrum**, 'depositary.' **arbitrum**, 'arbitrator.'

1006. **elleborosus**, here 'choleric,' properly 'a subject for hellebore,' 'a maniac,' cf. Most. 952 *senex hic elleborosust certe.* **cerritus**, 'hare-brained,' properly 'crazy,' 'possessed,' cf. Men. 889 *num laruatus aut cerritus*, a word derived by Nonius from *Ceres* (='*Ceres-struck*'), '*Cerriti* et *laruati* male sani et aut Cereris ira aut laruarum incursatione animo uexati' (cf. Palmer on Amph. II. 2. 144). **amittam**, with the common Plautine sense 'let go'=*dimittam*, cf. 1009, 1031. The scansion of this verse has given trouble to editors; see Critical Appendix. All difficulty vanishes if we accept the doctrine of Leo

(Index Lectionum in Academia Rostochiensi, 1887), who quotes a number of passages from the Bacchides, hitherto regarded as requiring emendation, to prove that final *s* after a short vowel may be dropped not only before a consonant as so often in Plautus, Lucretius, &c. (e.g. *saluo' sis* Rud. 103, *esti' nunc* 512), but also before a vowel, the preceding vowel being then elided: Bacch. 90 *ille quidem hanc abdúcet: tu nullu' ádfueris, si nón lubet,* 142 *praeséntibu' illis paédagogu' una út siet,* 230 *mille ét ducentos Philippos attulimu' aúreos,* 331 *sed díuesne est istíc Theotimu'? etiám rogas?* 401 *iustus iniustús, malignus lárgus, comi' incómmodus,* 724 *eúax nimis bellu' átque ut esse máxume optabám locus,* 797 *bene náui' agitatur, púlchre haec confertúr ratis,* 950 *in dolis ego prénsus sum, ille mendicans paene inuéntu' interiit,* 1069 *euénit ut ouans praéda onustu' incéderem,* 1211 *spéctatores, uós ualere uólumu' et clare adplaúdere,* Epid. 353 *manibu' his dinumerauí pater suam nátam quam esse crédit.* Similarly here **cerritu' hunc.** Old Latin seems to have gone even further in the dropping of final *s*; see Cic. Orator 153 'saepe breuitatis causa contrahebant ut ita dicerent *multi' modis, uās' argenteis, palm' et crinibus, tecti' fractis.*'

1007. **apstrudam**, 'I will bury,' so that they will go deep in and disappear.

1008. **quasi**=*ut* or *quemadmodum*, cf. Aul. IV. 1. 6 *nam qui amanti ero seruitutem seruit, quasi ego seruio,* Pseud. 199, 955, Capt. 489, Pers. 26, 58, Merc. 695 f., Stich. 539 f., Ad. 739, Haut. 885, &c., a usage imitated by Cicero among other archaisms intended to give 'local colour' to the De Senectute (time of Cato); XIX. 71 *quasi poma . . . decidunt, sic . . .*

1009. **exurgebo** is constructed with both **te** (1008) and **quidquid umoris tibist**: 'I'll squeeze out all the juice that's in you'; cf. 1345, Cas. II. 5. 29 *quis mihi subueniet tergo aut capiti aut cruribus?*

1010. **pōlypus**, always with this quantity; cf. Aul. II. 2. 21, Hor. Sat. I. 3. 40, Ov. Met. IV. 366, Hal. 31.

1011. **uis**=*uisne*=*uin* 1035, 1328, 1406: cf. Bacch. 873, Cas. II. 3. 54, Mil. 72 (38), and note on 341.

1012. **frunisci**=*frui*, cf. Gell. XVII. 2. 5, C. I. L. 4. 2953.

1013. **abeo ego hinc**: with these words Grip. turns to go into the cottage, near which he is standing. Trach. however runs round him, holding one end of the rope in his hand, so as to block his way: Gripus, holding the other end, is thus compelled to turn round. **offlectam nauem**, 'I will put the ship about.'

1014. **proreta**, *πρωράτης*, 'the man at the prow,' whose business it was to give the orders to the **gubernator**, 'the man at the helm'; the latter however had in his hands the real power of directing the ship's course. **isti naui**, 'that ship of yours'; Trach. means to say, 'I accept the metaphor.'

1015. **mitte**, 'drop,' 'let go.' **rūdentem**; in later Latin always *rŭdens*: the word occurs only three times in Plaut., and always in the acc. sing., above and 938, 1031, in both of which passages the metre does not determine the quantity. On variations of quantity see on 414.

1016. **ramenta**, 'a scrap,' a contraction of *rādimentum*, from *rādere*, 'to scrape,' abl. of measure; cf. Bacch. 513 *ramenta fiat plumea propensior*. The fem. sing. (cf. *offerumenta* 753) is a by-form of the more common neut. plur. *ramenta*, *-orum*: Non. 223, 3.

1017. **pernegando**, 'by obstinate refusal.' **probare mihi**, absolutely, 'win my consent' (=*efficere ut hoc probum putem*), i. e. 'gain your point.'

1018. **ad arbitrum reditur**, 'recourse is had to an arbitrator' (cf. on 1040)='you consent to refer the matter to an arbitrator': for the impersonal passive construction cf. Pers. 309 *quid agitur? ut ualetur?*=*quid agis? ut uales?* Eun. 271 *GN. quid agitur? PA. statur=sto*, Stich. 467 *GE. ualuistin usque? EP. Sustentatumst sedulo*, &c. For *redire* cf. *res ad triarios redit* Livy VIII. 8. 11. **sequestro ponitur**, 'a deposit is made as security,'='you give security': *sequestro* is pred. dat. of *sequestrum*, cf. Gell. XX. 1 *quod apud sequestrem* ('depositary,' 'trustee,'=*sequestrum* Rud. 1004) *depositum erat* '*sequestro positum*' ('deposited as security') *pro aduerbio dicebant*, Merc. 737 *sic sequestro mihi datast*, Vidul. Fragm. VI. Stud. *ego seruabo quasi sequestro detis*: similarly *pignori opponere* Pseud. 87, *p. dare* Most. 978.

1019. **quemne**, cf. on 272. Hiatus at **mari** (justified by pause and change of speakers).

1020. Asyndeton of synonyms (**opera labore**), cf. 665.

1021. **si ueniat dominus**, 'should the owner come,' 'if the owner come,' referring to the future time and subordinate to the clause **numqui minus fur sum quam tu**, 'Am I any the less a thief than you?' This form of speech, containing a subj. in the if-clause, and an indic. or expression of command or wish in the principal clause, involves no anacoluthon, and is equally good Latin, Greek (*ἐάν* with subj.) and English; but it has been strangely neglected or even condemned as a solœcism by grammarians. The **pres. subj.** has a slightly different meaning both from the indic. (*si ueniet*, 'if he comes,' =shall come, *si uenit*, 'if he is coming,' or 'if he comes,' habitually) and from the subj. when followed by another subj. (*si ueniat, dicam*, 'if he were to come, I should tell him'); it may refer either (i) to future or (ii) to present time: e. g. (i) Asin. 414 *Si quidem hercle nunc summum Iouem te dicas detinuisse Atque is precator adsiet, malam rem effugies numquam*, Amph. 450, Aul. 311 *Famem hercle utendam, si roges, numquam dabit*, Poen. 729 *si pultem, non recludet?* 1085, Bacch. 1172 *ni abeas . . . magnum malum dabo iam*, Hec. 429 *ego hunc adibo*

si quid me uelit, Phorm. 230 *adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, si quid deficias*, Ad. 753 *et tu nobiscum una (saltabis), si opus sit;* (ii) Curc. 265 *Nihil est mirandum, melius si nil sit* ('be') *tibi*, Pseud. 433 *Sed si sint* ('be') *ea uera . . . quid mirum fecit?* (here the principal clause refers to the past; there is no necessity for the two clauses to refer to the same time.) In the following instances (i) and (ii) are not separated: Lucr. III. 931 ff. *si uocem rerum natura repente Mittat et hoc alicui nostrum sic increpet ipsa . . . Quid respondemus?* 947 *eadem tamen omnia restant, Omnia si pergas (perges* MSS.) *uiuendo uincere saecla, Atque etiam potius, si numquam sis moriturus*, I. 570, 655, II. 481, Cic. II. Verr. II. 69. 167 *neque tu hoc dicere audebis; neque, si cupias, licebit*, Tusc. I. 29 *si eruere coner . . . reperientur*, De Amic. 40 *turpis excusatio est . . . si quis contra rempublicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur*, Caes. B. G. VI. 11 *aliter si faciant, nullam habent auctoritatem*, Hor. Od. III. 3. 7 *Si fractus illabatur orbis, impauidum ferient ruinae*, Verg. Georg. II. 54 *Hoc faciet uacuos si sit digesta per agros*, Aen. I. 372 ff. *si pergam . . . componet*, VI. 884 *si qua fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris.* Similarly the **imperf. subj.**, referring to past time, e. g. Bacch. 563 *Quid? tibi non erat . . . copia, nisi occideres?* Cic. de Amic. 11 *Nisi enim, quod ille minime putabat, immortalitatem optare uellet, quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare?* Seneca, Dialog. VI. 22. 6 *Quid faceret? si uiuere uellet, Seianus rogandus erat;* cf. Shaksp. 'If it *were* so (implying merely 'I do not say that it was'), it was a grievous fault.' From the above instances, which could be easily multiplied, I have excluded sentences which admit of a different explanation—as containing in the principal clause an expression denoting 'can,' 'must,' or 'ought,' in a present or past tense, e.g. 566, Curc. 246 *Potin (=possis?) coniecturam facere, si narrem tibi*, or some special expression like *paenitet* Rud. 579, *non laturus sum (=non feram?)* Bacch. 1004, or as cases of anacoluthon (Rud. 159, Epid. 713 *inuitus do hanc ueniam tibi, nisi necessitate cogar*), or of 'attractio modi' (834, 924 *d*, 1128), or of an indefinite 2nd pers. sing. (Capt. 221 *nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas*, 'unless one attend to them cunningly,' ibid. 202), or of *si*='even if,' concessive (Rud. 159, Most. 351): yet I believe that many such instances are more simply explained in the manner indicated above (cf. my Lat. Gram. § 501).

1021 f. **inspectaui te hunc habere**, 'saw you in possession of it,' cf. Poen. 710 *ut tute inspectes aurum lenoni dari*, and notes above on 132, 988. **mane**, 'stop.' Trach. is quick to take advantage of the careless admission of Gripus (**nihilo**), which involves his right to go shares.

1023. **argumento**, 'evidence,' 'test,' cf. 1180, Truc. 169, Asin. 302, Amph. 806, 1087, Capt. V. 3. 14.

1025. **nisi quia** introduces not a limitation of a previous statement, like *nisi quod* Capt. 394, 621, Pers. 517, but an antagonistic statement: 'I don't understand your city laws, *but*,' &c. So Trin. 983 *sed ego*

sum insipientior, qui egomet unde redeam hunc rogitem . . . ; nisi quia lubet experiri quo euasurust denique, Pseud. 107 *atque id futurum unde esse dicam nescio ; nisi quia futurumst*, 'but come it will': Langen, Beitr. p. 57 f. (where Cist. II. 1. 12 is admitted as an exception). Cf. note on *nisi* 751.

1026. **mane : iam**, so correctly punctuated by Lachmann on Lucr. p. 211. Brix shows that *mane iam* is not Plautine for *manedum*.

1027. **tuam**, synizesis.

1028. **indicassis**, cf. on 304 (*capsimus*).

1029. **mussitabo** (=*tacebo*), for the sake of variety; transl. 'you be silent, I will hold my tongue.'

1030. **ecquid condicionis ferre**, 'to make some offer.' **audes**, cf. on 870.

1032. **refero condicionem**, 'make you a counter offer,' lit. 'give you back an offer,' cf. Phorm. Prol. 21 *quod ab illo adlatumst sibi esse rellatum putet*, and the phrase *par pari referre*. **te aufer modo**, a play upon the preceding *fero, refero*; transl. 'just make off.'

1033. **uicinos meos**. Gripus lies by implication (explicitly in the next line), probably as a precautionary measure. Trach. had made the acquaintance of Daem. in Act III. Sc. 2, and knew him to be friendly.

1034. **ubi hic**, 'where about here,' cf. Pseud. 599 *ubi Ballio leno hic habitat*, Mil. 9 *sed ubi Artotrogus hic est*? 1258, Trin. 872 *ubi in his regionibus*, Haut. 829, Andr. 965. Scan **illīc** (Müller, Pl. Pros. p. 45 f.). **porro** (local), 'away,' **illic**, 'there,' **longe**, 'far off,' **usque in campis ultumis**, 'right in the most distant fields'—a curious example of pleonasm: cf. 266 *ilico hinc . . . haud longule ex hoc loco*, and note on 838 (*usque*).

1036. **remitte restem**, 'slack away the rope'; Trach. has up to this been pulling at it, so as to keep it strained. Gripus asks to be allowed to move a little way off (**dum concedo**) to deliberate ; his next speech is an aside, addressed to the audience.

1037. **perpetua**, 'continuous,' 'uninterrupted,' hence 'whole,' cf. 370, Most. 147 (*aedes*) *totae perpetuae ruant*, 765 *perpetuom diem*.

1038. **praesepes**, fem., a by-form of the neut. *praesepe*, 'pen,' 'stall,' generally of animals ; with the present passage cf. Curc. 228 *reciperet se huc esum ad praesepem suam*, Cas. Prol. 56 *futurum quod amat intra praesepis suas*. The spelling *praesepe, praesepes* is attested by almost all MSS. and also by inscriptions, and is used in most modern texts.

1039. **triobolus**, 'a three obol piece,'=½ drachma. *Triobolus* is the spelling attested by *B* here, *BCD* in 1330 (*tribolum*), *CD* in 1354, 1367, Bacch. 260, and by *A* in Poen. 381, 868. **ab suo**, sc. *seruo*.

1040. **ne**, interjection, used only before pronouns, 'verily,'=*ναί*, cf. Most. 75, 562 *ne ego sum miser*, Trin. 62, Men. 256, Mil. 571. **eo**,

pres. for fut., 'I go' for 'I will go,' a conversational idiom of Lat., Engl. and German: cf. Eun. 492 ff. *THR. Iamne imus? TH. Hos prius intro ducam et quae uolo Simul imperabo: post huc continuo exeo. THR. Ego hinc abeo,* Bacch. 592 *non it, negat se ituram,* &c.; see on 413. The sentence *eo ad iud.* is part of the soliloquy of Gripus, and not addressed to Trach. **ire ad arbitrum** or *iudicem* (cf. Most. 1101): it was customary when the parties in a dispute desired to have it settled without litigation (*priuatim*) to enter upon a *sponsio* or engagement by which each bound himself to pay a certain sum of money to the other if his contention should prove to be false, and to entrust the decision to an arbitrator: see Weissenborn on Livy III. 24. 6.

1041. **quid igitur?** 'well?' i. e. 'what is the result of your deliberations?' cf. Most. 911, Stich. 624, Amph. 719, Curc. 316, Trin. 333, Hec. 181. **istuc,** 'what you claim,' i. e. the *uidulus* (=*istunc*). **esse ius meum,** 'belongs by right to me,' 'is my right,' cf. 1122, 1393 *pro meo iure* (note), Cas. II. 2. 16 *ius meum optinendi optiost.*

1042. **istuc,** 'what you propose,' i. e. that we should submit the matter to arbitration. **nunc places,** cf. Capt. 870, Stich. 146, Truc. 273, Epid. 150.

1043. **adpellis,** 'force,' 'drive.' **adhibebit fidem,** 'shall be honest.'

1044. **notus ignotissumust,** 'though known, most unknown,' i. e. I renounce him utterly.

Scene 4. Enter Daemones, Palaestra, and Ampelisca from the cottage. Daemones tells the girls that they must again seek the protection of the altar, as his wife's jealousy prevents him from keeping them any longer in his house. Gripus and Trachalio lay their quarrel before Daemones: Trachalio declares that Gripus is in possession of the travelling trunk lost by Labrax and containing Palaestra's trinket case, in which are her 'tokens': he demands that the case and its contents be restored to their owner, in order that she may have the means of discovering her parents and proving herself free born. In spite of the protests of Gripus, Daemones puts the question to the girls whether they recognise the trunk; Palaestra answers in the affirmative, and offers to describe minutely its contents in order to establish her claim. The *uidulus* is opened, and Palaestra, after removing to a distance, describes the contents of the trinket case. As Daemones takes them out one by one, he discovers, to his amazement and joy, that Palaestra is his long lost daughter. Daemones, Palaestra, Ampelisca, and Trachalio retire into the cottage to inform the mother of the happy event; and Gripus, after a short soliloquy, in which he curses his luck, follows them.

1045. **serio,** 'seriously,' 'in sober earnest,' cf. 468. **uobis uolo quae uoltis,** 'am well disposed to you,' cf. Bacch. 778 *ni ei facta cupiam quae is uelit,* Pers. 489 *numquam tibi quod nolis uolam.*

1046. **propter uos** belong to the *ne*-clause. **ne uxor.** There seems to have been something about the pronunciation of the word *uxor* which might prevent hiatus or render it admissible, cf. Men. 963 *Quíd ego nunc faciám? domum ire cúpio: uxor nón sinit* (so MSS.). The spelling of *uoxor*, supported by Koch (Jahrbücher CI. p. 285) is attested by *B* in Trin. 800 and Truc. 515 (where, however, metre forbids).

1047. **pelex**, 'rival.' The spelling *paelex* is equally well attested in MSS.; *pellex* is later. **adduxe**=*adduxisse*, syncope, cf. *detraxe* Trin. 743, *dixe* Poen. 961, *aduexe* Merc. 333, *illexe* 51, *despexe* Mil. 553, *circumspexe* Varro ap. Non. p. 106, *produxe* Ad. 561, *surrexe* Hor. Sat. I. 9. 73, *duxe* Varro Sat. Men. 329, *adduxti* Haut. 819, *intellexti* Rud. 1103.

1048. Daemones means that he himself might have to seek protection from his wife's displeasure.

1049. **saluas sistam**, cf. 1359, Trin. 743, Poen. 876, 1083, Merc. 891 *in tranquillo sistere.* **ne** with imperative is common in Plautus, cf. 1254, Most. 576, 643, 1105, &c. **sed quid uos**, addressed to the *lorarii.*

1051. **ex praesidio**, 'off guard,' **praesides**, lit. 'protectors': 'sentries off guard' sounds almost like a military command.

1052. **quid fit?** 'how are you getting on?' 'how goes it?' cf. 1303, Merc. 284 *saluelo: quid fit? quid agis?* Stich. 660, and in many other places.

1053. **haud pudet**, 'I am not ashamed to own it,' i. e. that he is my master. Gripus (like Sceparnio 110–113) takes upon himself to reply for his master. Scan **ábi hĭnc sis.**

1054. **istuc optume**, sc. *est*, 'that is first rate.' Trach. has already made the acquaintance of Daem. (III. 2: this Gripus does not know), and has confidence in his justice and friendliness. For the predicate adverb cf. *optumest* Capt. 706, Cas. III. 6. 14, V. 2. 53, Bacch. 783.

1055. **iterum te saluto**, 'I greet you a second time to-day.'

1056. **accersitum**, from *accerso* (1199), 'to summon,' a form which Wilkins (Journ. of Phil. VI. p. 278 ff.) and Nettleship (Contrib. to Lat. Lex. p. 17 ff.) consider to have been originally distinct from *arcesso*, 'to go and fetch.' In the MSS. of Plaut. the forms are confused, and no distinction of meaning can be traced: *A* has forms of *accerso* fourteen times, of *arcesso* seventeen times (Seyffert, Index Orthographicus). In the phrase **ego is sum** the ictus always rests on *is*: here *ego ís sum*, cf. 1173, *ís ego sum* Capt. 1025, Pseud. 1199, Trin. 985: Seyffert in Phil. Woch. 1890, p. 215.

1057. **nempe**, cf. on 268.

1058 f. Trach. is incoherent through rage. **uir** often in contemp-

tuous sense in Plaut., cf. *uir uenefice* 1112, *scelus uiri*, 'rascal of a fellow,' Mil. 1434, Curc. 614, Truc. 621, *hallex uiri* Poen. 1310. **scelestus**, cf. 456. Scan **illic**, cf. Intr. to Capt. p. 12. **talos suffringi**, a cruel method of punishing slaves, cf. Mil. 156, Truc. 638 (*M*), Cic. Rosc. Amer. 56 *eis* (*canibus*) *crura suffringantur*.

1060. **quíd ĕst qua de re**, cf. *id quoi rei* Pers. 393, Poen. 815, Bacch. 249.

1061. **ego rem facesso**, '*I* am the plaintiff': **opinor**, 'if I am not mistaken,' parenthetical and ironical. As the plaintiff (*primarius uir* 1073) Trach. claims the right to speak first. **sī quidem**, two words, the first long, cf. 1091, Most. 987 *sī́ quidem istaec uéra sunt*, Mil. 28 *pol sī́ quidem*, Asin. 318, 539, 699, 701, 712, Amph. 814, Pseud. 628, 723, Cas. V. 4. 18; contrast *sĭquidem* (as in classical Lat.) 484, 765, 972, 986. It is probable that Plaut. used both scansions according to convenience (*sìquidem* more often than *sī quidem*), although this cannot be absolutely demonstrated, as either *sī quidem* (*quidè*, cf. on 596), or *sī quídem* (*quídè*), the latter often with shortening of a succeeding long syll. (e. g. *sī quídem hĕrcle*), are always metrically possible: cf. Rud. 765, 972, 986, Curc. 703, Mil. 189, Poen. 312, Truc. 628, Capt. 920, Stich. 752, 757, Cas. II. 5. 19, Merc. 872: Rud. 484, Most. 229, 671, Asin. 405, 414, Mil. 520, 624, Poen. 696, Merc. 903, Cas. II. 6. 57, II. 8. 38, &c.: but *sĭquidem* often improves the rhythm, and the two-fold pronunciation may be paralleled by *ibīdem* (396, 847) and *ibĭdem* (391, 591, 878), *quandōquidem* (Stich. 485, 559) and *quandŏquidem* (usual), *tū quidem* and *tŭquidem* (Bücheler in Archiv III. p. 144 ff.): cf. on 936.

1062. **si sis pudicus**, 'if you had any sense of decency' (*pudor*): *sis=esses*, cf. on 196; for *pudicus* cf. Trin. 697 *is est honos homini pudico* (honourable man) *meminisse officium suom*, and note on *inpudicus* 115. **hinc facessas**, intrans. 'you would take yourself off,' with a play on *rem facesso*; cf. Afran. 202 *multa ac molesta es: potin ut hinc facessas?* Enn. apud Non. 306 *uos ab hoc facessite*; also classical.

1063. **utin**=*uti-ne*, introducing an indignant question, 'What, is he to speak first?' cf. Epid. 225, Men. 683, Curc. 616; Brix on Trin. 1046.

1064. Hiatus in diaeresis and at change of speakers. **nequītur**. The passive of *queo* and *nequeo* is used only with the passive infin., like *coeptus sum, desitus sum, potestur*; cf. Pers. 194 *nec subigi queantur*, Hec. 572 *nosci non quita est*: for the form *nequitur* cf. Fr. 98 W (Fest. p. 162 *b*, 30, Sall. Jug. XXXI. 8). **conprimi**, 'to be silenced,' cf. 1073, 1165, 1402, Cas. II. 6. 10.

1065. **ita ut occepi**, 'as I began,' cf. Poen. 470, *sed ita ut occ.* Stich. 579, *ut occ.* Rud. 1089, 1093, *sed ut occ.* Pers. 518: cf. note on Rud. 1119. **illum quem**, attraction, only found when the relative clause precedes, cf. Curc. 419 *sed istum, quem quaeris, ego sum*, Epid. 448, Mil. 140, 1114, Trin. 985, Men. 311, Amph. 1009, Verg. Aen.

I. 573 *urbem quam statuo uestra est*, Trin. 137 *ille qui mandauit exturbasti ex aedibus*, Most. 250, 985, Men. 57, Rud. 1241. Sometimes a word belonging to the principal clause is placed in the subord. clause: e. g. Bacch. 936 *Non sunt tabellae sed equos quem misere Achiui ligneum*, Capt. 179 *meliorem adferet Quae mi atque amicis placeat condicio magis*, Trin. 1074, Merc. 803, Truc. 275, Naev. 19 Ribb. *ut illum di perdant, qui primam holitor protulit caepam.* Epid. 166 cannot be thus explained: *plerique homines* ('nominativus pendens'), *quos quom nil refert pudet, quom usust ut pudeant ibi eos deserit pudor.*

1066. **tenere** and *habere* are frequently used the one for the other; hence it is quite natural for Grip. to answer **non habeo.**

1067. **ne uideas uelim**, 'I (could) wish you were blind.'

1068. **habeo, non habeo**=*siue habeo, siue non habeo*, cf. *uelim nolim.* **me**, anticipation, cf. on 244.

1069. Hiatus after **modō**: the lost ablatival *d*, like the digamma in Homer, 'fitfully haunts its ancient seats' (Jebb).

1070. **nulla causast quin**, 'there is no reason why . . . not,'=*non recuso quin*, 'I make no objection to . . .,' a common Plautine formula. **condonare**, with dat., 'to deliver up,' several times in Cic.

1072. Scan **Vérbă dăt**; see Crit. Append. **modō**, abl. of noun. **quid tu ais?** 'how say you?' an expression of astonished indignation, cf. 1095.

1073. **quōd**=*quoad*, 'till'; cf. on 287. **primarius uir**, 'the person who has precedence.' **dicat**, 'shall speak,' cf. on 456. **conprime**, cf. 1064.

1074. **quid tu?** cf. on 993. **consueuit tibi**, sc. *facere* (from *fieri*).

1075. **conprimere**, cf. Amph. 348, Truc. 262.

1076. **uerbo illo**, &c., 'he had you there,' cf. Trin. 706. **modo**, adv., 'just now.'

1077. **equidem**, 'indeed,' 'I protest,' is simply a stronger form of *quidem* as Priscian (XVI. p. 1033) said, and Ribbeck (Lat. Part. p. 39 f.) demonstrated, and is not compounded of *ego quidem*, though in the large majority of instances it is connected with the 1st person; it is found according to the best MSS. evidence with the 2nd pers. Trin. 352 *equidem pote*=*potes*, ibid. 991 (by conjecture, on metrical grounds) *saluos quando equidem aduenis*; with the 3rd pers. Epid. 603 *Adulescentem equidem dicebant emisse*, Pers. 639 *atque equidem miseret tamen*, Trin. 611 *Atque equidem ipsus ultro uenit Philto oratum filio*; or without any finite verb at all, Bacch. 974 *quadrigentos filios habet atque equidem omnis lectos sine probro*, Mil. 656, Poen. 1240, Eun. 956 *conligauit?—atque equidem orante, ut ne id faceret, Thaide*, Epid. 30 (by conjecture) *atque equidem cito*, 'and, what is more, quickly.' These last examples show conclusively that *equidem* is practically an assever-

ative particle; it is used to strengthen *edepol*, *pol*, *hercle* in Pers. 546, Poen. 508, &c. *Equidem ego* occurs again Merc. 264, Pers. 187, Bacch. 437, Amph. 764, Haut. 632. All these uses are occasionally found in the classical period, e.g. *equidem ego* Sall. Cat. LI. 15, Jug. X. 6, LXXXV. 26, *equidem nos* Cat. LII. 11, *scitis equidem* Cat. LVIII. 4, *uanum equidem consilium est* Cat. LII. 16, cf. Livy V. 51. 4. **de istoc uidulo** repeats and emphasizes **istinc**; cf. *isti in istac cistula ... isti in uidulo* 1082, *isti ... in isto uidulo* 1109, 1133, *in uidulo ... ibi* 1310.

1078. **isti**, adv.=*istic*, 'there,' so *isti* 1082, Most. 1143, Mil. 255, Epid. 721. Similarly *illi*=*illic* 541, &c.

1079 f. **dudum**, 'just now,' πάλαι; cf. 1123.

1080. For the pronunciation *nepe* see on 343.

1081. **admodum**, cf. 143, 840. **crepundia**, toys, consisting of a variety of miniature objects such as rattles, dolls, little swords, hatchets, animals, &c., (cf. 1156–1171), sometimes given as birthday presents (Epid. 639 f.), and often made into a necklace to be worn by children as a means of recognition when they were put out to nurse or exposed (Cist. IV. 1. 13 *quibuscum tu extulisti nostram filiam ad necem*, Mil. 1399, Cic. Brut. XCI. 313),=γνωρίσματα Plut. Thes. 4, *signa qui parentis noscere* Rud. 1110. See the engraving in Rich's 'Companion' of *crepundia* hanging from the right shoulder round the body of a child, and Arneth, Gold- und Silbermonumente.

1083 f. **neque ... et**, 'on the one hand not ... and'='not ... but' (classical). **isti**, 'your slave.' **usust**=*usu est* (cf. on 294), predicate dative,=*utile est*. Carefully distinguish *usu* (=*usui*) *est* from *usus est* =*opus est*. **id ... qui**, 'that whereby,' cf. on 123, 1110.

1086. **crepundiá**, syllaba anceps at change of speakers, cf. Mil. 1316 *PL. Tibi salutem mé iusserunt dicerĕ. PH. Saluaé sient*, &c. **tua**, sc. *refert*, cf. Amph. 1003 *quid id mea?* Phorm. 133, 389, 800, 940, Hec. 510, Cic. ad Att. IV. 5. 3.

1087. **expendetur**, future of promise, cf. 286, 1136.

1089. **caue malo**, cf. on 828.

1091. **quem suspicor**, sc. *eius esse*, 'as I suspect it is,' a relative clause equivalent to a co-ordinate sentence (=and I suspect it is).

1092. **hic**, 'at this point,' i.e. before I have seen what is in the *uidulus*, cf. Trin. 504 *nunc hic quom opus est non quit dicere*, Merc. 307, Epid. 302, Most. 584, Haut. 742. **nisī**, cf. Cas. III. 5. 57 *nisi se sciát uilicó non datum íri* (A), Poen. 243 (M), 325. **de opinione**, cf. the verse of the Cistellaria found by Studemund in *A* (fol. 241 r, 15) *ut pote quam* (*postquam* A) *nunquam uiderim, de opinione credo.*

1093. **uiden? scelestus aucupatur**, a very rare form of speech, but attested by MSS. in Poen. 314 *uiden tu? pleni oculi sorderum qui*

erant iam splendent mihi, Truc. 601 *hoc uide: dentibus frendit, icit femur*, Capt. 304 *sed uiden? fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet*: cf. too Curc. 93 (emended). **aucupatur** (here deponent, elsewhere active in Plaut., e. g. Most. 473, Mil. 995, Men. 570, Asin. 881, Truc. 964), a bird-catcher's term, often used metaphorically (Lorenz on Mil. 995), here 'he is laying a trap,' 'spreading the toils,' cf. Engl. metaphorical use of 'to fish.'

1095. **haec**=*hae*, cf. on 294. **ostendere iube**, with omission of subject accus., cf. Most. 426 *iube uenire nunciam*, Mil. 182, 981 f., 1034, 1268, 1278, Asin. 736, Cist. II. 3. 48, Men. 225 (Ritschl), Pers. 790 (Spengel). **ain ostendere?** cf. on 799, Most. 383 *ain tu pater?*=do you say 'his father'? 642 *ain tu aedis?* see too on Rud. 1072.

1096. **dicit ut**=*imperat ut.*

1097. **insignite**, cf. 643. **quidum**, 'why, pray?' cf. 1116 and notes on 639, 784.

1098. **scelerum caput**, 'fountain-head of rascalities,' cf. Shakspere 'head and front of offending'; Mil. 494, Pseud. 466, 1054, Curc. 234, Bacch. 829; similarly 1099 **periuri caput**, 'arch-perjurer,' cf. Pseud. 132.

1099. **ut . . . item** (=*ita*), cf. on 417 f. *item ut.* **tute**, 'you yourself.'

1100. **hic**, i. e. Daemones. **hinc**, 'on this side' (cf. 808, Men. 799 *hinc stas, illim causam dicis*, Livy XXIV. 45. 3 *aliunde stare*)=*a me*, 'on my side,' 'with me'; cf. *abs te* 1101.

1101. **atqui** is related to the whole thought, which is expressed paratactically;=*atqui, quamquam nunc abs te stat, tamen*, &c. **abs te**, 'on your side,' as your master. **hinc**=*ex puellis*; cf. 1104 *liberas* (only the free could act as witnesses). **cibit**, fut. of *cio*, a by-form of *cieo*, cf. *cimus* Lucr. I. 212, V. 211; *c. testimonium*, 'take evidence,' cf. *testem citare*, 'to summon as witness.'

1103. The absence of diaeresis is excused by the long word **intellexti** (1047); cf. Trin. 1145 *posset intellegere*, Amph. 707 *inritabis crabrones*, 1117 *formidolosum*, &c.

1105. **fŭit**, cf. on 217. **surpta**=*surrepta*, cf. Pers. 150, Poen. 902, *surpuit* Cas. Prol. 8, Capt. III. 5. 102, IV. 4. 14.

1106. **uidlum**, cf. on 936. **an**, without *utrum* or *-ne*, cf. 213.

1107. **defieri**=*deficere*, cf. Mil. 1261, Men. 221, Phorm. 162, Eun. 243.

1108. **dilue**, 'explain,'=*expedi* 1102.

1109 repeated 1133. **caudeam**, 'made of rushes'; cf. the gloss of Placidus '*caudeam: iunceam, quod iuncea cauda emergat*,' and that of Paulus '*caudeae cistellae: ex iunco, ad similitudinem equinae caudae factae.*' Whether this derivation of *caudeus* from *cauda* is right or not,

the lexicons ought not to say that *caudeus* means 'wooden,' as though from *codex* (*caudex*); cf. Loewe, Prodr. Gloss. p. 287.

1111. **quibuscum**, 'with which,'='which she had when . . .'; cf. Cist. IV. 1. 13 (quoted on 1081). **periit Athenis**, 'disappeared from Athens,' cf. *perierim Carthagine* Poen. 987, *periere Magaribus* ibid. Prol. 86, *periisti e patria tua* Capt. III. 4. 5.

1113. **quae . . . non queant**, 'that they are not able,' cf. 105.

1114. Cf. Soph. Ajax 293 *γύναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει.*

1115. **pro portione**, 'in your degree,' 'as your portion,' cf. Quintilian X. 7. 28 *sit pro sua scilicet portione perfectum.* Transl. 'have not your fair share either of man or woman,' cf. *meam partem* 1126.

1116. **quia enim**, cf. on 922.

1117. **enumquam**, cf. on 987. **praeterhac**=*posthac*, 'hereafter,' Most. 75, Men. 112, 725, Stich. 345, Titinius 30 Ribb. *Si quisquam hodie praéterhac postícum nostrum pépulerit.*

1119. **ut id occepi dicere**, 'as I began to tell the tale,' cf. Curc. 43, where *B* has *Id uti occepi dicere* (unmetrical; perhaps read *Sed id uti occ. dic.*; cf. note on 1065).

1122. **ius meum**, 'my right,' cf. on 1041.

1124. 'I have known a kite pounce, as you are doing (**etiam**), without carrying off anything after all (**tamen**, cf. 569).' I have put the comma at *etiam*, instead of at *miluom*. For **uidi**, of an experience, cf. Mil. 885 *ego multos saepe uidi regionem fugere consili priusquam repertam haberent* (subj.), Epid. 525 *malleum sapientiorem uidi excusso manubrio*, Truc. 319 *uidi equidem elephantum Indum domitum fieri.* The subjunctive **auferret** is probably due to subordination to the infinitive (cf. on 383), cf. Men. 361 *mira uidentur te hic stare foris . . . domus quom haec tua sit*, Capt. 146; in Bacch. 283 it is immediately subordinate to another subj. (attractio modi): *adeon me fuisse fungum ut qui illi crederem, quom mi ipsum nomen eius Archidemides clamaret dempturum esse.* **petere**, used intransitively, probably a technical term, here with reference to *peto* 1123. **mīluos** is always of three syllables in old Latin.

1125. **sine malo**, 'without a thrashing,' cf. Amph. 742, Truc. 779, Eun. 713.

1126. **meam partem**, adverbial accus., 'on my part,' cf. Mil. 647 *et meam partem itidem tacere, quom alienast oratio*, ibid. 94, Poen. 413 *maiorem partem*, Capt. 421 *haud centesumam partem.*

1127. Scan **modŏ**, adverb (Müller, Pl. Pros. pp. 36, 477).

1128. **at . . . ut**=*tamen . . . ut* (Asin. 718, Hec. 447), 'yet (only) on the condition that,' cf. Asin. 274 *aetatem uelim seruare, Libanum ut conueniam modo*, Men. 217, Stich. 28. **istorum**=*eorum quae iste* (1126) *dicit.* **reddetur**, cf. Most. 580.

1129. **atque Ampelisca**, 'and Amp. too,' added as an afterthought.

1130. **aiebas**. Palaestra, it is true, had not said anything (cf. 1113); but Trachalio had his information from her, as Daemones must have known; he might indeed infer from her silence during the present scene that she endorsed the statement.

1132. **ex procliua planam**, a proverbial expression, 'clear instead of obscure,' again Mil. 1028 *fecisti modo mi ex procliuo planum*, cf. Asin. 663 *nam istuc procliuest quod iubes me planum conlocare*. Literally *planus*='level,' *procliuos* (an ante-classical and poetical by-form of *procliuis*) 'sloping down'; Varro, R. R. II. 2. 7, Catull. LXIV. 270.

1134. **ibi** with *inerit*. For this order of words cf. Asin. 232 *At* ego *est etiam prius quam abis quod* uolo *loqui*, Cist. IV. 282 eloquere *unde haec sint tibi* cito *crepundia*, Pseud. 866, Amph. 712, Epid. 310, Most. 709, Merc. 406, 419.

1135. **nullum**=*nihil*; see the gloss of Placidus in Loewe, Anal. Plaut. p. 205; Cas. IV. 2. 16 *nullum esurit*: cf. *nullus*=*nemo* 1253. **ostenderis**, perf. subj. in prohibition (cf. on 403), as in Most. 272 *minume feceris*, Bacch. 90 *nullus tu adfueris*, Curc. 384 *nil monueris*.

1136. An amplification of *frustra*, 'to no purpose,' 1135. **tamen**, i. e. in spite of my attempt to establish a claim to the *cistella*.

1137. **erunt**, sc. *quae dicam* (from *si falsa dicam* 1135).

1138. **ius merum oras**, 'you ask simple justice,' cf. 1152 *ius bonum oras*, 184 *bonum aequomque oras*. **inius merum**, 'simple injustice.' The word *inius* does not occur elsewhere, but recommends itself as the opposite of *ius*; cf. *iustus*, *iniustus*; *fas*, *nefas*. The context demands some sharp antithesis to *ius merum*, cf. 1152 *ius bonum oras . . . iniuriu's*. Hiatus after **animo** (change of speakers).

1139. **superstitiosa**, 'witch,' cf. Curc. 397, Amph. 323 *illic homo superstitiosust*, 'a wizard.' **hariola**, cf. on 326.

1141. **nequiquam**, cf. 217.

1142. The *uidulus* is roped together by means of the *rudens*: Daemones gives instructions to Gripus first to untie it (**solue**), and then to open it (**aperi** 1143).

1143. **hoc habet**! 'so much for Gripus!' a well-known gladiatorial expression, by which Trachalio expresses his exultation at the anticipated discomfiture of Gripus; cf. Most. 715 *hoc habet! repperi qui senem ducerem*, Verg. Aen. XII. 296 (note of Servius), Andr. 83 *habet*! where Donatus says 'dicitur de eo qui letaliter uulneratus est,' Hercules Oetaeus 1461 (Peiper) *habet, peractum est*: Shaksp. Hamlet V. 2. 292 'A hit! a very palpable hit!' In Rom. and Jul. III. 1 the wounded Mercutio cries 'I have it! and soundly too.'

1145. **uostrum cognoscendum** (=*cognoscendorum*), 'of recognizing you,' for *uostri cognoscendi*, cf. on 289. **que . . . que**, cf. Epid. 220,

Asin. 577, Amph. 7. **opes spes**, cf. Capt. 445, Amph. 1053, Ad. 331.

1146. **quisquis**, referring to a female person, cf. on 406.

1147. Scan **tăm in** with hiatus; for the position of *tam* cf. Mil. 741.

1150. **si tantillum peccassis**, 'should you make the smallest mistake,' cf. Cas. IV. 4. 6, and for the subj. 1021. **quod postules**, 'in case you should expect,' cf. Pseud. 101, Mil. 162, Asin. 757 f., 761, 796, Aul. I. 2. 13, Cas. I. 39, &c.; also classical, e. g. Cic. Verr. V. 68, 175. The subj. is the same as in *si ueniat* 1021.

1151. **te conuorti**, cf. Andr. 672 *non posse iam ad salutem conuorti hoc malum.*

1152. **haud tuom orat**, explained by what follows (*nam tu iniuriu's*). **iniuriu's**=*iniurius es*: for *iniurius*, 'unjust,' see examples in Lew. and Sh., and cf. on *inius* 1138.

1154. **ecca uideo**, 'I see them before me.' **in primo proelio**, 'at the very beginning of the battle'; for the military metaphor cf. Pers. 25, 112, 606, Asin. 912, Men. 185 f., 989.

1155. **ex ordine**, elsewhere in Plautus *ordine* in this sense, 'from beginning to end,' ἐφεξῆς, Most. 552, Mil. 1165, Pseud. 761, 1312, Men. 679, or *in ordine* (see MSS. in Poen. 590, Mil. 875, Pseud. 676, Pers. 91, Cas. V. 2. 19).

1156. **ensiculust aureolus**; the diminutive form of the adj. as well as of the noun intensifies the expression of 'littleness': cf. 1169.

1157. Scan **quĭd ĕst**, cf. 1060.

1158. **altrinsecus**, 'on the other side,' i. e. of the *cistella*. **ancipes**, 'two-headed'=*anceps*, cf. *praecipes* 671.

1160. **quid nomen est**? 'what is the name?' so regularly in Plautus (not *quod nomen est*, 'what name is?') cf. 1163, Trin. 889 *quid est tibi nomen*? 906 *quid est ei nomen*? Amph. 364, Capt. 285, 983, Men. 341, 497, 1131, Most. 661, Pseud. 636, 653, 744, 977, Cist. IV. 2. 106, Pers. 623 (here, however, *A* has *quod*, and so too in 700): similarly *quidquid est nomen tibi* Pseud. 639, Men. 811.

1161. **ubi loci** (Capt. 958, Merc. 986) **sunt spes meae**? in the mouth of Daemones an expression of joy, in that of Gripus (**immo edepol meae**) of despair: cf. 1164. The fact that Palaestra's father was called Daemones is not in itself sufficient evidence that she is the daughter of Daemones of Cyrene; but it is enough to raise hopes that she may be. In 1164 f., when she says that her mother's name was Daedalis, Daemones is convinced that he sees before him his long lost daughter. Again, Daemones does not at once identify the tokens which he and his wife gave to Palaestra when she was an infant (cf. 1181); but his recollection is awakened by the sight of the *bulla*

aurea (1171) which he gave her as a birthday present. Langen seems to be mistaken in denying dramatic verisimilitude and psychological truth to Plautus in this scene (Plaut. Stud. p. 213).

1162. **pergite**, addressed to Daemones and Palaestra. **placide**, 'gently,' 'doucement'; Gripus is afraid that the issue may be obscured in the general excitement; cf. Merc. 136 *placide; uolo adquiescere*, ibid. 159, 169, Trin. 881 *si unum quidquid singillatim et placide percontabere*, Pseud. 242, 923 *quid properas? placide*, Bacch. 707, 833, Poen. 545, Mil. 220 *propere hoc, non placide decet*, Men. 179, Rud. 426, 1274. **aut ite in mălăm crucem**, 'or else a murrain upon you.'

1163. **matris nomen** depends on *loquere* (anticipation, 244).

1164. **at me perditum**, cf. Cist. II. 3. 31 *PH. Seruate me, di, oro, opsecro. ME. At me perditis.*

1165. Either scan **meam** with synizesis and elision before *esse*, or **meam ĕsse hánc.**

1166. **qui**, cf. 946.

1167. **adeo**, cf. 103. **scelestus**, cf. 502. **circumspexi me** (according to the punctuation of Seyffert), 'looked around me'=*circum me spexi*, cf. Trin. 146 *circumspicedum te*, ibid. 863, Cic. Parad. IV. 2. 30 *numquam te circumspicies* (metaphorical); in the same sense *circumspicere* without reflexive pronoun, Trin. 151, Mil. 1137, Most. 472, 474.

1169. **sīcīlicula**, 'a little sickle,' diminutive of *sīcīlis*: cf. Ennius (Ann. 499 Vahl.) quoted by Paulus (p. 337 Müll.) *Incedit ueles uolgo sīcīlibŭ' latis.* **conexae**, 'clasped' or 'clasped round it': in any case *argenteola* belongs ἀπὸ κοινοῦ to *maniculae*, as *aurea* 1171 to *sucula* 1170.

1170. **sucula**, 'windlass.' Palaestra is proceeding with her enumeration when Gripus interrupts her. **quin tu i dierecta**, 'go to the devil,' or 'to the gallows with you.' **dīĕrecta**, four syllables, according to MSS., as in Bacch. 579 *Recéde hinc dīĕrecte*, Men. 442 *Dúcit lembum dīĕrectum*, Poen. 347 *Béllula hercle: i dīĕrecte*, Varro, Eumenides (quoted by Nonius) *Apage ín dīērectum á domo nostra ístam insanitátem.* See Palmer in Hermathena X (1884), and Seyffert's Jahresbericht, 1885, p. 29. The same scansion is quite admissible in Cas. 103 *Abi rús, abi dīĕréctus*, Most. 8 *Abi rús, abi dīĕrécte*, Poen. 160 *Abi dīĕrectus*, Merc. 756 *Abín dīĕrectus.* In Merc. 183 probably read *Ín hinc* (Bentl., *In hoc* B, *I hinc* CD) *dīĕréctus*; in Capt. 636 the MSS. have *Quín quiescis dīĕrectum cór meum ac suspénde te*; perhaps read *Quín quiesce*; *i dīĕrectum* &c.; in Curc. 240 B has *Lien dieructus*, JE^3 *dirruptus*; the emendation of Cam. may be scanned *Līen dīĕrectust*; in Most. 850 the reading is also uncertain. The only passage which is clearly trisyllabic acc. to the MSS. is Trin. 457 *Abín hínc dīerecte* (so A: *derecte* M): here Palmer would read *Abín dierecte* or *Abi hinc dierecte.* The origin of *dierectus* is uncer-

tain; Nettleship (Journ. of Phil. XV. p. 186–188 and Contributions to Lat. Lex.) regards it as a misspelling of *directus* (from *dirĕctus*; see M in Trin. 457, Men. 442, Poen. 160), cf. Paulus, p. 69 '*Dirigere* apud Plautum inuenitur pro *discidere*'; *directus* would then mean 'cut in two.' But this does not explain the early scansion as four syllables. I rather incline to the other possibility suggested by Nettleship that it is 'some bastard issue of διαρρήγνυμι,' a word very common in Greek comedy. At any rate, as Nettleship shows, there is no analogy in Latin for the old derivation from *dis* and *erigo* ('to raise up asunder' ='to stretch on the cross or *patibulum*'; Brix on Trin. 457, Lorenz on Most. 850). The word is generally used predicatively (with a verb of motion); the form *dierecte* may be either a vocative or an adverb (cf. *macte uirtute esto*). **cum sucula et cum porculis**, 'with your little pig and porkers,' a pun on *sucula*, 'windlass': the addition of *cum porculis* is necessary to bring out the point of the joke. Apparently the word *porculus* also meant a hook or ring attached to a windlass, cf. Cato, R. R. XIX. 2 *porculum in media sucula facito*; perhaps this technical sense of *porculus* was itself a metaphorical expression suggested by *sucula*. In Merc. 988 *cum porcis cum fiscina* sounds like a proverbial phrase derived from the farm.

1171. **bulla**, a golden capsule shaped like a heart, which contained an amulet and was worn round the neck of children; Marquardt, Rom. Ant. V. p. 83 f.

1173. **produxi**, 'reared,' cf. Capt. 763, Asin. 544, Ad. 314.

1174. **intus**=*intus est*. The only precisely similar passage, with nom. and without a finite verb, is Capt. 1005 *sed erus eccum ante ostium* (Brix *ante ostium est*). No doubt it would be more regular to read with Langen (Beitr. p. 5) *intust*.

1176. **uolup est quom**, cf. 908, 1183.

1178. **ecce Gripi scelera**, 'behold the misfortunes of Gripus,' cf. *scelus* 1001 and *scelestus* 1184, 502 (note).

1180. **argumentis**, 'tests,' cf. 1023.

1181. **signa**, 'tokens,' cf. 1312.

1182. The line is commonly given to Trachalio; but, as Seyffert remarks, it would be out of place for Trachalio, even if he is still on the stage, to invite the company into the house of a stranger. **promiscam**, adv. 'in common,' ante-classical; '*promiscam* pro *promiscue* dicebant' Paulus, p. 224; cf. Asin. 366, Pseud. 1062.

1184. **sumne** (865) **ego homo scelestus** (1178), **qui** . . ., cf. Most. 362 *sed ego, sumne infelix qui* . . ., Pers. 75 *sed sumne ego stultus qui* . . ., ibid. 474 *sumne probus, sum lepidus ciuis qui* . . ., Men. 852 *sumne ego mulier misera quae* . . ., Merc. 588 *sumne ego homo miser qui* . . ., Pseud. 908 *sumne ego homo insipiens qui*. . . . In all these passages except the last the indic. follows. For **excipere**, 'to fish out,' cf. on 1362.

1185. **aut**, 'or rather,' cf. 1162. **solo loco**, cf. 227.

1186. **credebam**, 'I suspected,' and therefore deserve all the more to be punished for not having taken special precautions. **turbulentam euenturam**, 'that there was a storm brewing in.'

1188. **largiter** (=*large* Aul. 196), cf. Epid. 485, Most. 438, Truc. 903, and note on 265; here with gen. 'plenty of,' cf. 1315, Merc. 903: similarly *satis*, *abunde*. **argenti et auri**, more commonly *aur. et argent.*, cf. 396, 546, 1257, 1295, 1309, 1340, Asin. 155; but *argentique aurique* Stich. 375.

1189. **meliust quam ut**, cf. 220.

Scene 5. Daemones soliloquizes on his good fortune.

1193. **satin**, cf. on 462, and for the accent Trin. 454, Merc. 682, Amph. 604. **esse bene factum uolunt**, cf. Amph. 33 *esse oratam a uobis uolo*, Men. 1120.

1194. **illud optatum**, 'that desire,' almost meaningless, as no desire had been spoken of.

1195 f. **ego . . . is**, cf. Merc. 631 f. *ego me credidi homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maxumo.*

1196. **inprouiso**=*ex inpr.* 1192, cf. Asin. 310.

1197 f. Part of the question begun in 1191.

1198. **ingenuo Atheniensi**, 'a freeborn Athenian,' cf. Cas. Prol. 82 *ingenua Atheniensis*. **cognato**, cf. 1214. Daemones is supposed to have learnt these facts from Palaestra in the course of the interview within; Plesidippus was a stranger to him when they met in Act I.

1199. **adeo** giving prominence to *ego*, cf. *uos adeo*, 'you, I say,' 731.

1204. **nimis**, cf. 360. **paene**, 'I had almost said.' **inepta atque odiosa**, 'out of place and tedious.' **amatio**, 'affectionateness'; cf. Cas. II. 5. 20 *odiosast amatio.*

Scene 6. Daemones looks in at the door of his cottage, and gives instructions to Daedalis to let Trachalio go without delay and fetch Plesidippus. Enter Trachalio; his first words are addressed to Daedalis or Palaestra (within). [The change of metre and space for a capital letter in *BC* indicate a new scene.]

1205. **meliust** with acc. and infin., cf. on 220.

1206. **adorna ut**, cf. on 129 f.

1207. **laribus familiaribus**, 'household gods.' Each house had strictly speaking only one *lar*, whose image, representing the founder of the family in his *toga*, stood in the *sacrarium* or *lararium*: cf. Aul. Prol. 2 *ego lar sum familiaris*, 384 *haec inponentur in foco nostro lari*, Merc. 599, Trin. 39, Cato, R. R. 143. The plural must be understood

to include the two *penates*, originally distinct from the *lar*, who were the tutelary deities of the store room (*cella penaria*) and who had their place in the *sacrarium*, one on each side of the *lar*. Inasmuch as both the *penates* and the *lar* were protectors of the household, they came to be spoken of together under the general name of *lares*: still the phrases *redire ad penates suos* and *redire ad larem suum* preserve the original distinction [Marquardt, Römische Staatsverwaltung, vol. vi. p. 122]. It was customary to greet the *lar* on entering a house, and also to present offerings to him on the occasion of a marriage or other important family event. **quom**, causal, with indic., as always in Plaut., except when 'attractio modi' or a subj. due to subordination to an infin. is found.

1208. **porci sācres** (a mute and liquid do not make a position in Plaut.), 'pigs for sacrifice'; *sācris* technical for *săcer*: '*sacrem porcum* dici ait Verrius ubi iam a partu habetur purus' Fest. p. 318: 'a partu decimo die habentur puri: ab eo appellantur ab antiquis *sacres*, quod tum ad sacrificium idonei dicuntur primum'; Varro, R. R. II. 1. 20, II. 4. 16: Men. 289 *porci sacres sinceri.*

1209. **atque**, cf. 492.

1212. **licet**=ἔξεστι, 'well,' cf. Most. 930, Mil. 536, Amph. 544; the word admits of a shade of irony.

1213. **daturum**, sc. *me*, cf. on 246.

1216. **omnian 'licet'?** 'is it well to everything?' again 1222. *Licet* being a quotation does not stand in grammatical agreement with *omnia*; cf. *quid 'liberas'* 736, *quid 'fures'* 881. **quod te uolo**, 'that I want of you.'

1217. **quod promisisti**, 'as you promised.' This promise of Daemones (to use his influence with Plesidippus to get Trachalio manumitted, cf. 1218) and also the arrangements for the marriage of Trach. with Ampelisca are supposed to have been made in the course of the interview within, and are thus indirectly communicated to the audience by Trach.; cf. 1130 *aiebas*. **ut memineris** depends on *uolo* 1216. **ut liber sim** depends on *memineris*, which=*cures*, cf. Cas. IV. 4. 5 *ut uiro subdola sis memento*, Hor. Epod. 10. 4 *horridis utrumque uerberes latus, Auster, memento fluctibus.*

1220. **ubi sim liber**, 'attractio modi,' the clause assuming something of the colour of the clause to which it is subordinated, cf. 874, 924 *d*, Trin. 731 ff. *fieri non potest ut perpetiar . . . quom habeam*, Bacch. 908, Pers. 290 f., Mil. 1343 *nequeo quin fleam quom abs te abeam.*

1221. **gratum** has passive sense, 'repaid': **experior** often takes the accus. (with infin., Trin. 460, Mil. 405, 633, 671). **benficium**=*beneficium*: the shorter form was introduced by Ritschl (Opusc. II. 716–722, 774) in order to avoid the proceleusmatic (*mĭhĭ bĕnĕ-*): cf. Trin. 638, 1052 (185 *malfacta*), Asin. 673, Phaedrus I. 22. 8. **factis**, 'in deed,' not merely in word (*dictis* 681), cf. Capt. 429

Istaec dicta te expedire et operis et factis uolo, ibid. 405, Bacc. 704 *Quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen, nisi factis probo?* Similarly *re* 683, and in Greek ἔργῳ as contrasted with λόγῳ.

1222. **refero gratiam**, 'I am giving you tit for tat,' 'I am even with you'; cf. Pers. 428 *referundae ego habeo linguam natam gratiae; eodem mihi pretio sal praehibetur quo tibi.*

1223 f. Each speaker fires off a final **licet**, Daemones no doubt in a loud tone of voice.

1224. **interibi**=*interim*: Asin. 891, Stich. 371, Capt. 951, 953, &c. **adorna ceterum**, cf. on 129 f.; for *ceterum* as object cf. Capt. 989, Men. 224, Pers. 708, Epid. 5, Cas. I. 94, Phorm. 166.

1225. **Hercules**, cf. Cas. II. 3. 57 *Hercules dique istam perdant*, Most. 528. The nominative ending of Greek proper names in *-ης* is always *-ēs* in Plaut. **licentia**, 'welling,' perhaps with a play on in-fe*licent* (Tyrrell), which then transl. 'may ill betide him.'

1226. **repleuit auris**, cf. 905 *opplebit auris*. **ita**, cf. on 87.

Scene 7. Enter Gripus from the cottage; he is resigned to the loss of the *cistella*, but suggests that Daemones may conceal the *uidulus* or refuse to restore it to any claimant, no doubt intending to bargain for his manumission as an equivalent.

1227. **quam mox**, with present, as always, cf. 342.

1229. **si sapias, sapias**, a dark hint made explicit in the next sentence; cf. 834, Hor. Od. I. 11. 6 *Sapias, uina liques*, Persius V. 167.

1230. **aequom . . . ut**, cf. *par . . . ut* Bacc. 139 ff., *mirum . . . ut* Merc. 240.

1231. **quodne**, &c. 'Do you call that *alienum*, which,' &c., cf. on 272.

1232. **tanto illi melius qui**, &c. 'so much the better for the loser,' sc. *quod uidulum in mari inuenisti*: cf. Stich. 606 f. *GE. Non tu scis quantum afflictentur homines noctu hic in uia? PA. Tanto pluris qui defendant ire aduorsum iussero*, Bacc. 211, Truc. 953.

1234. **sancte piu's**, cf. on 301 (*pure lauti*).

1235. **in aetate hominum**, 'in the life of men,' cf. Amph. 634, 938 *Nam in hominum aetate multa eueniunt huius modi*, Men. 839 *aetate in sua*, Poen. 228 *omni in aetate*, Amph. 633 *in aetate agunda*, Trin. 24, 462 *in aetate*.

1236. Scan **ubí**, cf. *ibí* 935.

1238. **auariter**, a by-form of *auare*, cf. Curc. 126 and note on 265.

1240. Scan **ille quí**; so often at the beginning of a verse: the antecedent is assimilated to the case of the relative, cf. on 1065, and add Curc. 296, Ad. 815, Pacuv. 83 (Ribb. p. 87). **consulte, docte atque astute**, cf. 928 and on 930.

1241. **licet**, sc. *ei*: cf. 1292. **bene**, 'honestly': cf. *sceleste parta* 506. **partum**, for *parto* (Langen), cf. on 533.

1242. **mihi istaec uidetur praeda praedatum irier**, 'that plunder which you recommend will, I think, be taken as plunder.' The supine with *iri* is very rare in dependence on *uideor*; cf. Quintil. IX. 2. 88 *reus paricidii quod fratrem occidisset damnatum iri uidebatur*: for *uideor* with the pres. infin., a construction far less common in Plaut. than in class. Lat., cf. Rud. 598, 601, Curc. 260, Poen. 1264 *uix hoc uidemur credere*. Plautus seems here to have struck out a bold construction of his own for the sake of the effective phrase *praeda praed.* With the general sense cf. 1261 f.

1243. **ut abeat**, sc. *praeda*, 'in such a way as to depart.' **cum maiore dote**, a metaphor from the law of divorce, according to which it was as a general rule incumbent on a husband to restore the *dos* of his divorced wife, though in certain cases where the fault of the wife or her family was the cause of the divorce a certain part of the *dos* might be retained by the husband. Daemones says this *praeda* on its departure will take with it a greater amount of property than it brought, i.e. will inflict more loss than it ever conferred gain.

1244 f. **egone ut celem**, an indignant question, 'I conceal?' cf. 1063.

1245. **noster Daemones** = *ego*. Note the following idiomatic uses of *noster*: (i)='your humble servant,' an impersonal and objective way of speaking: Hor. Sat. II. 6. 48 *Per totum hoc tempus subiectior in diem et horam Inuidiae noster*, 'our hero'; (ii)=*ex nostra familia*, Mil. 350 *nam illic noster est*, Asin. 58, 334, Mil. 431 *nos nostri* ('our own master's slaves') *an alieni sumus*, ibid. 433 *certe equidem noster sum*, 'I am Sceledrus of ours,' Amph. 399 *certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam quin noster siem*, Epid. 147 *noui ego nostros* (sc. *eros* or *lorarios*); (iii)='one of us,' an expression of welcome, *noster esto*='well done,' Mil. 898 *eu, noster esto*, Bacch. 443 *noster esto dum te poteris defensare iniuria*, Truc. 953, *noster eris* Verg. Aen. II. 149.

1246. **sapientis**, 'sensible masters,' cf. 338.

1247. **conscii malefici suis**, 'partners in wrong-doing with their servants.'

1248. **mihi nil moror** (852), cf. Most. 746 *nil moror mi istius modi cluentis*, Frag. 78 W. *nil moror mihi fucum in aluo*. **morōr**, cf. Capt. 530 *machinōr astutiam*, 791 *eminōr interminor*, Intr. to Capt. B, Palm. Intr. to Amph. p. 5 f., Lübbert, Gram. Stud. I. 40, II. 44, 84. **cum frude** (=*fraude*), 'to my harm'; *fraus*=*damnum*, a conversational idiom, cf. Mil. 164 *fraudem legi facere*, 294 *cruribus fraudem capitalem hinc creas*, 1435 *inlicere aliquem in fraudem*, Truc. 298, Livy VII. 16. 9, Cic. ad Att. IV. 12, VII. 26. 2. The phrases *sine fraude* and *fraudi esse* are classical (Lorenz on Mil. 294). For the form **frude** cf. Lucr. VI. 187 *ne tibi sit frudi*, Verg. Aen. IV. 675 *frude*

P. (C. I. L. 1. 198, 64), Trin. 413 *defrudaui* BD¹. [In Verg. Ecl. IV. 31 R has the curious variant *frusdis* for *fraudis*.]

1249. **pridem**, 'lately,' cf. Cas. II. 8. 27, Aul. II. 4. 314. **comicos**, 'players,' properly 'comedians,' cf. Pers. 465 *tragici et comici*, Capt. IV. 1. 11 *comici serui*, 'slaves in comedies.'

1249 f. **spectaui . . . dicere**, cf. 1022, transl. 'I have looked on as a spectator when . . .' **is**, cf. 186. **plaudier**, cf. Cic. de Am. VII. 24 *stantes plaudebant in re ficta.*

1251. **sapientis mores**, 'rules of wisdom.' **poplo**, a syncopated form of *populo*, cf. the best MSS. in Amph. 259, Prol. 101, Pseud. 126, C. I. L. 1. 589; 1. 195, 17; 14. 4269: *poplum* Asin. Prol. 4, *popli* Aul. 285, Most. 15, Pers. 408, Cas. III. 2. 6 (*A*, Stud.). [In some of the above passages *B* has a crossed *l*; in Rud. 1251 the reading *potio* clearly points to *POPLO* in the archetype.]

1252. **quisque**, i. e. each man of the audience. **diuorsi**, 'in different directions,' strengthens *suam quisque domum* : transl. 'each to their several homes.'

1253. **nullus** = *nemo*, cf. Amph. 293, Capt. 154, Pseud. 294, 352, Bacch. 190, 336, 543, Stich. 217; cf. *nullum* = *nihil* 1135. **illo pacto ut**, predicative = *talis qualis*, cf. Engl. 'so' = 'such': Pseud. 798 *si me arbitrabare isto pacto ut praedicas*, Capt. 120 *non uidere ita tu quidem*, Amph. 574 *utinam ita essem*, Trin. 668, Cist. I. 1. 48, Bacch. 473 *ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodumst*, Amph. 442, Truc. 171 *longe aliter est amicus atque amator*, Trin. 47. **illi**, 'the players.'

1254. **ne molestu's** (1049), 'don't be troublesome,' cf. Most. 955. *Egone ?—Tu.—Tu ne molestu's* (A, according to Stud.).

1256. **deos**, synizesis.

1257. **si .... si** : *siue ... siue*, cf. Capt. 114 *si foris, si intus uolent*, Amph. 1049 *siue ancillam siue seruom, si uxorem, si adulteram.* **cinis**, 'dust and ashes.' [Exit Gripus, into the cottage.]

1258. **illuc est quod nos nequam seruis utimur**, 'there you have the reason why we masters have roguish servants,' cf. Cas. II. 8. 26 *Illuc est, illuc, quod hic hunc fecit uilicum.* Daemones means 'this is the sort of way in which slaves are demoralized,' as he explains in the next line: had Gripus made this dishonest proposal to a fellow slave (or perhaps even to an unscrupulous master), he would have accepted it, and then both would have been committed to dishonesty for the rest of their lives.

1260. **furti adstringeret** (= *astrinxisset*, cf. on 590), 'would have implicated in theft,' cf. Poen. 737 *homo sese furti adstringet*, Eun. 809 *hic furti se adlegat.* In class. Latin we should have had the abl.; see dictionary.

1261. **dum censeret**, 'while he would think,' a conditional sub-

junctive (of apodosis), here subordinated to *dum*. For subordination of constructions ordinarily found only in the simple sentence or principal clause cf. 1322, 1329. **interim**, 'during such time,' i. e. the time indicated by *dum*.

1262. **praeda praedam duceret**, cf. *uidetur praeda praedatum irier* 1242.

1263. **postibi** = *postea*, cf. on 600.

Scene 8. Enter Plesidippus and Trachalio from the town (left); the former expresses his gratitude for the good news which Trachalio has brought.

1266. **mi liberte**, 'my freedman,' implying that he had promised freedom to Trach. Freedmen were often on very friendly terms with their benefactors (*patroni*, cf. Cas. III. 6. 15), as Tiro with Cicero.

1268. **popularis**, 'my compatriot' (605), cf. 1198. **opino**, cf. 999.

1269. **censen despondebit**, parataxis, as in the Engl. 'do you reckon he will betroth her'; cf. Aul. 309 *Censen talentum magnum exorari potest*? (MSS.), Capt. 961 *credin pudeat*? Persius V. 168. **censeo**, 'I reckon so': in the next line the word assumes the meaning 'I think you had best,' cf. Amph. 966, Curc. 279, Pseud. 664, Poen. 728, 1249.

1270. **gratulabor**, deliberative fut. indic., cf. on 189 *a*: contrast 1275 *salutem* (delib. pres. subj.).

1271 f. Ples. allows the *censeo* to pass twice unchallenged; the third time he demands 'what do you reckon?' Trach. answers 'I reckon (= vote for) what you ask,' (probably with allusion to the use of the term in the proceedings of the senate: the presiding consul *rogabat sententiam*, and the person appealed to might answer *censeo*). Ples. being in high spirits gives a new turn to the expression: 'tell me then at what sum you reckon it.' Trach. continues the previous answer; cf. his *licet* to Daemones 1212–25. **Egone** (1272) expresses the surprise of Trach. at the turn which Ples. has given to his *censeo*.

1273. **adsum equidem**, &c. 'I am here to answer to my name, mark you; close your reckoning.' Here again a different turn is given to the expression: **censionem facere** suggests the technical sense 'to fine,' cf. Placidus p. 27 '*censio*: *multa* qua citatos si non responderant (so Bücheler; MSS. *ponderum*) censor afficiebat'; Paulus '*censionem facere* dicebatur censor cum multam equiti irrogabat.' It appears then that the allusion in the present passage is to the review or inspection of the *equites* by the censors, which was held in the forum near the temple of Castor once in every lustrum (*equitum census* Livy XXIX. 37. 8, *equites recognoscere* XXXIX. 44, XLIII. 16). Compare also the obscure verse Men. 454 *qui nisi adsint quom citentur, census capiant* (*capiat* A) *ilico*.

1274. **sic placide**, cf. 426.

1275. **etiam**, 'also,' cf. on 877. **eam** refers to Palaestra. **salutem**, cf. on 1270. Hiatus at change of speakers (**censeo**).

1276. **quid postea?** 'what next?' a formula used when some one is asked to proceed: Poen. 480, Bacch. 728, Truc. 509, Cist. II. 3. 6, Cas. II. 5. 14; cf. Trin. 768. The words here naturally belong to Trach., as Seyff. says.

1277. **eius**, synizesis. **non censeo**, 'I reckon not,' cf. 787.

1278. **eampse**, cf. 411.

1279. **dilectum dimisit**, 'he has stopped the review': *dilectus* seems to mean the *census equitum*.

Act V, Scene 1. Enter Labrax from the town (left), complaining of his misfortunes; he has lost the action before the *recuperatores*, and is now reduced to beggary.

1282. **ad**=*apud* (Prol. 18 *apud iudicem*), cf. *ad praetorem* Poen. 727, *ad patrem* Capt. 49, 699. **recuperatores**, a board of three or five members, selected by the praetor from among the *centumuiri*, for summary decision of cases concerning recovery of property, status, &c.; cf. Bacch. 270 *postquam quidem praetor recuperatores dedit.*

1284 f. These lines are unintelligible in this context, especially the words **nam** and **ex gaudio procreatos** ('children of joy'?) Line 1286 follows quite well upon 1283.

1286. **uisere** with object and adverbial expression (cf. on 94): 'I will pay a visit to the temple here to look after the other one,' 'I will look after the other one in the temple here'; cf. Bacch. 529 *uisam huc ad eum*, Merc. 555 *ad me huc inuisam domum.*

1287. **saltem** with *eam*. Construe **quod reliquiarum** (partitive gen.=*quae reliquiae*) **restat de bonis**, 'the remnant which is left of my property,' cf. Trin. 1067 *illam alteram* (*partem*) *apud me quod bonist adponito*, where *quod bonist* is explanatory of *illam alteram*: similarly here *quod reliquiarum* of *eam*. For the word *reliquiae* cf. Most. 82 *paucorum mensum sunt relictae reliquiae*, and for the part. gen. also Mil. 1156 *quod fallaciarum.*

1288. A new scene begins here, according to indications in the MSS. (ignored by Fleckeisen). Enter Gripus from the cottage with a rusty spit in his hand, which he is polishing in preparation for the unwonted festivities. After a brief soliloquy, in which he apostrophizes the absent Daemones and his family (*inspicietis* 1288, *negatis* 1292) he is accosted by Labrax, whose attention is attracted by the mention of a *uidulus*, and who ends by offering Gripus a reward of a 'great talent' if he gives him information which leads to the recovery of it.

1289. **redditur**, cf. on 179. The speeches of Labrax here and in 1293, 1297 are *asides*.

1290. The subject of **tundat** must be *cor*, cf. Pseud. 1045 *mihi cor*

retunsumst oppugnando pectore, Aul. 625 *meum cor coepit artem facere ludicram atque in pectus emicare*, Cas. II. 6. 62 *perii; cor lienosum, opinor, habeo; iamdudum salit; de labore pectus tundit.* Hence we must assume a lacuna, with Seyffert.

1291. **istic**=*qui apud uos intus est.* **ego qui . . . ei**, cf. 1240 f., and on 1065 (*illum quem*).

1292. Scan with hiatus in diaeresis. **dari**=*datum iri*, cf. on 307.

1294. **cubitum longis litteris**, 'letters an ell long,' again Poen. 837.

1295. **perdiderit**, perf. subj., 'have lost,' cf. on 1021.

1297. **uidulum**, anticipation, cf. on 244. **qui**=*quis*, cf. 385 and on 98.

1299. **reuocas.** Some one is supposed to call him from within. **hoc**, i. e. the *uerum* (1304); cf. *hoc*=*hoc ostium* 413.

1301. **rutilum atque tenuius**, 'redder and thinner'; the comparative meaning attaches to both adjectives. Cf. the superlative in Capt. 278 *quod genus illist unum pollens atque honoratissumum.* For the omission of *tanto* cf. Cas. IV. 3. 8 *quanto ego plus propero, procedit minus* (A).

1302. This line was probably intended as a substitute for 1300+1301. **uenenatumst**, 'bewitched.'

1303. **cum inraso capite**, 'with your uncropped head.' It was considered a sign of respectability to wear the hair short; hence slaves on being manumitted shaved their heads and wore a felt skull-cap (*pileus*) until their hair was grown: cf. Amph. 462 *raso capite caluos capiam pileum.* In Rud. 125 Labrax is described as *crispus*, 'curly.' *Inraso* cannot come from *inrado* as Lew. and Sh. say. **quid fit**, 'how goes it?' cf. 1052,=**ut uales**, 'how do you do?' 1304.

1304. **uerum**, a by-form of *ueru*, 'spit.' Gripus intentionally misunderstands the question: cf. Eun. 271 *GN. quid agitur? PA. statur*=*sto.* Here **uerum extergetur**=*uerum extergeo.* **quid tu?** cf. 993.

1305 f. **medicus . . . mendicus**, 'medical,' . . . 'mendicant.' **tetigisti acu**, 'you have hit the nail on the head': for the metaphorical use of *acus* to denote subtlety cf. Cic. pro Aemilio Scauro 20 (Fragmenta Orationum, Nobbe p. 1298) *nec acu quaedam enucleata argumenta conquiram*, Academica II. 24. 75 *contorta et aculeata quaedam* σοφίσματα. **uidetur digna forma**, 'so I should judge from your appearance.'

1307. **et alii**, 'and another,' (i.e. Charmides); for the dative cf. 73, 152, 354.

1310. **ecquid**, properly an accus. of extent (cf. *quid refert?* 1311), is often almost equivalent to an interrogative particle, cf. *ecquid meministi?* Mil. 42, Bacch. 206, Pers. 108, Poen. 985, 1062, *ecquid placent?* Most. 906, &c. **ibi** repeats **in uidulo**, cf. on 1077.

1311. **quid refert**, sc. *quid in eo infuerit* **qui periit?** **tamen** is the beginning of a speech to the same effect as 1312, interrupted by Labrax. **sine**, 'enough,' equivalent in meaning to the particle εἶεν, cf. Bacch. 811 *egomet tabellas tetuli ut uincirer : sine*, Truc. 636 *pulchre ludificor : sine*, Aul. 425 *sine : at hercle cum magno tuo*, Asin. 902 (according to Ussing's interpretation: see 893 of his numeration), Hec. 707 *num tibi uidetur esse apud sese? sine*, Eun. 66 *egone illam, quae illum, quae me, quae non? sine modo*, Phorm. 420. **aliud fabulemur**, 'let us talk of something else,' cf. Mil. 878 *aliud est quod potius fabulemur*.

1312. **signa**, cf. 1181.

1313. **nummus**, in Plaut., when used without qualification, generally denotes a silver coin, the Greek δίδραχμον, worth about one shilling and sixpence of English money (cf. Truc. 562, where *quinque nummi* = *pars Herculanea* = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a *mina*, and Pseud. 808 f., where the *nummus* is spoken of as a greater sum than the *drachuma*: note on Rud. Prol. 45), **nummus aureus** (*nummus Philippus*, *Philippus aureus* or simply *Philippus*) a gold coin, the 'Philippe d'or' or στατήρ, struck by Philip II of Macedon and his successors; it corresponded in weight to the silver δίδραχμον (see Lidd. and Sc. under στατήρ) and was worth about fifteen shillings of English money; cf. 'Louis d'or,' 'Napoléon,' Δαρεικός, from Darius, as names of coins: Trin. 152, 955, 965, 1158, Asin. 152, Poen. 732. **probi**, 'sterling,' cf. Pers. 438 *nummi sescenti hic erunt probi, numerati*, 526 *probum et numeratum argentum ut accipiat face*, Livy XXXII. 2. 2 *id* (= *argentum*) *probum non esse quaestores renuntiauerant*.

1314. **tetrachuma**, plur. of the neut. *tetrachumum* = τέτραχμον, a shorter form (found in a Boeotian inscription, see Lidd. and Sc.) of τετράδραχμον. In Latin the shorter form *tetrachmum* is found in Livy XXXVII. 59. 4, XXXIX. 7. 1 and Cass. apud Cic. Fam. XII. 13. 4 (according to the MSS.): the latinized form *tetrachumum* is parallel to *drachuma* = δραχμή (Merc. 777, Pseud. 86, 88, 91, 93, 808, Trin. 425, Haut. 601, Andr. 451), &c., see note on 86. The **tetrachumum Philippum** was probably a double stater, corresponding in weight to two silver δίδραχμα, and therefore worth about thirty shillings of English money (see the article *Stater* in Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities). The word *Philippus* when denoting a coin always has the second syllable short, and, according to Langen, is always of three syllables (not *Philippeus*). **pasceolus** [φάσκωλος], 'ex aluta sacculus,' Nonius, 'a leathern bag.' **sorsus**, or *seorsus*, a by-form of the earlier *sorsum* or *seorsum*; see Ritschl, Opusc. II. p. 263.

1315–1317 an *aside*, to the spectators. **largiter mercedis**, cf. on 265 and 1188.

1316. **di me omnes respiciunt**, cf. Epid. 192 *di me hercle omnes adiuuant, augent, amant : ipsi hi quidem mihi dant uiam quo pacto a se*

argentum auferam, Mil. 871 *di hercle hanc rem adiuuant*, Cas. IV. 3. 16 *di hercle me cupiunt seruatum.* **hinc**=*ab hoc*, cf. 1330. **praedatus**, an adj. formed from *praeda*,='enriched with spoil,' cf. Pseud. 1138 *bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo*, and note on 260.

1318. **commodum**=*integrum*, 'of full weight': Asin. 725 *uiginti argenti commodas minas*, Merc. 438. **inerit**, 'will be found to be,' unneccessarily altered by editors to *inerat*. Labrax sees by this time that Gripus knows where the *uidulus* is: cf. Asin. 734 *hic inerunt uiginti minae bonae*, Pers. 437 *nummi sescenti hic erunt probi, numerati*, Frag. 232 W., Phorm. 53 *lectumst; conueniet numerus quantum debui.*

1319. Different kinds of silver vessels used at *conuiuia*: **sīnus**, 'bowl,' cf. Curc. 75, 82, Verg. Ecl. VII. 33. **cantharus**, 'tankard.' **epichysis**, *ἐπίχυσις*, 'beaker,' 'pitcher.' **gaulus**, *γαυλός*, 'jug.' **cyathus**, *κύαθος*, 'ladle.'

1320. **papae**, 'dear me!'= *παπαί*, an 'interiectio admirantis,' (Charisius, Priscian): seven times in Plautus and four times in Terence; in Bacch. 207, Stich. 425, 771, Truc. 507 it expresses joy. Hiatus in diaeresis.

1321. **miserum istuc uerbum.** Cf. Cist. I. 1. 76 *GY. Veniet. SI. Spissum* ('tardy') *istuc amantist uerbum 'ueniet,' nisi uenit*, Merc. 896 *EVT. Faciam. CH. Longum istuc amantist.* **miserum et pessumum**, 'hateful and most evil,' pleonastic, cf. *propere celeriter* 1323.

1322. **uelis** probably='would be willing,' subordinate to *eloquere*, cf. 1261 (*censeret*), 1329 (*addas*), and Andr. 667 *Eho dic mihi, si omnes hunc coniectum in nuptias uellent, quod nisi hoc consilium darent*, 'what other counsel they would have given'; Pers. 590. Here, however, a note of interrogation might be put at *indicetque*, which would turn 1322 into a simple sentence. **qui**=*ei qui*, cf. on 624.

1323. **propere celeriter**, cf. Aul. 264 *propere . . . strenue*, Cist. III. 8 *propera ocius*, Cas. III. 6. 17 *propere cito intro ite* (A M). **nummus**, without qualification, cf. on 1313: *trecenti nummi*=£22 10*s*. **tricas, tramas, glandem** are objects of *fabulare* 1325. *Tricae*='trifles,' hence 'humbug,' 'imposition,' (cf. the verb *extricare*): Most. 572, Curc. 613, &c.

1324. For the form **quadrigentos** cf. Bacch. 974, 1183 (*C*). **tramas**, 'cobwebs.' **cassam glandem**, 'an empty acorn,' cf. *cassa nux* Pseud. 371, Hor. Sat. II. 5. 36, = *uitiosa nux* Mil. 315.

1326. **os calet tibi: nunc id frigefactas**, equivalent to our expression 'That's cool of you!' lit. 'Your mouth is burning and you are now engaged in cooling it,' i. e. with such absurdly petty offers (*frigida* = *inepta* Cic. Brut. LXVII. 236, De Or. II. 64. 260, cf. *frigus* Catull. XLIV. 20). Similarly Poen. 759 f. *LY. Calidum pransisti prandium hodie? dic mihi. AG. Quid iam? LY. Quia os nunc frigefactas quom rogas.*

1327. **mille** in Plautus is always treated as a noun (=χιλιάς) and takes the gen. like *milia* in class. Lat., cf. *mille nummum* 1406, Trin. 954, 959, 966, 1139, Merc. 491, *mille drachumarum* Trin. 425, *mille passuum* Truc. 334, Men. 177, *mille annorum* Mil. 1079, *mille modiorum* Mil. 1064.

1328. **audi: si hercle**, &c. a threat, = 'Listen to me: if once I go away, I shall not be here,' i.e. negotiations will come to an end, and your chance of a reward will have been lost. Then after a slight pause, **uin**, &c., 'What do you say to eleven hundred?' (=£82 10*s*., a good offer for a reward). **dormis**, 'you are dreaming.'

1329. **postules**, subj. of dependent question, or like *uelis* 1322. **quo addas . . .** 'a sum to which you need not (are not to) add anything against your will,' the subj. of command (403) being here used in a subordinate clause. From such an example as the present it is easy to see how the ordinary final subj. originated.

1330. **talentum magnum** = £225, cf. 778 and Prol. 45. **triobolus**, cf. 1039. **hinc abesse**, cf. Pers. 663 *nummus abesse hinc non potest.*

1331. **uel aias uel neges**, cf. 430. **quid istic?** lit. 'what there?' a concessive formula of comedy = 'as you like,' or 'for aught I care': the full expression is found Epid. 141 *quid istic uerba facimus?* (*quid istic* Trin. 573, Merc. 1004, Poen. 1225, Andr. 572, Haut. 1053, Ad. 350, 956, Eun. 171, 388). **necessum.** Old Latin had side by side with *necesse* the forms *necessum* (Asin. 895, Cas. II. 5. 36, Lucr. IV. 121, V. 57, 376) and *necessus* (Cist. II. 3. 82, Stich. 219 *A*, Haut. 360 *A*, Lucr. II. 710, IV. 1006, V. 351).

1332. **haec** with **Venus**, cf. 1334 *per Venerem hanc.* **adroget te**, probably 'bind you over by an oath,' cf. the phrase *sacramento aliquem rogare* (or *adigere*), used by Caesar, Livy, and Tacitus of swearing in soldiers. Turnebus, quoted by Gronovius, takes *adroget* in a juristic sense = *adstipulari*: 'stipulator rogat (cf. Pseud. 114 *roga me uiginti minis*, 1070, Digest I. 14. 7 *rogauit Titius, spopondit Maeuius*), adstipulator adrogat, cuius uice nunc Venus erit.'

1333. **lubēt**, original long vowel, cf. on 390.

1335. **praei uerbis quiduis**, 'dictate anything you like.' **quod domist** (cf. 292), **numquam ulli supplicabo**, 'I shall not need to be beholden to anyone for what I have of my own,' i.e. 'I have a plentiful stock of oaths,' 'swearing comes easy to me'; cf. 1377 *lubet iurare.* This must be the meaning if the text is sound, cf. Bacch. 225 *Domist: non metuo mihi nec quoiquam supplico Dum quidem hoc ualebit pectus perfidia meum*, Mil. 190 *Nam mulier holitori numquam supplicat, si quast mala; Domi habet hortum et condimenta ad omnis mores maleficos*, Capt. 772 *Nec quoiquam homini supplicare nunciam certumst mihi.* **ulli** = *cuiquam*, cf. Asin. 800 *neque ulli uerbo male dicat.*

1336. **deierare** for *deiurare*, cf. Cas. III. 5. 36 *per omnis deos et deas deierauit* (where *A* has *DELERAUIT* according to Stud.); similarly *peierare* or *perierare* for *periurare* Asin. 293, Bacch. 1030, 1042, Poen. 1242, Truc. 30.

1337. **sis potitus** = *particeps factus eris*, cf. on 190. Contrast the gen. with the active *potio*, 'put in the power of,' Amph. 178 *eum nunc potiuit pater seruitutis* and the passive *potior* Capt. 92 *postquam meus rex est potitus hostium*, ibid. 144, 762, Epid. 532, 562, Asin. 554 f. (*fugae* Bücheler). Hiatus in diaeresis.

1338. The change of metre marks the commencement of the administration of the oath, as in Bacch. 997 the reading aloud of a letter. No new scene is to be begun here. **testem testor**, apparently a solemn formula.

1342. Gripus interrupts in order to insert the word **Gripo**, that there may be no loophole for escape.

1343. **huic Gripo dico**, 'I mean to this Gripus.'

1345 f. **si quid fraudassis** '(say that) should you in aught prove false,' oblique, cf. Capt. 378 ff. *si non rebitas*, Cist. II. 3. 49, Andr. 687. For the form in *-assis* cf. on 304. For the *quid* cf. 1348, where Labrax, repeating the prescribed form of oath, says *si quid peccasso*. **dic ut** = *ora ut*, cf. 1096. **te eradicet caput atque aetatem tuam**, 'may destroy your body and existence, root and branch': for the two accusatives, both dependent on *eradicet*, cf. on 1009; here *caput atque aet. t.* is almost synonymous with *te*, cf. 375: for the meaning of *eradicare* cf. Aul. 300 *suam rem perisse seque eradicarier*, Truc. 660, Merc. 775, Haut. 589.

1347. **tecum hoc habeto tamen**, an aside, 'you shall take this imprecation home with you, whether or no,' i.e. whether you keep your oath or not, may this curse light upon your head: for *tamen* cf. 569, 691, 1134. **uti iuraueris**, 'in the precise form in which you shall have sworn it.'

1348. **illaec aduorsum**, 'against that,' cf. Amph. 750 *te aduorsus*, and above on 496 *quem propter*.

1349. **ueneror**, 'I entreat,' cf. 256. The *leno* does not pray quite as he was bidden, but prefers to associate all *lenones* with himself in the consequences of his premeditated perjury.

1350. **fiet**, i.e. *ut omnes lenones miseri sint*. This sentence is uttered aloud: it is a general reflection on the character of *lenones*.

1351. **faxo exibit**, cf. *scibis faxo* 365.

1352. **eum uidulum reposcito**, 'demand back the *uidulus* from him,' cf. Aul. 763 *aulam auri te reposco*, Curc. 614 *quam tu uirginem me reposcis?* [At this point exit Gripus.]

1353. **si maxume**, 'if ever so much' = 'even if,' cf. Bacch. 1002

non dabis si sapies, uerum si das maxume, ne ille alium gerulum quaerat, 1004 *non laturus sum si iubeas maxume,* Pseud. 433 *sed si sint ea uera . . . maxume.*

1354. **illic** = *illi*, 'to him.'

1355. **meus arbitratust**, 'to me belongs the decision,' 'I have control over,' = *ego arbiter sum*, cf. Asin. 766, *tuos arbitratus sit ni . . .*, *mea probatio est* Cic., Livy. **lingua quod iuret mea**, 'what my tongue shall swear,' a subj. essentially similar to that found in the kind of conditional sentences discussed on 1021. Both here and there the subj. is ultimately a form of will-speech (equivalent to 'let my tongue swear what it will').

Scene 3. The last scene of the play is written, as usual, in trochaic tetrameter catalectic. Enter Daemones and Gripus from the cottage. Daemones resigns all claim to the *uidulus* in favour of Labrax, its rightful owner. The latter, however, refuses to pay the reward of a talent which he had promised to Gripus: but at last agrees, at the instance of Daemones, to manumit Ampelisca in lieu of paying half a talent, and to pay the other half talent to Daemones, in consideration of which the latter promises to manumit Gripus. The play ends with an invitation to dinner and a brief address to the audience.

1357. **heus tu**, 'harkye,' addressed to Labrax. **em tibi**, 'there you have him,' i.e. 'here he is,' referring to Daemones.

1359. **omnia ut quidque infuit** (cf. 199 *perdidit*), lit. 'all things as each was in it,'='everything that (whatever) was in it,' cf. Bacch. 1097 *omnia, ut quidque actumst, memorauit*, Pseud. 1312 *omnia, ut quidque egisti, ordine scio*, Amph. 599 *omnia, ut quidque actumst . . . edissertauit*, Mil. 1264 *omnes profecto mulieres te amant, ut quaeque aspexit*, Truc. 225 *adridere ut quisque aduenit* (*aduenit* A M). **salua sistentur**, cf. on 1049.

1360. **tene**, 'take it,' handing the *uidulus* over to Labrax. Scan either **tŭŏst** or **tūost**.

1361. **sī quidem** (cf. on 1061) **hercle**, &c., 'even if Jove was once the owner,' i.e. I will not resign it to any one. **fuit . . . est**, cf. 822.

1362. **excepta**, 'taken out,' a rare sense; cf. 1184 f. and Cic. de Repub. IV. 8 (quoted by Nonius, p. 293) *quos e mari propter uim excipere non potuissent.*

1363. **quibuscum**, 'by means of which,' cf. on 321.

1365. Scan **mĕhercle**, three syllables. The word is generally two syllables (*mercle*); but cf. Pseud. 1175 *Strénue mehercle iuísti* (A) and Eun. 67 *Haec uérba una mehércle falsa lácrimula*, ibid. 416 *Pulchrê mehercle díctum*: cf. notes on 936, 1061.

1366. **non credo**. Politeness demanded, in reply to such a con-

gratulation, *credo*; cf. Andr. 947 *omnis nos gaudere hoc, Chremes, te credo credere.—Ita me di ament, credo.*

1367. Scan **mihī**, cf. 1405.

1368. **duim, duis (duas), duit, duint**, pres. subj. of the Old Latin *duo=do*. **ob eam ne duis**, cf. Capt. II. 2. 81, V. 1. 26. **condono te**, 'I let you off,' cf. Bacch. 1143, Pers. 817, Phorm. 947, Eun. 17. **benigne**, ironical: Daem. has of course been informed by Ples. (after IV. 8) of the result of the action before the *recuperatores*.

1369. Hiatus in diaeresis. **iam habes uidulum**, 'you've got the trunk,' i. e. I have fulfilled my part of the bargain; now fulfil yours. Labr. answers drily, **habeo**. For the statement and answer cf. Men. 219 *ER. Eccos tris nummos habes. CY. Habeo*, Merc. 884 *EV. Porge bracchium. CH. Prehende; iam tenes. EV. Teneo. CH. Tene.*

1370. **quid properabo?** deliberative fut. indic.=*quid properem*; cf. on 189 *a*.

1371. **quae haec factiost?** 'what is the meaning of this?' 'what is this to-do?' cf. Bacch. 843. Plaut. is fond of abstract nouns in *-io*, e.g. 502 f. *auscultatio, abitio, inscensio*, 525 *uelitatio*; similarly *abitio, accessio, amatio, cautio, clamitatio, consuetio, curatio, edictio, exitio, famigeratio, indicatio, interpellatio, mutatio, muttitio, palpatio, parasitatio, pultatio, receptio, reditio, risio, rogitatio, suauisuauiatio, uentio.*

1374. **rei** (=*rei familiari*) **seruandae conditum**, 'invented (made) for preserving property'; *conditum=institutum*, cf. *legum conditor* Epid. 523. For the dative cf. Pers. 428 *referundae ego habeo linguam natam gratiae*, and note on 757.

1375. **talentum magnum argenti**, cf. on 778.

1376. **quod istum talentum poscis?** 'what is that talent of yours which you are demanding?' **iuratust dare**=*iur. se daturum*, cf. on 246 and 307.

1377. **lubet iurare**, ''tis my humour to take oaths,' (Shaks. Merch. of Venice IV. 1. 43), cf. Epid. 698 (quoted on 1381) *lubuit; ea fiducia.* **meo pontifex peiurio**, lit. 'high priest over my perjury': i.e. 'are you a high priest appointed to take cognizance of my perjury?' It was the duty of the *pontifex* to make an *expiatio* when perjury had been committed. For *peiur.=periur.* cf. Prol. 17.

1380. **cedo quicum habeam iudicem**, 'name some one (a *patronus*) with whom I may go before an arbitrator,' i.e. you are a slave and therefore incapacitated from being a party to an arbitration; cf. Most. 557 *cape . . . cum eo iudicem*, 'choose an arbitrator between you,' Truc. 629 *ego tecum . . . arbitrum aequom ceperim* (M), Cas. V. 4. 4 *nunc ego tecum aequom arbitrum . . . captauero.* In the Vidularia Frag. V. 5 (Apographon, fol. 511 r) Gorgo advises the slave Cacistus to seek a *patronus* under similar circumstances: *tu si quem uis inuenire, tibi*

patronum quaerita (sc. *quicum habeam iudicem*). For **cedo** cf. on 712, for **cum** on 709, for the procedure in arbitrations on 1040.

1381 f. **ni dolo malo instipulatus sis**, 'if (as you say) you have not made a fraudulent compact,' **siue etiamdum siem quinque et uiginti annos natus**, 'and if (as you say) I am over 25 years of age.' In *sponsiones* and *stipulationes* what the challenger denies is introduced by *si*, what he affirms by *ni*: the conditions are expressed from the point of view of the person challenged. Here Labrax means to put in two pleas (*exceptiones*) before the *iudex*: i. 'The bargain was made under false pretences' (*dolo malo*). ii. 'I am under 25 years of age,' an impudent falsehood; he had grey hairs, cf. 125 *incanum*. Hence, we are bound to read (with Priscian) *siue* in the second clause, which moreover contains the word **etiamdum**, 'as yet,' which is used only where a negative is expressed or implied. This usage of *ni* and *si* is quite natural when the true nature of the principal clause is understood; the latter always denotes not 'pay a penalty' but 'put the matter to the test' (O. Brugmann, Ueber Condicionalen *ni* p. 10 f.) The following are the Plautine examples: Rud. 714 f., Pers. 186 *da hercle pignus, ni memini omnia et scio*, 'stake something upon it, if (as you say) I don't remember everything,' Cas. Prol. 75 *id ni fit, mecum pignus si quis uolt dato*, Poen. 1242 *da pignus ni nunc periures* (AM). 'if you be not swearing falsely,' Truc. 275 *pignus da, ni ligneae haec sint* (A, *sunt* M) *quas habes Victorias*, Epid. 697 ff. *PE. Quá fiducia aúsu's primum, quae émptast nudiustértius, Fíliam meam dícere esse? EP. Lúbuit: ea fidúcia. PE. Aín tu? lubuit? EP. Aío, uel da pignus, ni ea sit fília* ('if she be not a daughter'). *PE. Quám negat nouísse mater? EP. Ni érgo matris fíliast, In meum nummu in tuóm talentum pignus da* ('lay a wager if she is not the daughter of her mother, my didrachm against your talent'). The **Subjunctive** found in some of the above passages is either of the same nature as that of 1021 (here joined with an imperative in the principal clause, cf. Pseud. 1070 f. *roga me uiginti minas, si ille illac hodie sit potitus muliere* (Ritschl), Men. Prol. 51 *si quis . . . uelit, audacter imperato*) or a subj. of virtual Oratio Obliqua (*cedo quicum habeam iudicem = cedo cui spondeam me argentum daturum*). **quinque et uiginti annos natus**, a reference to the Lex Plaetoria, of unknown date, called in Pseud. 303 *lex quiniuicenaria* and mentioned by Cic. de Nat. Deor. III. 30. 74, de Off. III. 15. 61. It introduced the distinction, previously unknown, between *minores* (under 25 years of age) and *maiores*, and protected the former against all kinds of fraud by enacting that contracts with minors were legally binding only in case of their being made in the presence of a *curator* appointed by the *praetor*.

1383. This line, unintelligible in itself, is probably only part of a speech in which Daem. declares that he will act as *iudex* and find means of getting the money out of Labrax, if he decides in favour of Gripus.

1386. **fide lenonia**, cf. 360, 653, Pers. 243 f. *omnes sunt lenae leui-*

fidae, neque tippulae ('water spider') *leuius pondust quam fides lenonia*, Curc. 65, Ad. 161. **iam ratu's**, 'did you then think'; *iam* seems to be illative, ('from your expecting *lenonia fide uti* one would suppose that you thought you were dealing with a person unable to take care of his own interests'): cf. 387.

1387. **nanctum**, cf. Bacch. 506 *ego faxo haud dicet nactam quem derideat*, ibid. 864, Poen. 1287. **huc**, adv.=*mihi*, cf. 1409. **argentum probum**, 'a nice sum of money'; contrast 1313 *auri probi*.

1388. **adeo ut**, 'to the end that,' a meaning found only in one other passage of Plaut., Aul. 441 *adeo ut tu meam sententiam iam noscere possis* (M); cf. on Prol. 36, Hand, Turs. I. 138. For the repetition of *hic* cf. on 970.

1390. Gripus interrupts the sentence of Daemones, continued in 1391 (*tum te*).

1392. **bene referre gratiam**, adv. of cognate meaning (301), equivalent to *benigne* 1391 and repeating the adv. in the phrase *bene merenti*. The favour which Daemones is about to ask is that Labrax should consent to part with Ampelisca (he was not bound to do so), a proposal which he makes in 1407, after some interruptions, in the form of an 'advantageous bargain.' **nempe**, 'am I to understand that,' cf. on 268 and 343. **pro meo iure oras**, 'you are asking in recognition of my right,' i. e. 'your making a petition implies a recognition of my right'; cf. Cas. II. 6. 29 *tuo pro iure* (=*nam tuum ius est*) *oramus*, Cic. de Fin. V. 25. 75 *satisne uobis uideor pro meo iure* ('in accordance with the right which you have conceded to me') *in uestris auribus commentatus?* For *ius meum* cf. 1041, 1122.

1393. **mirum quin tuom ius meo periclo abs te expetam**, lit. 'Strange indeed, that I am not trying to secure from you your right (=interest) at my own cost,' i. e. 'naturally (obviously) I am not putting myself to the trouble of asking you to make a concession to yourself.' Daemones recognises the right of Labrax to refuse the request (this is implied in *bene referre gratiam* 1392), but instead of replying, 'of course I am,' he uses the more guarded formula 'would you have me reverse the *rôles*?' thus representing the question of Labrax in the light of an absurdity. **mirum quin**, 'strange indeed that ... not,' with the subjunctive is always ironical (i. e. implies 'it is not strange that ... not,' 'voudriez-vous que ...?'): e. g. Most. 493 *TH. In somnis? TR. Mirum quin uigilanti diceret*, 'he could hardly have said it to him when awake,' Trin. 495 *Mirum quin tu illo* (i. e. *ad Acheruntem*) *tecum diuitias feras*, 'you seem to be surprised at not taking your riches there with you,' ibid. 967 *CH. Nempe ab ipso id accepisti Charmide? SY. Mirum quin ab auo eius aut proauo acciperem, qui sunt mortui*, 'Would you have had me receive it from his grandfather?' Amph. 749 *SO. Me quidem praesente numquam factumst, quod sciam.*

ALC. Mirum quin te aduorsus dicat, 'it was hardly to be expected that he should contradict you, his master.' So too Pers. 339, 433, 442. Contrast *mirum est* (*mira sunt*) *ni*, 'I should be surprised if . . . not' ='I shouldn't wonder if . . .' with the indic., which is not ironical; see on Capt. IV. 2. 25. For **meo periclo** cf. on 436 *nostro periclo*.

1395. **illud**, attraction to gender of the predicate noun, cf. 200 *a*.

1396. **porro**, 'further,' 'moreover.'

1397. **de talento**, 'as for the talent.'

1400. **non istoc interuortes**, 'you shall not swindle me of that,' i. e. of the talent, cf. Pseud. 541 *argento interuortere*, ibid. 900 *muliere interuortere*, Asin. 258, 359. Similarly *circumducere* with abl. **si aliam praedam perdidi**, 'even if (=*etiamsi*) I have lost the other prize,' i. e. the *uidulus*.

1401. **isto**, adv., 'to what you have been saying,' cf. Truc. 613 *Vérbum unum adde istóc, iam hercle*, &c., Rud. 1007 *Vérbum etiam adde unúm, iam*, &c. **uel**, 'if you like,' cf. Trin. 963 *CH. Heus, Pax, te tribus uerbis uolo. SV. Vel trecentis*, '300 if you like,' Bacch. 831 f., Stich. 426, 619, Pseud. 322, 345, Most. 299, Ovid Trist. I. 8. 21, V. 6. 27. Langen considers that *uel* never loses entirely its disjunctive sense, and would translate in such cases '*or* if you like.'

1402. **conprimor**, 'am silenced,' cf. 1064.

1403. **tibi operam dat**, 'he is concerned for your interest.' **hoc**= *huc*; so often, e.g. Merc. 870 *hoc respice et reuortere*, Pers. 605 *hoc accedat ad me*, Eun. 501 *si Chremes hoc forte aduenerit*, Verg. Aen. VIII. 423 (most MSS.).

1404. **murmurillum**, 'muttering,' cf. *ploratillum*, *uerberetillum* Poen. 377 f. (*A*). **susurrus**, 'whispering.'

1406. **mille nummum**=2000 drachmae=$\frac{1}{3}$ of a talent=£75, cf. 1314, 1323, 1327. **denumeraui**, 'paid down,' cf. Most. 921, Asin. 453. The form *dinumerare* is far less common in MSS. than *denumerare*; whether there is any difference of meaning is doubtful.

1407. **condicionem luculentam**, 'an advantageous bargain,' 'a handsome offer'; Mil. 952 'a brilliant match.' Contrast the sense in 1417, below.

1408. **diuiduom facere**=*diuidere*, cf. Ad. 240 *potius quam uenias in periclum, Sannio, serues an perdas totum, diuiduom face*.

1409. **huc**, adv.=*mihi*, cf. 1387.

1410. **maxume**, 'by all means,' cf. Most. 1009, 1144, Stich. 539, Curc. 315, Asin. 904, Men. 430, Vid. Frag. V. 15, *maxume, tuo arbitratu* Curc. 427, Pers. 599, Pseud. 661. Hiatus in diaeresis.

1411. **quem propter**, here=*cuius opera*, 'by means of whom,' so often, e. g. Aul. 225 *ut propter me tibi sit melius, mihique propter te et*

tuos, 786 *quem propter hodie auri tantum perdidi*, Cas. III. 4. 8 *satin propter te pereo ego atque occasio?* For the order *quem propter* cf. on 496.

1412. Labrax here pays the half talent from the *uidulus* to Daem.; cf. *ego habeo* 1413. **quam mox redditur?** cf. on 342.

1413. **res solutast**, 'the money has been paid,' cf. Curc. 553, 618, Asin. 219 *rem soluont aucupi*, 'they cover their cost to the bird-catcher,' ibid. 433 *pro uectura rem soluit*, 'covered the freight.'

1414. Daemones cannot resist the temptation to tease Gripus, who is left in ignorance of his master's kindly intentions (1410) to the end of the play. **iuris iurandi gratiam facias**, 'to let him off the oath,' cf. Sueton. Tib. 35 *equiti Romano iurisiurandi gratiam fecit*. The phrase *gratiam facere alicui alicuius rei* or *de aliqua re* means 'to renounce something in favour of someone,' and like the Engl., 'to make a present of,' may be used either literally ('to give up') or as='to let off': Cas. II. 6. 20 *de istac Casina huic nostro uilico gratiam facias*, Pseud. 1317 *non audes mihi gratiam facere huius argenti* (*hinc de argento* A)? Sallust, Cat. LII. 8 *mihi nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem* ('should not have granted myself an indulgence for'), Jug. CIV. 5; sometimes with a *ne*-clause instead of the gen., Mil. 576 *quam benigne gratiam fecit ne iratus esset* ('dispensed with being angry'); translated into Greek Pseud. 712 *χάριν τούτῳ ποιῶ*. In Trin. 293 Brix takes the *de* differently ('concerning') *hisce ego de artibus gratiam facio, ne colas*, sc. *eas*, and so I have taken Most. 1130 *de cena facio gratiam*, 'as for the dinner I must decline,' (cf. *de talento* Rud. 1397).

1415. **nisi me suspendo, Occidi**, 'I'm hanged (lit. destroyed) if I don't hang myself,' a fine Irish bull.

1416. **numquam iterum**, i. e. when I am dead.

1417. **condicio**, 'invitation,' cf. Capt. 180, Martial XI. 52. 1

Cenabis belle, Iuli Cerealis, apud me;
Condicio est melior si tibi nulla, ueni.

1418. Daemones turns to the audience and indulges in a little familiar banter with them. With the joke **uos quoque ad cenam uocem**, &c. cf. Stich. 190 *uocem te ad cenam, nisi egomet cenem foris*.

1419. **daturus sim**, here=*d. essem*, cf. on 196. The 'periphrastic conjugation' is very rare in Plaut.; only in if-clauses (cf. Mil. 1186) and dep. questions. **pollucti**, cf. on 425.

1420. **niue adeo**, 'and indeed if . . . not,' occurs in one other passage of Plaut., Aul. 646 *di me perdant si ego tui quicquam abstuli, niue adeo abstulisse uellem*, 'and if moreover I should not have liked to rob you,' an aside. For **adeo**, 'moreover,' cf. Prol. 36, &c.

1422. **comisatum**, 'to make a night of it,' from *κωμάζειν*. Daem. means that though he cannot invite them to dinner, they may come

and drink. The form *comisor* (here *BCD*[1], Most. 989 *A*, Pers. 568 *B*) is as well attested in MSS. as *comissor*; see Georges, Lat. Wortf. **omnes ad annos sedecim**, 'all . . . down to sixteen years of age,' reckoned backwards, i. e. including the ἔφηβοι: for *ad* denoting the 'terminus ad quem' cf. Varro, R. R. I. 2. 26 *ad tertiam partem decoquere*, Livy XLII. 3. 2 *aedem Iunonis ad partem dimidiam detegit*, Hor. Epist. II. 2. 27 (*uiatica*) *ad assem perdiderat*; with *omnes* in the phrase *omnes ad unum*, 'all to the last man,' e. g. Cic. de Am. XXIII. 86 *de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt*: for the phrase *ad annos* cf. Cato, R. R. *ubi aetas accessit ad annos* XXXVI.

1423. A piece of patch-work, based on 1417, and of clumsy metrical construction; the extension of the invitation to Gripus is quite out of place after the address to the spectators, and its acceptance is hardly consistent with 1415 f. Probably, as Ussing says, the line is a fabrication of some commentator who thought that no play could end without the customary appeal for applause; but cf. the end of the Pseudolus and Casina.

EXCVRSVS

ON SOME EXCLAMATORY PARTICLES IN THE RVDENS.

Ecce[1].

Ecce is used in two ways in Plautus.

(i)='here is' with an accusative as object, generally a pronoun of the 1st pers.; here *ecce* with its object forms a complete sentence, e.g. *ecce me* = French *me voici*, Rud. 241, Epid. 680, Pers. 726, Merc. 131, Mil. 663, Ad. 995, *ecce nos* Mil. 611, *ecce hominem te nihili* Trin. 1013, *ecce Gripi scelera* Rud. 1178, *ecce odium meum* Poen. 352. (*Ecce* may be an old imperative from the root AK, as Curtius and Vaníček say,='see': cf. *oc-u-lu-s*). This construction was not used by the writers of the classical period, who preferred the nom. (a construction difficult to explain grammatically, as no verb is ever used, and *est*, if supplied, would not give the full sense), e.g. Cic. de Prov. Cons. 43 *ecce illa tempestas*, Brut. 125 *sed ecce in manibus uir*, Juv. IV. 1 *ecce iterum Crispinus*. Vergil has the accus. once (Ecl. V. 66), but elsewhere the nom. (e.g. Aen. III. 477, VI. 46, VII. 706). After the 3rd century A.D. the acc. again becomes common—a return to the popular idiom, which had been ignored but not suppressed during the classical period. Similarly in modern Greek we find *νά με* in popular speech, *ἰδοὺ ἐγώ* in literary speech (see Köhler in Archiv, V. 1, p. 25).

(ii)='lo,' in a sentence which is grammatically complete without the interjection; e.g. *ecce, Apollo, denuo me iubes facere inpetum in eum* Men. 868, cf. 841, Merc. 100, Mil. 203 *ecce auortit*, 456, Most. 660, 676 *ecce autem perii*: in Terence always with *autem*, e.g. Eun. 967, Phorm. 264, Ad. 153: for *sed ecce* cf. Most. 496. This construction is common in the classical period, e.g. Cic. de Or. II. 94 *ecce tibi est exortus Isocrates*, de Repub. I. 35, Verg. Ecl. IX. 47, Aen. II. 403, VI. 337.

In one passage of Plaut. *ecce* stands alone, Asin. 109 *DEM. Atque audin etiam? LIB. Ecce*='At your service,' 'I hear': here it is

[1] A good collection of instances of *ecce* has been given by Langen, Beitr. pp. 3-9, and by Köhler, in Wölfflin's Archiv, V. 1, pp. 16–32; but I do not find that any writer has called attention to the two different meanings indicated below.

possible to regard *ecce* as=*ecce me* (cf. *eccum* Mil. 25, Poen. 279), but the analogy of *em* when it stands alone (see below under *em*), makes this doubtful; for *em* never takes an accus. of the person.

Eccum, eccam &c.

Eccum, eccam, eccos, eccas, eccillum, eccillam, eccillud, eccistam are compounds of *ecce*='here is' with a pronoun of the 3rd pers. Here *eccum* &c., like *ecce* with an accus., forms a complete sentence. Plaut. has *ecce* about 30 times, its compounds (which do not appear in class. Lat.) about 125 times (Köhler in Archiv, V. 1, p. 20): e. g. *em tibi pateram: eccam* Amph. 778 (=*ecce eam* 'here it is,' 'le voici'), *eccum* Mil. 25 (cf. mod. Italian *ecco*), *domi eccam* Pers. 226 'it is there at home,' *eccillum domi* ibid. 247, Aul. 781, cf. *ellum=em illum* Bacch. 938, *ellam* Ad. 389. Sometimes an adj. or noun is added, agreeing with the last part of the compound: e. g. *eccam in tabellis porrectam* Pseud. 34, *saluam eccam* Cist. IV. 2. 77 'here it is safe,' *sed eccum parasitum* Pers. 88, cf. Stich. 270, Mil. 470, 545, 1216, Capt. 169, 1015 (*intus eccum fratrem germanum tuom*), Cas. III. 3. 11. This construction is explained by Brix (on Capt. 1005) by ellipsis of *est*, as though *eccum parasitum* stood for *eccum* (='lo,' see infra) *parasitus est*; but this would not give the required meaning '*Here* is the parasite' (*adest parasitus*): *eccum parasitum* is simply *ecce eum, parasitum* (apposition). These compounds are, like the simple *ecce*, frequently inserted parenthetically in a complete sentence, and are then almost equivalent to 'lo'; e. g. *Mnesilochus eccum maestus progreditur foras* Bacch. 611, cf. Rud. 309 (?), 576, 663, 805, 844, 1209, 1356, Most. 83, 611, *eccos tris nummos habes* Men. 219. Occasionally *eccum* with an accus. in apposition is followed by a finite verb; e. g. *sed eccum Pamphilippum incedit* Stich. 527, cf. Curc. 678, Mil. 1290, Amph. 1005; in the latter instance Goetz punctuates *sed eccum Amphitruonem: aduenit*, but this is probably not the way in which it was *felt* by Plautus (see Brix on Capt. 1005): it is rather an ἀπὸ κοινοῦ construction: cf. Engl. 'There is a devil haunts thee'=(i) There is a devil, (ii) A devil haunts thee (see Paul, Principien², p. 115). Occasionally the compound is almost equivalent to a simple pronoun (object); e. g. *ecca uideo* Rud. 1154 'I see them before me,' 309 (?), *eccistam uideo* Curc. 615 'I see her by your side,' *eccillum uideo* Men. 357. In a few passages the MSS. have a feminine nominative: *mater tua ecca hic intus Daedalis* Rud. 1174, *eapse ecca exit* Men. 180, *sed ecca ipsa egreditur* Eun. 79, Stich. 536 (*eccilla* M, *eccillam* A). This usage might possibly be explained as a development of the construction last mentioned, but it is probably safer to read the accus. with recent editors. In the passage of the Rud. (1174) the finite verb *est* is understood (unless we read *intust* with Langen); so too in Capt. 1005 *sed erus eccum ante ostium, et erus alter eccum ex Alide rediit* (MSS.).

Em, hem, ehem[1].

Till the time of Bentley *em* was entirely ignored or misunderstood by editors: Bentley introduced it in two places (Ad. V. 3. 4, Phorm. I. 2. 2), but without note. It was not till our own day that the word was properly recognized, first by Ritschl in his Mercator (published in 1854), and afterwards more thoroughly by Brix, Ribbeck, and other recent editors. In MSS. it is sometimes written *hem* (an altogether different word), occasionally *en*[2]; the frequency with which *em* appears varies as the excellence of the MS.; in the Ambrosian of Plautus it is found in 26 places, and in *B* more often than in *CD*; in the Bembine of Terence in 23 places.

Em (like *ecce*) is used in two ways:—

(i) ='there is,' 'voilà,' with an accusative (denoting a thing) or a dative (always *tibi*), or both accus. and dat., as direct and indirect objects: here *em* with its object or objects forms a complete sentence, e.g. *em tibi aquam*, 'there you have the water' Rud. 463, Amph. 778, Asin. 880, Poen. 382, *em manum* Capt. 859, *em scelera* Andr. 785, *em tibi, hic habet uidulum* Rud. 1357, Mil. 1405, Capt. 631, Men. 1018, &c. In the classical period *en* began to be used for *em*, and generally with the nominative instead of the accusative, e. g. *en Priamus* Verg. Aen. I. 461, though the accus. is still sometimes found, e. g. *en quattuor aras* Ecl. V. 65; contrast *ecce homo* with *ecce hominem*.

(ii) ='look!' 'there!' in a sentence which is grammatically complete without the interjection: e. g. *em sic uolo* Rud. 463, *em istaec ratio maxumast* Trin. 413, Capt. 215, 249, Most. 297, *em illaec sunt aedes* Trin. Prol. 3, *em huic habeto gratiam* Most. 1180, Trin. 603, Most. 9, *em id te oro* Andr. 556, *em nunc occasiost* Epid. 270, Merc. 909, Poen. 420, *em qui uentrem uestiam* Stich. 376, Merc. 702 f., *em aspecta* Asin. 840, Bacch. 1023, Pseud. 892, Most. 333, Ad. 172, *em sensistin?* Hec. 316, Andr. 882, *em ostendo manus* Epid. 683, *em a crasso infortunio* (sc. *caueas*) Rud. 833, Aul. 692.

Occasionally *em* stands alone: e. g. *AR. aspice ad me. TY. em*, 'well, I am looking' Capt. 570, Pseud. 1318, Cas. II. 2. 37; cf. *ecce* in Asin. 109.

The close analogy of the uses of *ecce* and *em*, suggests the possibility that they have a common origin; Studemund (according to his pupil, Richter) proposed to derive *en* from *ec-n*, *ec* being an old im-

[1] A complete collection of instances of *em*, *hem*, *ehem*, *eu*, *euge*, *eugepae*, *heu*, *eheu*, *ah*, *aha*, &c. in Plautus and Terence will be found in an admirable treatise by P. Richter, de usu particularum exclamatiuarum (Studemund's Studien, I. 2), to which I am largely indebted. The classification of the examples of *em* and the demonstration of the close parallelism between its uses and those of *ecce* is my own.

[2] Men. 1018 (*BCD*), Most. 9 (*BD*), Poen. 159 (*BCD*), but never in *A* or in the Bembine of Terence. *En* may be safely abolished from our texts of Plautus and Terence.

perative from the root AK, and *n* a demonstrative suffix (cf. *hercle qui-n*, *sī-n*, &c.); if this is true and *em*=*en*[1], then *ecce*, *em*, *en* are all etymologically related. But *en* is more generally supposed to be the Greek ἦν. Other derivations which have been suggested for *em* are (i) =*eum*, accus. of *is* (Ribbeck), (ii) =*ibi*, the final *i* being dropped and *b* liquified to *m*; cf. the parallel forms *interim*, *interibi* (Richter).

Hem differs in two respects from *em*: (i) it is always an interjection, not affecting the construction of the sentence; (ii) it expresses *emotion* ('ah')—astonishment, indignation, grief, pity; Rud. 177, 1054 (statements), 237, 415 (questions). In 13 passages it is used in answer to a call ('hem respondendi' Priscian Inst. III. 138, 13): *SAG. Stiche! ST. hem!* ('Here I am!') *SAG. quid fit?* Stich. 660, Trin. 1102, Haut. 517, 757, Phorm. 682, Hec. 339; *PA. Ampelisca! AM. hem! quis est? PA. ego* Rud. 237, Most. 784, Ad. 320, Phorm. 195, Cist. IV. 2. 27, Andr. 184, Ad. 281.

Hem has nothing to do with Engl. 'ahem,' the sound of clearing the throat, as is sometimes said. The statements about all these exclamatory words in the grammars are quite misleading, at any rate in regard to their use by Plautus.

Ehem is like *hem* in so far as it does not affect the construction of the sentence and expresses emotion; it differs from *hem* in that it expresses a pleasant sense of surprise. 'Est laeta exclamatio eius qui rem non expectatam deprehendit, aut rem ex inopinato superuenientem cum quadam admiratione excipit. . . . Neque aliter ii quibus cogitantibus redit res; arripiunt eam cum laeta exclamatione' Hand, Turs. II. p. 356: e.g. Rud. 805, Asin. 449, Mil. 1382, Pseud. 912, Eun. 651, Haut. 622, 758, Ad. 81, 266; examples of *ehem* used by those 'quibus cogitantibus redit res' are Mil. I. 1. 36, Most. 727, Poen. Prol. 118, Eun. 505: Haut. 622 is peculiar.

Eu, euge, eugepae.

Eu is called by Brix (on Mil. 394) a 'particula laetantis et laudantis' and this seems to describe it admirably: *eu*=εὖ, 'well,' 'well done,' 'well met,' 'bravo,' 'hurrah': cf. Men. 174 f., Mil. 1146, Most. 339, Phorm. 398, 478, 869 &c. It is frequently joined with *hercle*, *edepol*, or *ecastor*, e.g. *eu hercle* Pers. 706, *eu edepol* Men. 160, *eu ecastor* Mil. 1062 (?), and sometimes these combinations are followed by an accus. of exclamation, e.g. Rud. 415, Poen. 603 *eu edepol mortalis malos*, ibid. 1107 *eu hercle mortalem catum*, Mil. 394 *eu hercle praesens somnium*, ibid. 1066 *eu ecastor periurum*. See further under *heu*.

[1] Brix on Trin. Prol. 3 calls *em* an older form of *en*. Possibly *en* is the older form, which was ousted from use in the 6th century A. V. C. [age of Plautus]. and reappeared later. Such a phenomenon is by no means unprecedented: Ritschl (Opusc. II. 625) shows that *ne* (prohibitive) was at once the oldest and the youngest form, appearing in the 6th and 8th centuries, whereas in the 7th century *ni* usurped its place. With *em*=*en* cf. *im*=*in* [C. I. L. 1, 1104, Fabretti inscr. 323, 445].

Euge or **eugae**[1] (=εὖγε) is exactly equivalent to *eu*: e.g. Rud. 164 *euge, euge, perbene*, 1037. The second syllable is long in all passages which show the metre[2]: cf. *Lépide dictum de átramento atque ébure: eugē plaudó Scaphae* Most. 260 (and my note), *Te ípsum quaero: eugé, Charine: ambo ópportune: uós uolo* Andr. 345 (II. 2. 8).

Eugepae=*euge*=*eu*: e.g. Rud. 170, 442 *Eugepae: saluos sum.* It is not found in Terence. The *-pae* is perhaps παῖ (εὖγε παῖ, 'well done, my boy'); see Nettleship (Contrib. to Lat. Lex.). All these three words *eu, euge, eugepae* are used by men (not women) in all passages except two (Stich. 243 *CROCOTIVM. eu*, where Goetz omits the word, and Mil. 1066, where *ecastor*, a specially woman's word, follows). This may be accidental, but it is quite possible that *eu*, like the Engl. 'bravo,' was rather a masculine than a feminine expression.

Heu, eheu.

Heu means 'alas' ('interiectio dolentis'). It rarely occurs except (i) in formulae like *heu me miserum, heu miserae mihi*, Aul. 721, Merc. 624, 701, 770, Andr. 646, Hec. 271, 282; (ii) when joined with *hercle, edepol*, or *ecastor: heu hercle* Rud. 821, Men. 316, 731, 872, Most. 585, Mil. 1057, *heu edepol* Men. 908, Most. 981, Epid. 72, Asin. 292, *heu ecastor* Poen. 283. In many of the latter passages the MSS. have *eu*[3], and Richter (in the treatise referred to above) proposes so to read in all, maintaining that when *eu* is followed by *hercle, edepol* or *ecastor*, it no longer has the original Greek sense of a 'particula laetantis et laudantis,' but has become a mere 'particula asseuerantis.' Most modern editors, however, agree with Langen that in these passages we should read *heu* ('alas').

The other passages in which *heu* occurs are Bacch. 251 (*heu, cor mi et cerebrum, Nicobule, finditur*), Pseud. 1230 (*heu, heu, desine*), Mil. 1342 (? *eheu*).

Eheu has the same meaning as *heu*, e.g. Rud. 512, 520, 549, 801. The first syllable is 'anceps' in Plautus and Terence: it is certainly long in Capt. 152 (*éheu: huic illúd dolet*), 995 (*éheu quom ego plús minusque*), Pseud. 259, Haut. 1043; short in Pseud. 81 f., Haut. 83, where it stands at the end of an iambic trimeter.

[1] *A* has the ending *-ae* 6 times, *-e* 5 times; *B* has *eugae* Pers. 90 and Asin. 555 (here an error for *fugae*, Bücheler). See Richter, p. 517.

[2] Cf. Bentley on Andr. II. 2. 8 'Graece quidem εὖγε; sed Latinis *euge* ambiguum, pro libitu pronuntiantis,' a statement showing the insight of the master.

[3] But *heu* is supported by MS. authority in Men. 731 (*BCD*), Most. 981 (KEU *A*), Mil. 1057 (*B*).

CRITICAL APPENDIX.

ARGUMENT 1. *De mari* is hardly likely to be an interpolation. Seyffert suggests *de alto*. Schoell *trahit* for *extraxit*. Bothe, followed by Fleckeisen, *uidulum extraxit mari*. The harsh scansion *ĕxtraxit* might be better got rid of by reading *uĭdlum extraxit dĕ mari*: for the form *uidlus*, see on 936.

PROLOGUE 2. *Eius* égo *sum* Luchs, to avoid the accentuation *eiŭs*.

13–20. That the whole of this passage is an interpolation, as several critics hold, I am inclined to doubt: 21 would hardly be intelligible without 15 (Schoell goes so far as to bracket 13–27). But it is highly probable that some part of the passage is not Plautine: for (i) 17–20 look very much like parallel verses to 13–16 and of the nature of dittography (Seyffert): (ii) *A* probably contained fewer verses than *BCD*. The first two pages of *A* which contained this passage have disappeared; page 3 begins with line 20. Now the regular number of verses on a page of *A* is nineteen; allowing one page for the Didascalia and one line on the second page for the inscription of the Prologue, there could not have been room for more than eighteen verses before verse 20 (Studemund, Apographon, note on last page of the Pseudolus). Supposing *A* not to have had some of the verses contained in *BCD*, there would have been room for an additional verse after 12 (see Commentary).

14. *abierant* Bentley, metri causa: but *abiurant* (MSS.) may be right, cf. 89 *ábduxi negótiis*, 91 *lénonem prehéndere*, also with violation of the word-accent. Nettleship *iniure*, 'falsely,' for *in iure*, remarking that there would be nothing wrong in 'abjuring' if the oath were true: cf. Paulus 110 Müller *iniurum : periurum*.

39. Reiz supplied *olim* after *filiola*; Kampmann, Fleck., Uss. *filia olim*.

43. The conjecture *fidicino* adopted by Fleck. from Carpentarius and Camerarius is unnecessary; see Luchs in Studemund's Studien, I. p. 14, Havet in Rev. de Phil. VIII. p. 109. The form *fidicinus* should therefore be corrected in Lewis and Short.

56. Regarded by Fleckeisen and others as an interpolation, based on 541.

61. *Et adeo* (an easy conjecture) is not Plautine, though found in Terence.

77. Fleck. writes *qui ibi* for *ubi*. It would be easy to suggest *exul ubi habitat, senis* (for the order of words cf. 331); but the text may be sound.

88. Palmer suggests that a line may have fallen out, which contained the word *aedis*: Brix proposes to invert the order of lines 87, 88.

93. Dziatzko (Rhein. Mus. XXX. 97) writes *detiniui* for *detinui*, scanning *dĭŭtius* as three syllables: cf. Charisius 247 K, Neue[2] 481, Fleck. in Jahrb. 1870, p. 70, Ritschl Trin.[2] 685.

99. Regarded as requiring emendation by Seyffert, who says that Studemund suggested to him *scortum* for *seruom*.

107. Fleckeisen and Schoell read, with Ausonius Popma (De usu ant. locut. I. 3), *uirile secus*; but this disturbs the metre and involves further changes (*ego habui* or *necumquam*). We may be content to read the passage as Priscian read it. If any change were necessary it would be easy to suggest *uirili sexu* (abl.), cf. Pacuvius 68 Ribb. *triplicem uirili sexu partum procreat.*

112. Brix *Peculiosum decet seruom esse et improbum.*

113. Barth *Quoi erŭm praesentem praĕtereat orātio*, 'in whose favour the right of speech passes by the master, though he is present.' Possibly *Quo* (=*Ad quem*) *ero praesente praetereat oratio.*

129. *adornarit* Fleck., *adornarat* Uss. I formerly thought of *adornauit*. Schoell writes *quicum adornaret.*

140, 141 are placed after 146 by Dziatzko, Schoell and Brix. The latter arranges the following lines thus: 147, *SC.* 140, 145, 144 (reading *Nimiumst* with Kiessling), regarding 141 and 146 as interpolated. Schoell regards 144–146 as interpolated.

143. *Ille qui uocauit* Camerarius and most editors, continuing the speech to Sceparnio, 140–142.

153. Fleckeisen puts *DAE. Hui* in a separate verse (154); but it stands at the end of the line (153) in *B*—its usual position; cf. Richter, De usu part. exclam. p. 582, Truc. 29, &c.

161. Regarded by Fleck. as interpolated. No satisfactory emendation has been proposed: Schoell *Qui aerumnae Herculeae socius esse diceris.*

168. Schoell retains the perfect (*deuitauĕrunt*).

171. Fleckeisen regards 169 as interpolated, Schoell 173–175. The former rearranges the passage as follows: 171, 170, 175, 173, 174, 172, 176, and puts *Hem* in a line by itself (177).

190 f. To read with Fleck. (and Lang.) *sit labori* and *inpiarim* seems to me quite superfluous. The indicative in conditional sentences does not necessarily imply *fact* (as in 192): cf. Cic. pro Mil. 91 *excitate eum, si potestis, ab inferis*, pro Clu. 62 *redargue me, si mentior*, pro Mur. 80 *ciues inquam, se eos hoc nomine appellari fas est.* See discussion of the question in the *Classical Review*, I. p. 124 f.

194. Possibly we should read *insignite* (*?posthac insignite inpii*), cf. 643, 1097, Mil. 560, Poen. 809, Cic. pro Quinct. 73 *insignite improbus.* Spengel's emendation (Reformvorschläge, p. 408) suggests *Datis dĭ: nam quid habĕbunt se dignum inpii post* (bacchiac tetrameter).

204. I have put a mark of interrogation at the end of this line.

205, 206. From the scanty fragments legible in *A* it is clear that 205, 206 formed four verses, and were followed by two more verses which have been lost. The reading of *M* in 205 must therefore have been mutilated in some way.

211. Reiz (followed by Fleck.) inserted *ego* after *Saltem*, thus making the line a cretic tetrameter (reading *mihi* with M): Schoell *Aliquem saltém.*

215. *Omnia* is unintelligible; it cannot be justified by the *omnia* of 198.

220–228 are treated as trochaic tetrameters (acatalectic) by Fleck. Following this metre I once thought of reading in 223 *perpetraui* for *perreptaui*: D^1 has *perpĕPtaui*, D^2 *perpĕrtaui*. For *perpetraui quaerere*, 'I have gone on seeking,' cf. Truc. 465 *ecficere perpetro* (=*ecficere pergo*). This would make the construction of the infinitive easier and also that of the abl. (*latebris quaerere*). Fleck. reads *omnis latebras*, dependent on *perreptaui*.—But 225 is very difficult to scan as a trochaic tetrameter, and I have followed Spengel (Reformvorschläge, pp. 153–192 on 'fehlerhafte trochaische Octonare') in regarding the whole passage as anapaestic. No doubt Plaut. in other places shows that he could write better anapaests than these; but it is not surprizing if he sometimes found himself unable to cope successfully with the difficulties caused by the material in which he was working—the Latin language with its preponderance of long endings.

225. *A* has *NEQ.* (three times), the usual way of writing *neque* in this MS. BCD^1 have apparently also adopted this old style in this place, writing *Nequeã.*

227. Schoell gives as the reading of *A* at the end of the line *ALQ.KAECSOLAEREGIONES*; Stud. *ATQ.KAEREGIONES.* In my critical apparatus I have followed Stud. throughout.

229–235. Seyffert's conjecture as to the order of lines (Phil. Wochensch. 1887, p. 395) is now partly confirmed by *A*. In 232 Seyffert proposed [*Sáncta Spes, me*] *éximes éx hoc miserám metu*? Spengel [*Iámne Spes, me*] *éximes*, &c. Either of these suggestions would have the advantage of restoring the exact number of lines of *A*; but the metres seem to correspond better in my arrangement, in which Palaestra, who takes the initiative throughout, also starts the new metre in 229ª and 233, Ampelisca following suit. [For *Sancta Spes* cf. Cist. IV. 1. 18 *Spes mihi sancta subuenit.*]

254. *Videor* (so *F*) *decorum dis locum tuerier* Dousa, Reiz, Fleck.; cf. Curc. 260 *Hac nocte uisus sum tuerier*, &c.

257. *aliquo ut* Fleck.; but cf. Brix in Jahrb. 1877, p. 332, and Pseud. 697, Rud. 575.

273. The reading of the MSS. *ágĕrĕ uŏlŭísti huc* is hardly admissible: it involves two resolved arses and a catalectic ending (cf. however Epid. 177, Goetz).

295. Lambinus says of *cotidie* (which is omitted in *M*, and had been proposed as an emendation by Camerarius) 'sic habent diserte libri nostri ueteres,' and in many other places he quotes from these MSS., e.g. Rud. 315, 329, 417 (where he says 'sic legitur hic locus in nostris ueteribus libris sine ulla litura aut deprauatione litterarum'). The older commentators, such as Acidalius, Dousa and Gruter jeered at the 'codices Lambini' and even at his good faith. Ritschl (Opusc. II. 118 f.) believes that Lambinus had access to a good MS. (since lost), equal in value to *B*.

309. Langen (Beitr. p. 256) proposes *commodum* for *commode*: cf. Trin. 400, where *M* have *commode*, but *commodum* has been rightly restored from *A*.

312–315. The passage probably ran as follows in the archetype of *M*:—

Vt piscatorem aequomst fame sitique speque – ∪ | ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – ∪ –
Ecquem adulescentem huc dum hic astatis
Strenua facie rubicundum fortem qui tris ∪ – ∪
Duceret clamidatos cum macheriis uidisti – ueni ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – –

the verses being divided at the wrong places. Some accident (perhaps the cutting or tearing of the parchment in a perpendicular line) made the right hand side of the page illegible; hence the reading of *M*. Fleckeisen's restoration is violent and arbitrary: Schoell's approximates more nearly to *M*.

321. Ritschl (Opusc. II. pp. 690–693) preferred *istīmodi*; cf. Truc. 930, where the good MSS. have *hominem isti modi*. Such genitives as *illī*, *ullī*, *nullī*, *totī*, *unī*, *solī*, *utrī* are common in Old Latin (Luchs in Studemund's Studien, I. 2, p. 37, derives *nostrī* from an old *nostrīus*).

358. Schoell considers that Ioh (*B*) points to *Io*; but the first letter may have arisen from the name of the speaker (T) having been written indistinctly in the archetype.

359. Fleckeisen reads *Ne* (asseverative particle, 'verily'), for *Nec*; so too Goetz in Asin. 704.

376. Lamb. proposed *facturum hoc*; Fleck. *facere istuc* (for the pres. inf. = fut. inf., cf. on line 307); Müll. *facere nunc*; Reiz (very badly) *egó facere hoc*; Brix *insistere hoc* (cf. Mil. 929).

378. *Cauistin* (=*cauistisne*) Fleck., unnecessarily.

384. Camerarius read *opseruet*, and so the word is corrected in *B*. But even if the clause is a deliberative dependent question, the subj. would, I am inclined to think, not be absolutely necessary; cf. on deliberative pres. indic. 687.

386. The spondee in the 4th foot is unusual in this metre (at the end of the first half of it); hence Brix proposes *Sed dúce me ad illam. AM. I sáne, ubist.*

398. Brix *em* for *iam*.

399. *sic se* Guyet, followed by all editors. But *sic* seems to have no meaning.

437 bracketed by Fleckeisen and Schoell as dittography. But, as Ussing says, it may be sound. Similar repetitions of ideas already expressed are very common in Plautus; cf. Langen, Plaut. Stud. p. 72.

457. *Confugiam hinc* is adopted by Fleckeisen from *Z*: but *hinc* would require *aufugiam*, as Ussing says. *subito mihi* Camerarius (in which case *res*=*consilium*), *subitaria* Ussing, *subito mala* Schoell.

468. *commodule ludis* Fleck., *Commodule melli's* Schoell (cf. Truc. 704 *magnae mellinaest mihi* Bücheler, Hor. Sat. II. 6. 32 *hoc iuuat et melli est*), *Commodule μέλλεις* Onions, 'you are keeping me here a pretty time.'

490. *Voluisti in nauem mecum hercle* is an old correction, mentioned by Pareus and adopted by Bo. and Fleck. 'Iocatur adhuc leno in miseria sua, dicens se mendicum factum amisisseque omnes fortunas suas naufragio *praeter libertatem*,

quae secum pedem nauim inferre noluerat' Meursius. But this position of *hercle* (like that of Fleckeisen's *hercle* in 1307) is unplautine.

494. *Utinam prius te quam*, &c., Guyet, Onions. But *prius* is unplautine in this position of a metre of dialogue (see on 455); also *te* should not be separated from *utinam*. Schoell *Utinam te, pus, prius*.

528–538. Many conjectures have been made in these lines: e.g 528 *abs te* Guyct, *a ted* Fleck., *postquam abii abs ted* Bo. 529 *instruxisti ullum quidem* Guy., *ille instruit* Fleck., Müll., *una instruit* Schoell. 533 *nunc ego* Pyl., *fortunam nunc ego anatinam* Fleck. (after Nonius), *fortunad anatina nunc* Bo.[3], *abuterer* Nettleship, *nunc hic anetina* or *nunc anaticulina* Schoell: Ritschl (N. Pl. Exc. p. 69) rejects *anetinad*; Langen (Archiv III. p. 329, note) points out that the reading of Nonius is corrupt (*terent*). 534 *Vti quom eximissem* Cam., Fleck., *Vt quom extemplo exissem* Müll., *in terra arerem* Hermann, *aride arerem* Schoell. 537 *Sed nunc iure op. me* Pyl., *Nunc op. me i.* Guyet, *Sed op. me i.* Fleck., *Atqui i. op. me* Schoell, &c. 538 *Qui istuc? Quia* Guyet, *Qui? Quine* Fleck., *Qui? Quia id auderem* (or *quia auiderem*) Schoell, *Qui? qui? Quia* Nettleship.

579. *In mari quod semel elaui* Müller, Lorenz, Bugge.

587. *praeter animi quam lubuit sententiae* Bothe, Ussing, Brix; cf. Pers. 366.

589. *Itaque aluom nobis sperauit salsis prodi poculis* Brix, considering that Plaut. could hardly have resisted the temptation of the double alliteration (*s. s., p. p.*).

596. *Prae-* and *pro-* are often confused in MSS., cf. Mil. 1152 (*ABCD*), Pseud. 293 (*B*), Pseud. 492 (*BCD*), Rud. 916 (*CD*).

604. *atque ex Progne* (M) is doubtless the addition of some commentator who followed a later form of the legend; cf. Verg. Ecl. VI. 78, Georg. IV. 15.

606. *animo* (M) doubtless arose from *nimo* (for *nimio*), the *a* being a later addition.

663. *e fano* Fleckeisen, *ac flentes* Seyffert, *flentes* Palmer.

666. Langen (Metapher, p. 678) says the phrase *salutem adferre* with *uia* cannot be Plautine. Pareus read *asserat*. Perhaps it is better to read *speculast* (*Z*) and supply with Seyffert at the beginning of the line *Nulla nunc*.

733. *etiam uim porces* Schoell, from *porceo* [*pro arceo*], 'to say avaunt to.'

738. Possibly read *Namque haec altrast nata Athenis*. The order *haec altera* seems preferable, cf. 750. For the accentuation *áltra* (denied by Luchs in Studem. Stud. I. 1, p. 59), cf. Truc. 48 *áltri* (Bücheler), Merc. 965 *déxtras* (Ritschl, Goetz), which passages Luchs considers to require emendation.

746. *Quid mea refert, haéc Athenis nátaene an Thebis sient* Fleck. But *-ne* should be appended to the word which is opposed as an alternative (i.e. to *Athenis*).

752. *Contende ergo uter sit tergo uerior* Camerarius, Fleck., Schoell; but this seems to be impossible Latin ('truer in respect of the back'). *Contende ergo tergo* (*terga* Onions) *uter sit uerior* Ussing ('to see which of the two is the more veracious').

755. *Postea tu aspicito* Fleck., *Poste aspicito tu* Müller, Ussing, Schoell, for the sake of antithesis (*tu meum—ego tuum*).

756. *A* has *NISI* according to Schoell.

766. *Quaeritatum ignem* is objectionable not only because of the hiatus, but also because of line 767 (*ignem magnum hic faciam*). Note the curious reading of *A* in 764 *IGNEMOL*, of which Schoell says 'certissima littera *L*.'

789. This verse is repeated by *A* after 791.

856. *ad portum* has presented itself as a difficulty to several ancient and modern commentators, because they regarded it as synonymous with *ad litus* 855. Hence Acidalius (followed by Fleckeisen) proposed *a portu*; Camerarius *ad portam*, Pareus *ad forum*, Schoell *ob portum*, which does not appear to remove the difficulty. No change seems to be required if we regard the harbour as *part* of the city; cf. Introduction to the play and to this scene.

859. Palmer also suggests *exules dicam*, in apposition to the sentence, remarking that *dica* or *dicam* may have fallen out through the influence of the *-diam* at the end of the previous line. Schoell reads *exigam exulem*, which also gives a sense to the line.

879. *Donicum* (Nettleship, to remove hiatus before *equidem*) = *donec* : cf. Aul. 58 *donicum ego te iussero*, Capt. 339 *donicum ille huc redierit*, Pseud. 1168.

881. The word *rape* is usually given to Plesidippus; but this departure from the MSS. is a change for the worse. To whom does Pl. say *rape*? The command is most suitable in the mouth of the *lorarii* and is addressed to Pl., who is himself engaged in 'hurrying off' the culprit: cf. 870 f.

884. The reading of the MSS. *semel bibo* is obscure and has been variously emended: *sic mel bibo* Lipsius (i. e. 'your sufferings are honey to me'), *sine te* (or *solus*) *bibo* Luchs, *semel eluo* Brix (cf. 579), *semel fel bibo* Schoell, *si fel bibo* Palmer.

900. *dat* MSS. is defended by Kampmann (with original long vowel: cf. on 1072 below). Langen, Beitr. p. 215, suggests *dabit*, approved by Thielmann (on *dare* p. 33) and Brix.

905. Bentley on Haut. I. 1. 20 read *loquentia* (a word which cannot be shown to be older than the time of Pliny) for *uaniloquentia*.

908. *locis* (M) seems to have crept in from 907, or to be a gloss on *templis*; it is tame and causes a difficulty as to *templis* 909, which must be connected with *suis*.

918. Onions suggests that some word meaning 'hunger' is wanted (for *sententiam* MSS.); *miluinam* would do, cf. Men. 212. But *seruitutem tolerarem* is after all the simplest emendation.

965. It would be possible to read with Lambinus *dominum qui nunc est scio*; cf. Bacch. 700, Trin. 960.

977. Guyet and Reiz *In mari inuentust: communist*. For the MS. *ne* which follows Brix proposes *heu* or *uah* (his later thought, cf. Mil. 984, Aul. IV. 4. 21 (648) *Vah scelestus*!). Leo's reading *Esne inp. inp.* is also ingenious (Hermes

XVIII. p. 575), preceded by *In mari inuentust communi*; Schoell *Abine, inp. inp.*; Palmer *In* (=*Isne*) *inp. inp.*?

997 f. The ordinary reading and punctuation are open to serious objection: (i) *Quo colore est* cannot be an independent question (of Trachalio); for he sees the *uidulus* before him. And if Trachalio had asked *quo colore est*? Gripus would have answered quite differently. (ii) in 998 *Sunt alii puniceo corio, magni item atque atri* could only mean either 'There are others with a red skin, also big and black' (cf. 1025), or 'There are others with a red skin; there are also big ones and black ones.' In either case the sense is defective: 'others which are *also* big and black' is nonsense after 997 'only the *little ones* are of this colour'; 'also big ones and black ones' involves a division of the specimens into (1) little ones which are *hoc colore* (not defined), (2) others which are red, (3) big ones, (4) black ones.

The MSS. do not inspire one with confidence in the common reading: it would seem that the archetype had a space after *MAGNI* and then *ITEM* or *TEM*.

1006. Bothe and Fleckeisen read *Sum élleborosus—At égo cerrītus*, thereby introducing a faulty division of the dactyl in the second foot; cf. Intr. to Most p. xxii. Guyet, Reiz and Müller delete *At*. Kampmann deletes *sum*. Pylades reads *mittam* for *amittam*.

1021. Schoell says there is evidence that *A* had an additional verse (before 1021) which has been lost: but Studemund's Apographon does not support this statement, the first line on the page (fol. 663^{u}) ending with **OCUL** (1021), the second with **IA** (1022). Nor does Stud. support the further statement of Schoell that 1026 is not contained in *A*.

1040. Schoell reads *cibo arbitrum* (cf. 1101), Goetz *probo arb.*, both rightly refusing to follow Pylades (*tulerit*) and Reiz (*tetulit*) in obliterating the interesting form *tetulerit*, preserved by the MSS. Seyffert supposes something to have been lost: *tetulerit* ⏑–⏑– | –⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑ *ibo ad arbitrum*.

1042. Seyffert proposes *istac* for *istuc*.

1046 f. Brix reads:—

Métuo propter uós uxor ne méa me extrudat aédibus,
Quaé me pelicés adduxisse ánte oculos dicét suos.

1052 f. Brix (following Fleckeisen in 1052) reads:—

GR. Ó ere, salue. DAE. Sálue, quid fit? TR. Tíosne hic seruost?
GR. Haúd pudet.
TR. Níl ago tecum. GR. Ábi hinc sis ergo. TR. Quaéso respondé, senex.

1059. Brix gives the speech *Homini . . . uolo* to Gripus, on two grounds; (i) that Daemones could hardly have said *litigatis inter uos* had not Gripus spoken, (ii) that the use of the pronouns indicates different speakers in 1058 (*illic*) and 1059 (*istic*, cf. 1063). But it may be replied that the speech of Gripus in 1053 was sufficient to indicate that he had a quarrel with Trachalio, not to speak of the bearing and tone of the two men. It is quite possible for Trach. to call Grip. *illic* first and then *istic*, 'that slave of yours.'

1072. Palmer in Appendix to Amph. p. 251 proposes *Vérba dāt*: *haec módo* ('lately') *res gestast* &c., regarding *dat* as normally long in Plaut. There is no

absolutely decisive passage for either *dăt or dăt*, except Cas. Prol. 44 *Dăt eraé*, which is of course post-Plautine (in Curc. 161 *dăt* is better than *dāt*), but I am inclined to doubt whether *dat* was ever long in Latin: *dăre* stands on a different footing from ordinary verbs of the 1st conjugation. The dactyl *Vérba | dat* may be admitted in the first foot of the troch. tetram., cf. 1093, Stich. 135 *Vósne | latrones*, Poen. 399, 880, Mil. 184 *Própter | amorem*, Poen. 512 *Sícine | oportet*.

1075. Bentley *noster hic nos*.

1100. The usual order of words is *ego istaec*, not *istaec ego*, cf. Bacch. 410, 599, Capt. II. 2. 67, Men. 375, 719, Mil. 195, Trin. 655, Merc. 147, 477, Cas. V. 4. 17.

1115. Gulielm. followed by Fleck. and Ussing *Tum pol tu pro oratione*.

1118. Seyffert (Stud. Plaut. p. 24) *ego hoc* (sc. *scipione*) *tibi*.

1119. Brix *Sed ut occepi dicere*. Schoell *Ita ut occ. dic*.

1130. Fleck., Schoell and Ussing change *aiebas* to *aiebat* or *aibat* (referring to Trachalio): but this seems to be quite unnecessary (see explanatory note): *aiebas* is defended by Benoist and Müller, Plaut. Pros. pp. 61, 477.

1136. Fleck. *tum* for *tamen*: cf. 1137.

1162. *DAE. Perge, te obsecro*, Acidalius, adopted by Fleckeisen; but as Brix says (Jahrbücher, 1885) the demand of Daem. that Pal. should proceed is strange, as it is the business of Daem. to carry on the investigation. Ussing reads *PA. Perge, te obsecro*, which is not open to this objection. But the reading of the MSS. seems sound (in the mouth of Trach.), and is rightly adopted by Schoell.—In the second half of the line Brix, followed by Schoell, adopts the emendation of Guyet and Bentley *aut i in malám crucem*; this would then be addressed to Trachalio, the opponent of Gripus: but *placide* is more suitable if addressed to Daem. and Pal.

1177. Fleckeisen deletes *age*.

1248. Possibly *Ego mihi quod frudist* (predicate dative). Seyffert suggests as a possibility *quom frusim* (for *frusus sim*; Asin. 286 *ne quam fraudem frausus sit*), cf. *ausim*. The word *lusi* of the MSS. is retained by Ussing and Schoell (*Ego nisi quom lusi*, after Bothe), but yields no tolerable sense.

1275. Fleckeisen, followed by Schoell, reads *Etiamne eam salutem adueniens* but I have been unwilling to alter the order of the words in the MSS., which reappears in 1277. Ussing retains *Etiamne* of the MSS., apparently regarding the *eam* as an elided monosyllable. Ramsay reports that *B* has *Etiam ne* ^{ei} *adueniens*, a variant not recorded in the collations of Schoell and Ussing.

1290. *Fieri audio usquam uiduli, quasi palo pectus tundor* Reiz, Fleckeisen, Ussing (*pectus* being acc. of respect, a usage difficult to parallel in Plaut.; Most. 358 is probably not genuine), *quasi palo pectus tundit* Schoell, cf. Andr. 124 ff.

1307. Brix *in mari* [*hic*] *elaui*, Fleck. *in mari* [*hercle*] *elaui*.

1311. Fleckeisen *Quid refert, qui periit tamen, si nunc hoc fabulemur*? But it is to be noted that the MSS. have a change of speakers before *tamen*; hence Schoell *quid refert, qui periit? GR. Tamen si hoc— LA. Aliud fabulemur*. I regard the words *non hoc* as of the nature of a gloss upon *aliud*.

1313. Müller *Nummi octingenti ibi aurei*; cf. 1310. Schoell *Nummi octingenti auri mihi.*

1314. Langen (Beitr. p. 87) supplies the lacuna with *auri*, reading *Praeterea centum auri minae Philippi*, 'a hundred minae of golden Philips (Philippian gold),' cf. Mil. 1061, 1420, Truc. 936. Reiz (followed by Fleckeisen) produced a regular tetrameter by transposition: *Praeterea centum Philippeae minae*, but what was a *mina Philippea*? The term *Philippeus* or *Philippus* is applied only to *coins.*

In support of the reading of Seyffert it should be noticed (i) that the reading of the MSS. *philippia* taken with *philippea* of Nonius makes a neuter plural probable; (ii) the corrupt *denaria* of Nonius suggests a polysyllable; (iii) *praeterea* ought to introduce the mention of a *smaller* sum than in 1313, and also of a special kind of coin (preserved separately from the rest).

Schoell reads *centum milia Philippi* (sc. *auri*); but the weight of 100,000 Philips would have been about 17 cwt. (see under τάλαντον in Lidd. and Sc.)—rather a heavy load for a man to fish up and carry. According to 997 the *uidulus* was not a large one.

1316. Seyffert points out that *ergo* may easily have originated out of *ERCLE-EGO.*

1327 f. The distribution of the speeches causes some difficulty. Ussing gives the passage as follows (with the MSS.):—*GR. Somnias. LA. Nihil addo. GR. Abi igitur. LA. Audi. GR. Si hercle abiero hinc, hic non ero. LA. Vin centum et mille*? and explains that when Gripus says *Abi igitur* he makes a show of going away himself. One cannot, however, but feel that *Si hercle*, &c., ought to be said by a different person from *Abi igitur.* Fleckeisen gives *GR. Somnias. LA. Nihil addo: abi. GR. Igitur audi: Si hercle abiero hinc, hic non ero. LA. Vin centum et mille*? But *abi* is much less suitable in the mouth of Labrax than in that of Gripus; it is Labrax who takes the initiative in making the successive offers, and who should be told to be off when his offers are not accepted. The same objection would apply to reading *LA. Nihil addo: abi igitur. GR. Audi.* Schoell changes *Abi* into *Abeo* (*GR. Abeo igitur. LA. Audi. GR. Si hercle*, &c.); here again *Abeo* is not in place. The solution of the difficulty seems to be to regard the words *Si hercle abiero hinc, hic non ero* not as a reply to *audi* ('If I go away, I can't hear'), but as simply calling the attention of Gripus to the fact that if Labrax goes away the negotiations will come to an end—a result which would not be in accordance with the wishes of Gripus.

1335. This line is certainly obscure, and the reading of the MSS. (*id quod*) is unmetrical. Schoell considers that two half lines have been lost between *Praei uerbis quiduis* and *id quod domist*, and this is approved by Seyff., who supplies *sint mihi aurés duae atque lingua* (or *sint mihi meae aures atque lingua*) *Atque útor recte*; cf. Mil. 347 *nam ego quidem meos oculos habeo* &c., ibid. 358 *habeo auris, loquere quiduis.*

1347 regarded as dittography to 1350 by Ussing and Schoell.

1369. Brix (Jahrbücher, 1885) *Heus tu, iam, [ut] habeas uidulum, . . . propera* (1370), regarding the *habeo* of Labrax (with Müller, Pl. Pr. p. 587) as a defiant

interruption of the sentence, and also pointing out that *iam habes uidulum* cannot be a question (Fleck.) as Gripus has just seen Daemones give the trunk to Labrax.

1375. Schoell retains *periturissime* of the MSS., which he regards as referring to *perdundae* 1374.

1382. Brix *LA. Alienóst opus*, Palmer *LA.* [*Hoc ?*] *Alióst opus.*

1384. 'Misplacing of words in MSS. generally affects only neighbouring words, but exceptional misplacements are sometimes due to an omitted word having been first written in the margin and later introduced into the text at any convenient place, sometimes between the lines, sometimes at the end of a line (cf. *hercle* 656). Here we have exceptional misplacement; the *in* of *promisistin* got attached to *fateor*, and displaced the first syllable. In 1387 we have another example of exceptional misplacement (*dandum* having got into two places of the text).' Brix, Jahrbücher, 1885.

1401. Brix, followed by Fleckeisen and Schoell, deletes *istuc* and inserts with Lambinus *tu* after *uel*. But, as Seyff. says, we have no right to tamper with *uel hercle*, which words are found in two other passages of Plaut., and always without anything between them: Aul. 831 *uel hercle me enica*, Bacch. 902 (*uel tu hercle* Ritschl). Possibly read *unum istuc* for *isto unum.*

1409. I gather from Pareus, Ussing and Ramsay that *M* have *dimidium tibi* not *tibi dimidium*; but I have followed Schoell's collation in my apparatus.

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